



HANOVER COUNTY

HANOVER COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

AGENDA

MEMBERS

Sean Davis, Board of Supervisors
Representative
Charles Schmetzer – Chair
Patricia Rudolph - Vice-Chair
Brenda Pennington - ARB
Tammy Billups – Ashland
Natalie Schermerhorn - Beaverdam
Vacant – Beaverdam Depot
Vacant – Chickahominy
Wanda Garrett – Cold Harbor
Donald Pleasants – Hanover Civic
Association
Lyn Hodnett, Preservation VA
Beryl Carter, Black Heritage Society
Vacant, HCAAC
Lindsay Ryland, Hanover Historical
Society
Vacant – Polegreen Church
Foundation
Sagle Purcell, Montpelier Center for
Arts and Education
Doyle Sapp, National Park Service
Joy Howard, Page Memorial Library
Marla Coleman, Scotchtown DAR
Carol Beam, South Anna

Meeting Date: Tuesday, March 7, 2023

Meeting Time: 7:00 PM

Meeting Location: Board of Supervisors 2nd Floor Conference Room
7516 County Complex Road, Hanover, VA 23069

- I. Call to Order
- II. Consideration of Amendments to the Agenda
- III. Approval of Minutes
 - A. February 7, 2023
- IV. Citizens' Time
- V. Presentations and Agenda Items

A. Zoning Cases for Review:

Claudia Cheely, Senior Planner II

- i. **REZ2023-00002**, Lidl US Operations, L.L.C. (amending the use from a grocery store to a car dealership)
- ii. **REZ2023-00003**, Hickory Hill II, L.L.C. (Rezoning from A-1 to RS for age restricted, single family detached and attached units)
- iii. **REZ2023-00005**, Kroger Limited Partnership I, et al. (amending existing zoning for grocery store with gas pumps and miscellaneous retail)

B. By-Laws Amendment (Vote on February Motions):

At the February 7th meeting, motions were made to amend the By-laws as follows:

- i. Amendment to eliminate the position of Secretary to the Commission and to note that Planning staff will record the minutes of each meeting
- ii. Amendment to change the regular meeting time from 7:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

VI. Announcements

VII. Adjournment

VIII. Next Meeting: Tuesday, April 4, 2023, 6:00 PM

Hanover County Historical Commission

Meeting Minutes

February 7, 2023

The meeting was called to order at 7:00 p.m. by Charlie Schmetzer with the following members in attendance:

Carol Beam
Marla Coleman
Tricia Rudolph
Joy Howard

Charlie Schmetzer
Brenda Pennington
Wanda Garrett
Tammy Billups

Lindsay Ryland
Lyn Hodnett
Natalie Schermerhorn
Claudia Cheely, Planner

The following members were excused:

Sagle Purcell

The following guests were in attendance:

David Maloney, Director of Planning
Brendan McHugh, Planner

Jeremy Motzinger
Edward Watts

Ron Martin
Teresa Watts

Secretary's Report

Minutes of the January 3, 2023 meeting were read. Joy Howard noted that Sagle Purcell's name was spelled wrong at the top of the second page.

Citizen's Time

No one spoke.

Zoning Cases

SE2023-00001, Christa and Jeremy Motsinger

This is a request for a Special Exception Permit to permit an accessory family housing unit on GPIN 7718-33-2513, consisting of approximately 3.2 acres, zoned A-1, Agricultural District.

On motion by Wanda Garrett, with second by Marla Coleman, it was determined that SE2023-00001 would have no impact on the historic resources in the area.

SE2023-00002, Jamont Bray

This is a request for a Special Exception Permit contractor's equipment storage yard on GPIN 8708-68-7842, consisting of approximately 2.0 acres, zoned A-1, Agricultural District.

On motion by Lyn Hodnett, with second by Wanda Garrett, it was determined that SE2023-00002 would have no impact on the historic resources in the area.

REZ2023-00001, Teresa and Edward Watts

This is a request to amend the conceptual plan and proffers approved with rezoning request, REZ2021-00023, Morse Code, L.L.C., et al., on GPINs 7788-35-0330 and 7788-25-4072, consisting of approximately 8.32 acres, currently zoned M-3(c), Heavy Industrial District with conditions.

The Commission asked why the applicant is requesting the rezoning. Ron Martin explained that they would like to expand the business, which will require them to amend their conceptual plan.

On motion by Wanda Garrett, with second by Brenda Pennington, it was determined that REZ2023-00001 would have no further impact on the historic resources in the area.

SE2023-00004, Teresa and Edward Watts

This is a request for a Special Exception in accordance with Section 26-337 of the Hanover County Zoning Ordinance to permit a reduction to the industrial buffer standards on GPINs 7788-35-0330 and 7788-25-4072, consisting of approximately 8.32 acres, currently zoned M-3(c), Heavy Industrial District with conditions.

Staff explained that the Brown Grove Rural Historic District was approved last year and that boundary included a portion of the Carter Heights subdivision that is adjacent to this industrial park. This designation is the reason for the Historical Commission's review of this request. Staff presented the request for a modification to the landscaping in this area from a buffer standard to a screening standard that includes a screen fence, six feet inside the property line, and a row of Green Giant Arborvitae, planted six feet on center, between the fence and the property line. Staff recommended that this proposal would provide better screening from the adjacent parcels than the buffer landscaping.

The applicants attended the meeting and confirmed the information presented by staff, but when questions arose about the width of the buffer being reduced, the applicants indicated that there is actually about 20 feet between the fence and the beginning of the development's parking lot on Lot 2 and that space is mulched with no installed features. They indicated that mulched strip would be continued onto Lot 3 when it is developed. After reviewing the request and listening to the applicants' representation that there will be approximately twenty feet of mulched area between the fence and the edge of the parking area for the industrial park storage area located inside the screening fence, the Historical Commission determined that as long as the mulched area is provided, the modification to the buffer to include a screen fence and screen plantings would not further impact the historic resources in the area. It was further noted that this standard may actually be an improvement since it provides a vegetative screen to the property from the adjacent historic resources that otherwise would not be required.

On motion by Wanda Garrett, with second by Brenda Pennington, it was determined that SE2023-00004 would have no further impact on the historic resources in the area.

Election of Officers for 2023

Based on the motion of the January 3rd meeting, the Commission voted to elect Charlie Schmetzer for Chair and Patricia Randolph for Vice-Chair.

Staff Proposal for a By-Laws Amendment:

Staff explained that the Commission would need to make a motion to vote on the following items at the next meeting:

- Amendment to eliminate the position of Secretary to the Commission and to note that Planning staff will record the minutes of each meeting
- Amendment to change the regular meeting time from 7:00 p.m. to an earlier time of 6:00 p.m.

On motion by Marla Coleman, with a second by Lindsay Ryland, it was determined that the Commission would vote on both of the amendments at the next regularly scheduled meeting.

Announcements

Claudia Cheely explained that she is working on plaques for former members, Judy Lowry and Gary Henley. The Commission expressed that a process should be developed, which identifies how former Commission members should be recognized in the future.

Adjournment

On a motion by Carol Beam, with a second by Joy Howard, the meeting was adjourned at 7:55 pm.

Historic Commission - Cases (Green - to be heard; White - completed reviews; NRHP - National Register of Historic Places)						
Case Name	Number	Location	Historic features	Criteria for Review	HC Action	Planner Assigned
LIDL US OPERATIONS LLC	REZ2023-00002	6395 MECHANICSVILLE TPK	Civil War battlefields that are potentially eligible: VDHR #042-5017, Cold Harbor, VDHR #042-5018, Gaines Mill, and VDHR #42-5022, Totopotomoy Creek, and Confederate Advance to Gaines Mill	Civil War battlefields potentially eligible; dwelling across 360 not elig. for NRHP		Brendan McHugh
HICKORY HILL II LLC	REZ2023-00003	10035 PROVIDENCE CHURCH RD	Jackson's March from Beaverdam to Mechanicsville; VDHR #042-0302, Providence Baptist Church and cemetery, and Hickory Hill School, VDHR #042-5797, cemetery on Hickory Hill preservation lot	cemetery and features not yet evaluated for NRHP		Claudia Cheely
KROGER LIMITED PARTNERSHIP I ET AL.	REZ2023-00005	6468 MECHANICSVILLE TNPK	Civil War battlefields that are potentially eligible: VDHR #042-5017, Cold Harbor, VDHR #042-5018, Gaines Mill, and VDHR #42-5022, Totopotomoy Creek, and Confederate Advance to Gaines Mill	Civil War battlefields potentially eligible; dwelling across 360 not elig. for NRHP		Claudia Cheely
Christa and Jeremy Motsinger	SE2023-00001	11171 Rosemont Drive	Part of VDHR #042-0648, Pine Tree Plantation (ca. 1890 - potentially eligible)	potentially eligible for NRHP	No impacts	Claudia Cheely
Teresa and Edward Watts	REZ2023-00001 and SE2023-00004	10383 Morsecode Dr. (off north end of Old Telegraph Road near Route 1)	The property is adjacent to parcels included in the Brown Grove Historic District, VDHR 042-5802	Brown Grove is on the NRHP	No further impacts	Claudia Cheely

Jamont Bray	SE2023-0000002	8172 Peaks Road	Jackson's March from Beaverdam to Mechanicsville; VDHR 42-5019, Battle of Slash Church/Hanover Courthouse; VDHR #042-5022, Battle of Bethesda Church/Battlefield of Crumps Creek/Battle of Hanover town/Battle of Shady Grove Road - Totopotomoy Creek Battlefields	battlefields	No impacts	Claudia Cheely
SEQ Drilling, Inc.	SE2022-00020	13320 Hanover Quarter Road	Near Riverside, VDHR #042-0550 (ca. 1899 - not evaluated), Broom Factory, VDHR #042-0552 (ca. 1825 - not evaluated), Sycamore Grove & cemetery, VDHR #042-0551 (ca. 1875 - not evaluated) and Broad Neck (Hanover Learning Center) & cemetery, VDHR #042-0128 (ca. 1941 - not evaluated).	historic cemeteries	No action taken because SE was withdrawn	Brendan McHugh
MEADOWBRIDGE SDA CHURCH	CUP2022-00023	7400 Antique Lane	VDHR #042-5017, Cold Harbor Battlefield and Second Cold Harbor Battlefield, VDHR #042-5022, Battle of Bethesda Church/Battlefield of Crumps Creek/Battle of Hanover town/Battle of Shady Grove Road - Totopotomoy Creek Battlefields, and VDHR #042-5479, Beaverdam Creek Battlefield; several surveyed homes are in the area (Vallies House, #042-5042 and Tate Farm, #042-0218 are adjacent, but have been deemed 'not eligible').	battlefields	No impacts	Claudia Cheely
Diane C. and Alpheus Kay Kirby	REZ2022-00034	6146 Cedar Point Farm Road	VDHR #042-5020, Battle of Enon Church/Haw's Shop battlefield and VDHR #042-5022, Battle of Bethesda Church/Battlefield of Crumps Creek/Battle of Hanover town/Battle of Shady Grove Road - Totopotomoy Creek Battlefields	battlefields	No impacts	Brendan McHugh

Alecia Diane and Matthew G. Baker	SE2022-00026	4083 Crown Hill Road	In the area of Cold Harbor battlefields, VDHR #042-5017 and #042-5021; Adj. to or near #042-0768, House, Route 632 (ca. 1800 - not evaluated, but in good condition), #042-0725, Richmond and Rappahannock River Railway Trace (not eligible), and #042-0191, Debruin House (ca. 1850 - not evaluated, but in good condition)	battlefields; VDHR #042-0725, Railway Trace (not eligible but associated with the Richmond National Battlefield Park)	No impacts	Brendan McHugh
Christi H. and Edwin D. Adams	REZ2022-00023	Cold Harbor Road	Cold Harbor Battlefields(VDHR #042-5017 and 042-5018); this property includes VDHR #042-0746, Adams Farm, but it is not eligible for NRHP. The Martin Farm (VDHR#042-0159) is adjacent, but when that surveillance survey was done, the evaluation for NRHP eligibility was not done.	battlefields	No impacts	Brendan McHugh
Howards Mill Road, L.L.C.	REZ2022-00027	Howards Mill Road	Adj. to Rocky Mill site, VDHR #042-619. This site was once the site of the largest, most elaborate home in Hanover (ca. 1730-1750) built by the John Syme family, but moved to Henrico; left behind are the Syme family cemetery, a Wickham cemetery, and historic farm buildings, including a stone structure.	historic family cemetery	No impacts	Claudia Cheely



REZ2023-00002, LIDL US OPERATIONS, L.L.C.

Overview

Applicant	Mechanicsville KI Holdings, L.L.C.
Requested Use & Density, if applicable	To rezone from B-1(c), Neighborhood Business District with conditions, to B-3, General Business District to allow for the development of an automobile dealership
Address or Location Description	South line of Mechanicsville Turnpike (U.S. Route 360) at its intersection with Adams Farm Road (State Route 830).
Acreage	6.0 acres
Assigned Planner	Brendan McHugh
Historic Resources Identified	Civil War battlefields that are potentially eligible: VDHR #042-5017, Cold Harbor, VDHR #042-5018, Gaines Mill, and VDHR #42-5022, Totopotomoy Creek and Confederate Advance to Gaines Mill

Summary of Zoning Request

This is a request for a rezoning to allow for the development of an automobile dealership. The previous zoning allowed for a Lidl grocery store.

Analysis

There are Civil War battlefields nearby that are potentially eligible for the National Register including Cold Harbor, Gaines Mill, Totopotomoy Creek, and the Confederate Advance to Gaines Mill. Staff is not aware of any specific battlefield features that will be impacted and does not anticipate impacts to any of the nearby sites. Staff would defer to the National Park Service to determine if any battlefield features will be impacted.

Recommendations

No impacts anticipated.

Hanover County,
Virginia

General Parcel Map

Legend

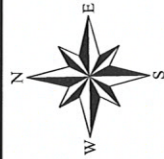
- Roads
- Water
- Structures
- Parcels
- Trees

REZ2023-00002

Lidl US Operations, L.L.C.
automobile dealership

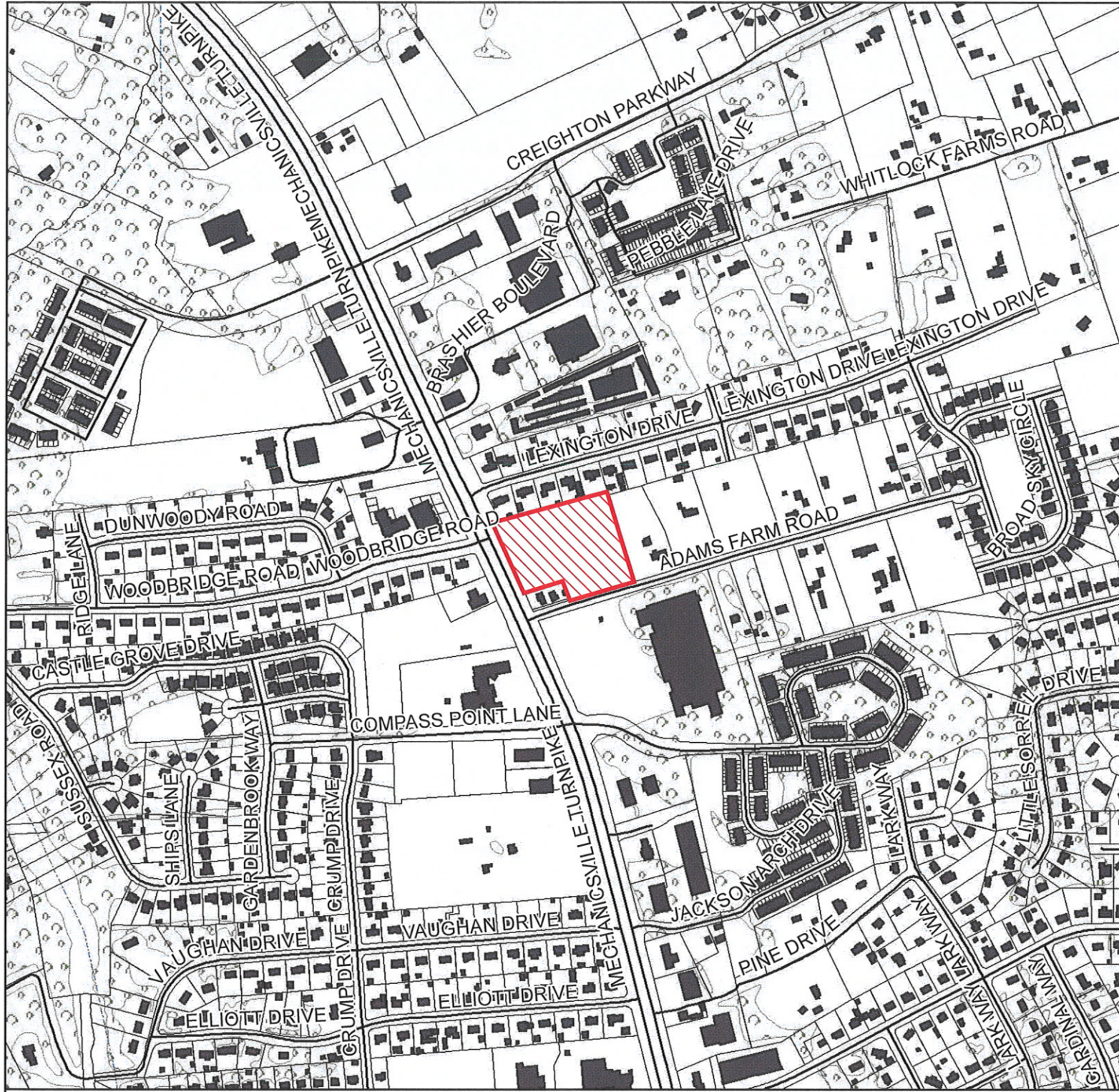
Rezone B-1 to B-3

GPIN: 8724-39-5325
Mechanicsville Magisterial District



1 inch = 700 feet

February 03, 2023



REZ2023-00002



Hanover County Planning Department Application

Request for REZONING

Case #: RE22023-00002

Please type or print in black ink.

APPLICANT INFORMATION

Owner: Lidl US Operations, LLC
Contact Name: Scott M. Miller, Jr. c/o Hirschler
Address: P.O. Box 500 Richmond, VA 23218

Telephone No. 804-771-9546
Fax No. 804-644-0957
Email Address smiller@hirschlerlaw.com

Applicant/Contract Purchaser: Mechanicsville KI Holdings, LLC
Contact Name: Scott M. Miller, Jr. c/o Hirschler
Address: P.O. Box 500 Richmond, VA 23218

Telephone No. 804-771-9546
Fax No. 804-644-0957
Email Address smiller@hirschlerlaw.com

PARCEL INFORMATION

For multiple parcels, please complete Page 4 ☐

GPIN(s) (Tax ID #'s) 8724-39-5325
Deed Book 3175 Page 2726
Magisterial District Mechanicsville
Location Description (Street Address, if applicable) 6395 Mechanicsville Turnpike (corner of Mechanicsville Tpke and Adams Farm Road)

Total Area (acres/square feet) 6.0 acres
Current Zoning B-1
Requested Zoning B-3
Requested Use Automobile dealership, including sales, service, and repairs.

SIGNATURE OF OWNER ☐ POWER OF ATTORNEY ☒ CONTRACT PURCHASER ☐ (attach contract)

As owner or authorized agent of this property, I hereby certify that this application is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge, and I authorize County representatives entry onto the property for purposes of reviewing this request.

Signature [Signature]

Date 2.1.23

Print Name Jeffrey P. Geiger

Signature _____

Date _____

Print Name _____

QUESTIONS/ LETTERS/ REPORTS SHOULD BE FORWARDED TO THE FOLLOWING**:

Name Jeffrey P. Geiger

Address: c/o Hirschler

P.O. Box 500

Richmond, VA 23218

Telephone No. 804-771-9557

Fax No. 804-644-0957

Email Address jgeiger@hirschlerlaw.com

**It is the responsibility of the contact person to provide copies of all correspondence to other interested parties to the application.

RECEIVED

FEB 01 2023



Jeffrey P. Geiger
D: 804.771.9557
jgeiger@hirschlerlaw.com

Hirschler Fleischer | hirschlerlaw.com
2100 East Cary Street | Richmond, VA 23223
P: 804.771.9500 | F: 804.644.0957

February 1, 2023

Re: Rezoning Request Submittal for 6395 Mechanicsville Turnpike (the "Property")

Dear Neighbors:

In follow-up to our meeting on January 11th, I am writing to let you know that our client has officially submitted its application to rezone this Property.

We appreciated your thoughtful comments. In response to your comments, our rezoning application included:

1. Flipping (or mirroring) the building to provide a more desirable building orientation for the neighbors. The service tunnel is now adjacent to Adams Farm Road. This places the service activity area away from nearby residents.
2. Extending the screening fence on the south side of the Property so that the neighboring residential property is screened from the building and parking lot.
3. A request to work with County staff on the location of the screening fence and the plantings in the buffer area.

As noted in the meeting, the applicant is maintaining the same road improvements even though the new use will generate less vehicular trips.

As mentioned in the meeting, we will work with staff on their comments and hold a second meeting to review the changes from our January 11th meeting. If you have any questions about the rezoning request, please feel free to give me a call.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "JG" or a stylized version of the name.

Jeffrey P. Geiger

PLEASE RESPOND FOR ALL REZONING APPLICATIONS:

1. What is the General Land Use Plan Map designation for the subject property? _____
Commercial
2. What, if any, is the Major Thoroughfare Plan designation for the public road on which the subject property has frontage? _____
Major Arterial
3. Describe in detail the proposed use of the property. _____
The proposed use for the property is a KIA car dealership. This use will bring valuable new jobs to the County and make great commercial use for a property located along Mechanicsville Turnpike. Additionally, an attractive feature of this use is the relatively low traffic generation for a commercial use. This is a notable change from the Lidl originally planned for the property. The lower traffic generation will be beneficial to both adjacent property owners, as well as residents of the County as a whole.
4. List any sensitive environmental or unique features on the property. Are there any 150kV or greater transmission lines, transmission lines for natural gas, other public utilities, or other entity? _____
None.
5. Is the subject property located in a Dam Break Inundation Zone? ☐ Yes ☒ No (Please contact the Department of Planning or Public Works for assistance in addressing this question.) If yes, please contact the Department of Public Works for further information.

RESPOND FOR RS AND RM REZONING APPLICATIONS: (Attach additional pages, if needed)

1. Have you provided a conceptual plan of the proposed development, including general lot configurations and road locations? _____
2. How does your proposal preserve or protect the existing trees on the property? If the property is treeless, does your proposal contain provisions to provide trees on the property? _____

3. Are recreational amenities being proposed for the project? If so, specify in detail the amenities planned. _____

4. What provisions will be made to ensure safe and adequate access to the subject property? (Note: A second means of access should be provided for any project in which there will be fifty-one (51) or more lots.) _____

RESPOND FOR AR-6 and RC REZONING APPLICATIONS: (Attach additional pages, if needed)

1. For **AR-6** rezoning requests: Have you provided a conceptual plan of the proposed development, including general lot configurations and road locations? Are the proposed lot sizes compatible with existing parcel sizes in the area? _____

2. How is the proposed subdivision compatible with the rural setting and sensitive to natural and cultural features? _____

3. What provisions will be made to ensure safe and adequate access to the subject property? (Note: A second means of access should be provided for any project in which there will be fifty-one (51) or more lots.) _____

**RESPOND FOR B-1, B-2, B-3, BO, OS, M-1, M-2, M-3 REZONING APPLICATIONS:
(Attach additional pages, if needed)**

1. Has a conceptual plan of the proposed development been provided, showing proposed building locations, parking lots, entrances, and other features? Yes.
2. What provisions will be made to ensure safe and adequate access to the subject property? _____
In addition to the existing full entrances on Mechanicsville Turnpike and Adams Farm Road, the applicant plans to include the following road improvements along Mechanicsville Turnpike: (i) 200-ft right turn lane taper along the eastbound Rt. 360; (ii) an 85-ft. turn lane storage for that same turn lane; and (iii) a left turn lane extension along westbound Rt. 360.
3. How will the traffic impact of this development be addressed?: _____
The aforementioned road improvements will address additional traffic impact generated by this development. Importantly, these traffic improvements were originally designed a for a grocery store, which generates more traffic than a car dealership. As a result, these improvements, meant to cover higher traffic volumes, will prove more than adequate for this development.
4. Describe why the proposed use is desirable and appropriate for the area. What measures will be taken to assure that the proposed use will not have a negative impact on the surrounding vicinity? The proposed use is desirable for the area because it would add valuable jobs to the County, while at the same time not producing burdensome amounts of traffic as compared to other business uses that might be suitable for the property. This is the best possible use for property located along Rt. 360. The applicant would make adequate use of the commercial corridor while not creating traffic concerns.
5. What type of signage is proposed for the site? Standard signage in accordance with ordinance requirements.
6. Have architectural/building elevations been submitted with this application? _____
Yes. Please see enclosed.

HISTORIC SITE IMPACT ANALYSIS

Please identify any **known or suspected historic resources** on both the **subject property and adjacent properties**, to include both structural and non-structural resources, such as trenches, cemeteries, and archeological sites. Please include the GPIN (Tax Parcel Number) associated with the resource. Please attach additional sheets, if necessary. Should you need assistance completing this form, please contact the Planning Staff.

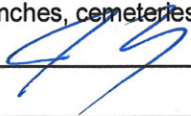
- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|------|------------|
| 1. Historic Resource/File No. | <u>N/A</u> | GPIN | <u>N/A</u> |
| 2. Historic Resource/File No. | <u></u> | GPIN | <u></u> |
| 3. Historic Resource/File No. | <u></u> | GPIN | <u></u> |
| 4. Historic Resource/File No. | <u></u> | GPIN | <u></u> |
| 5. Historic Resource/File No. | <u></u> | GPIN | <u></u> |

If you have identified known or suspected historic resources on the subject property or adjacent property, please provide the following information on each site:

- a) Is the historic site listed as a National or State Registered Landmark?
- b) Is the historic site open to the public?
- c) Describe the impact the proposed request will have on the identified historic resources with regard to noise, traffic, dust, vibration, visual impact, and air pollution.

- d) Describe voluntary measures that will be undertaken to help mitigate the impact that the proposed use may have on the identified historic resources.

If there are no known or suspected historic resources on the subject property or immediately adjacent, including structural and non-structural resources, trenches, cemeteries, and archeological sites, **please sign and date.**

Signature:  Date: 2.1.23

COMPLIANCE WITH VDOT & COUNTY TRAFFIC IMPACT ANALYSIS REQUIREMENTS

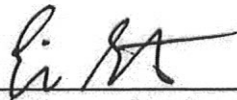
The following must be completed for all applications: The selection below is based on a projected daily trip generation of 515 vehicles per day and a site peak hour trip generation of AM-36; PM-36 vehicles per hour, based on the stipulations of 24 VAC 30-155. The 10 edition (latest edition) of the ITE Trip Generation Manual was used in determining the trip generation (Code Number 840 and Page Number 172).

Choose one of the two options below:

- ☐ I certify that this proposal **DOES NOT EXCEED** 380 vehicle trips per day that would require submittal of a Traffic Impact Analysis.
- ☒ I certify that this proposal **DOES EXCEED** 380 vehicle trips per day that would require a Traffic Impact Analysis be submitted.

Choose one of the two options below:

- ☒ I certify that this proposal **DOES NOT MEET** any of the VDOT thresholds identified in the Traffic Impact Analysis Regulations Administrative Guidelines (24 VAC 30-155) that would require a Traffic Impact Analysis to be submitted in conjunction with this application.
- ☐ I certify that this proposal **MEETS** at least one of the VDOT thresholds identified in the Traffic Impact Analysis Regulations Administrative Guidelines (24 VAC 30-155) that would require a Traffic Impact Analysis to be submitted in conjunction with this application. A Traffic Impact Analysis, prepared in accordance with the Traffic Impact Analysis Regulations Administrative Guidelines (24 VAC 30-155), has been prepared and will be submitted to VDOT the same day.



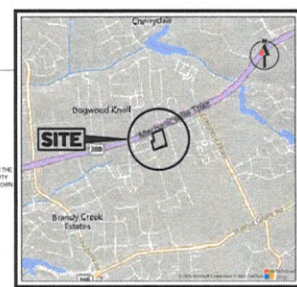
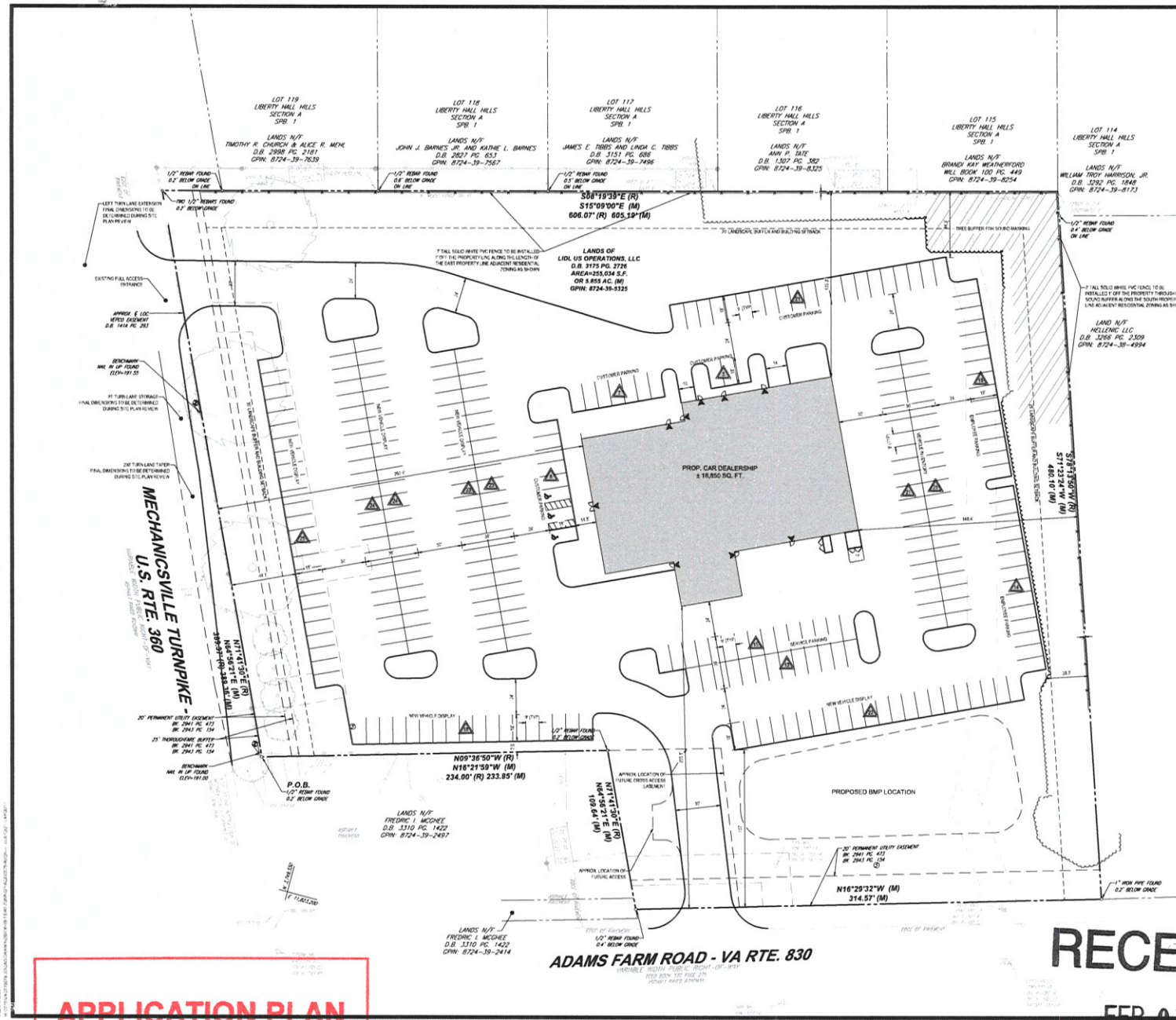
(Signature of Applicant/Applicant's Representative)

1/3/23

(Date)

Eric Strohlacker

(Applicant/Applicant's Representative – Print Name)



LOCATION MAP

SITE INFORMATION:

- 1. OWNER: LEO US OPERATIONS, LLC
- 2. GPN: 8/24/18/325
- 3. SITE AREA: 5.855 ACRES
- 4. ZONING: EXISTING: B-1 PROPOSED: B-1
- 5. PARKING: 1 SPACE PER 250 SQ. FT. RETAIL, DISPLAY, & ASSOCIATED OFFICE FLOOR. 1 SPACE FOR 2,000 SQ. FT. STORAGE AND SHOP. REQUIRED: 1 X (0.570 SQ. FT. (20)) = 10 SPACES. 1 X (0.570 SQ. FT. (200)) = 10 SPACES. TOTAL = 44 SPACES. PROVIDED: CUSTOMER EMPLOYEE PARKING = 10 SPACES. VEHICLE & EQUIP. SERVICE PARKING = 20 SPACES. TOTAL = 29 SPACES
- 6. PROPOSED BMP LOCATIONS SHOWN FOR CONCEPTUAL PURPOSES ONLY, AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITH FINAL ENGINEERING DESIGN.

SITE NOTES:

- 1. EXISTING VEGETATION WILL BE USED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ORDINANCE REQUIREMENTS AND APPROVED REZONING PLAN.
- 2. BUFFER LANDSCAPING WILL BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ORDINANCE REQUIREMENTS.

BOHLER
SITE CIVIL AND CONSULTING ENGINEERING
LAND SURVEYING
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN
TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

REVISIONS			
REV	DATE	COMMENT	BY

811
Dig before you build.
Call before you dig.
ALWAYS CALL 811.
It's fast. It's free. It's the law.

FOR CONCEPT PURPOSES ONLY			
PROJECT NO.	18-00000000	PCN	
DESIGNED BY		CHKD	
CHECKED BY		APPROVED	
DATE			
CAD ID			

REZONING PLAN

FOR

JEWETT CONSTRUCTION CO., LLC

PROPOSED KIA DEALERSHIP

6395 MECHANICVILLE TURNPIKE
HANOVER COUNTY, VIRGINIA

BOHLER
9100 ARBORVIEW PKWY, SUITE 140
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23236
Phone: (804) 883-8200
VA@BohlerEng.com

SHEET TITLE:

REZONING CONCEPT PLAN

SHEET NUMBER:

SHEET 1

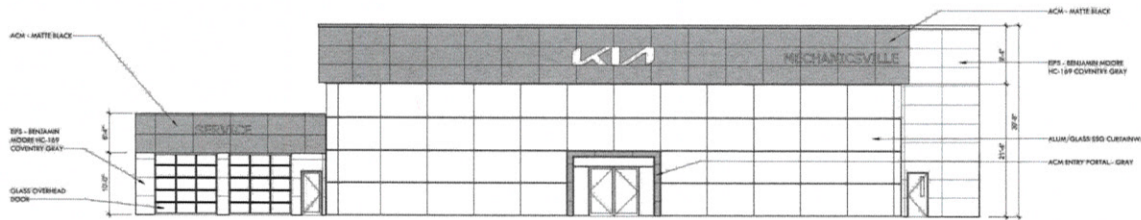
ORG. DATE: 01/23/2023

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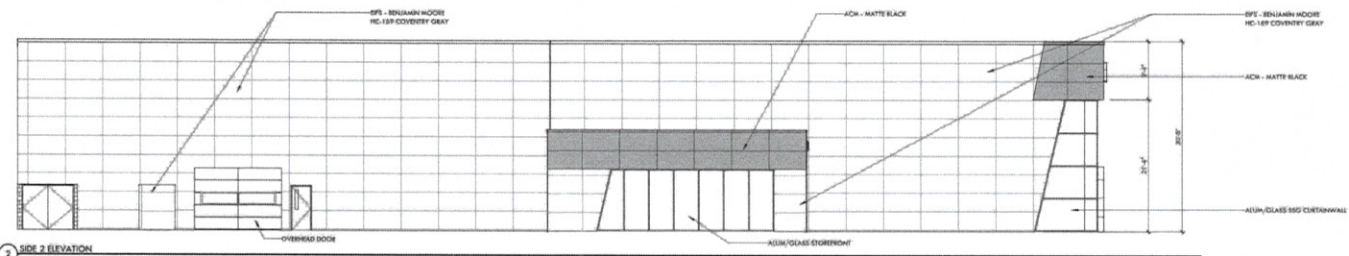
FEB 01 2023

HANOVER COUNTY PLANNING OFFICE

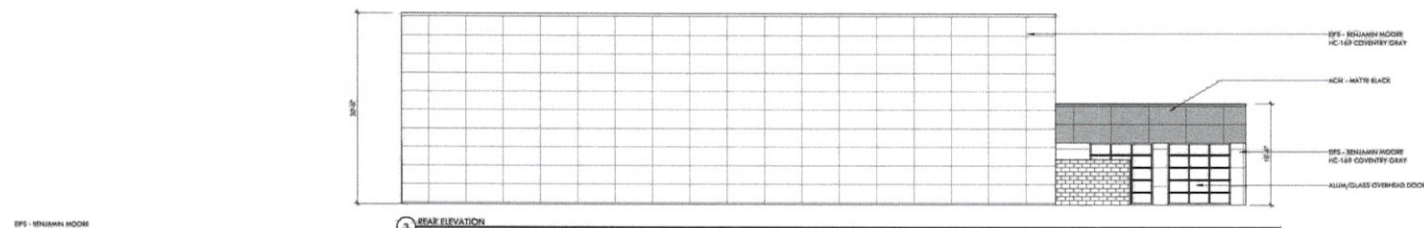
APPLICATION PLAN



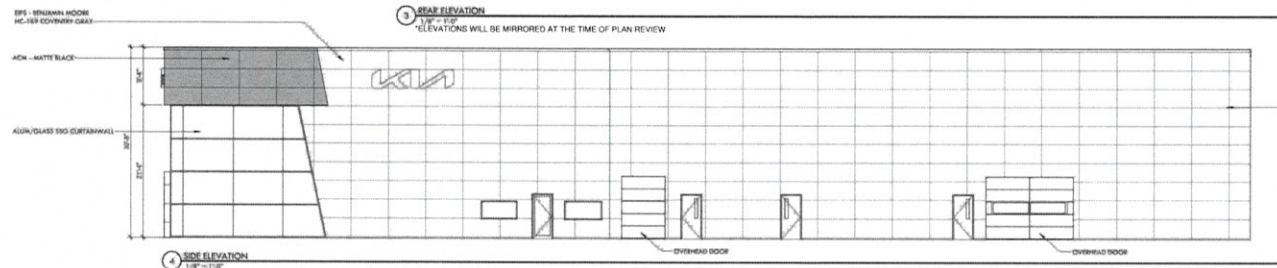
1 FRONT ELEVATION
1/8" = 1'-0"
ELEVATIONS WILL BE MIRRORRED AT THE TIME OF PLAN REVIEW



2 SIDE 2 ELEVATION
1/8" = 1'-0"



3 REAR ELEVATION
1/8" = 1'-0"
ELEVATIONS WILL BE MIRRORRED AT THE TIME OF PLAN REVIEW



4 SIDE 1 ELEVATION
1/8" = 1'-0"



REVISIONS		
REV	DATE	COMMENT



FOR CONCEPT PURPOSES ONLY

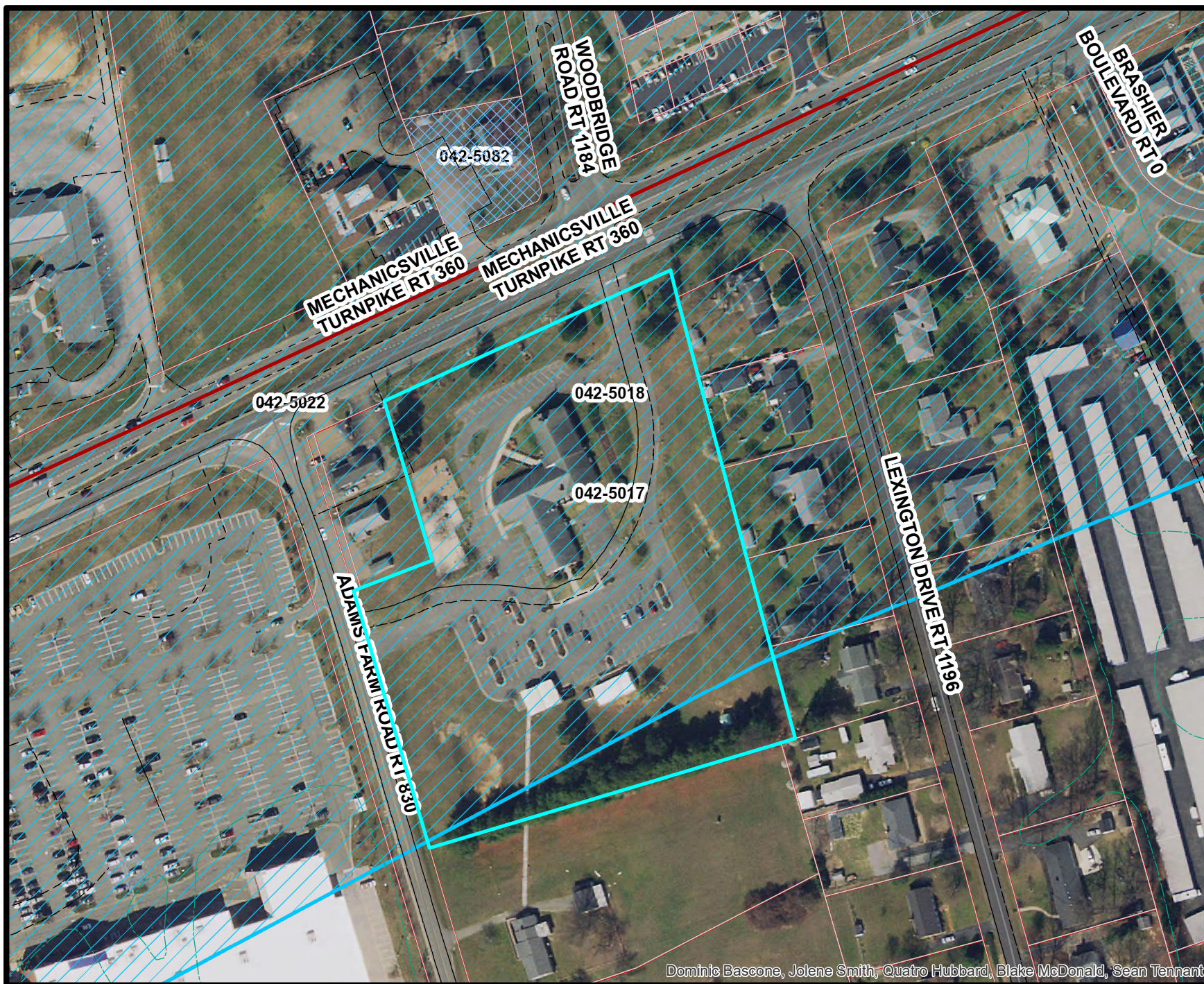
PROJECT NO. VAC020718-02
DRAWN BY: JCM
CHECKED BY: JEWETT
DATE: 01/23/2023
SHEET NO. 2

REZONING PLAN
FOR
JEWETT CONSTRUCTION CO., LLC
PROPOSED
KIA DEALERSHIP
6305 MECHANICSVILLE TURNPIKE
HANOVER COUNTY, VIRGINIA

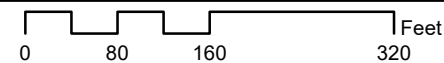


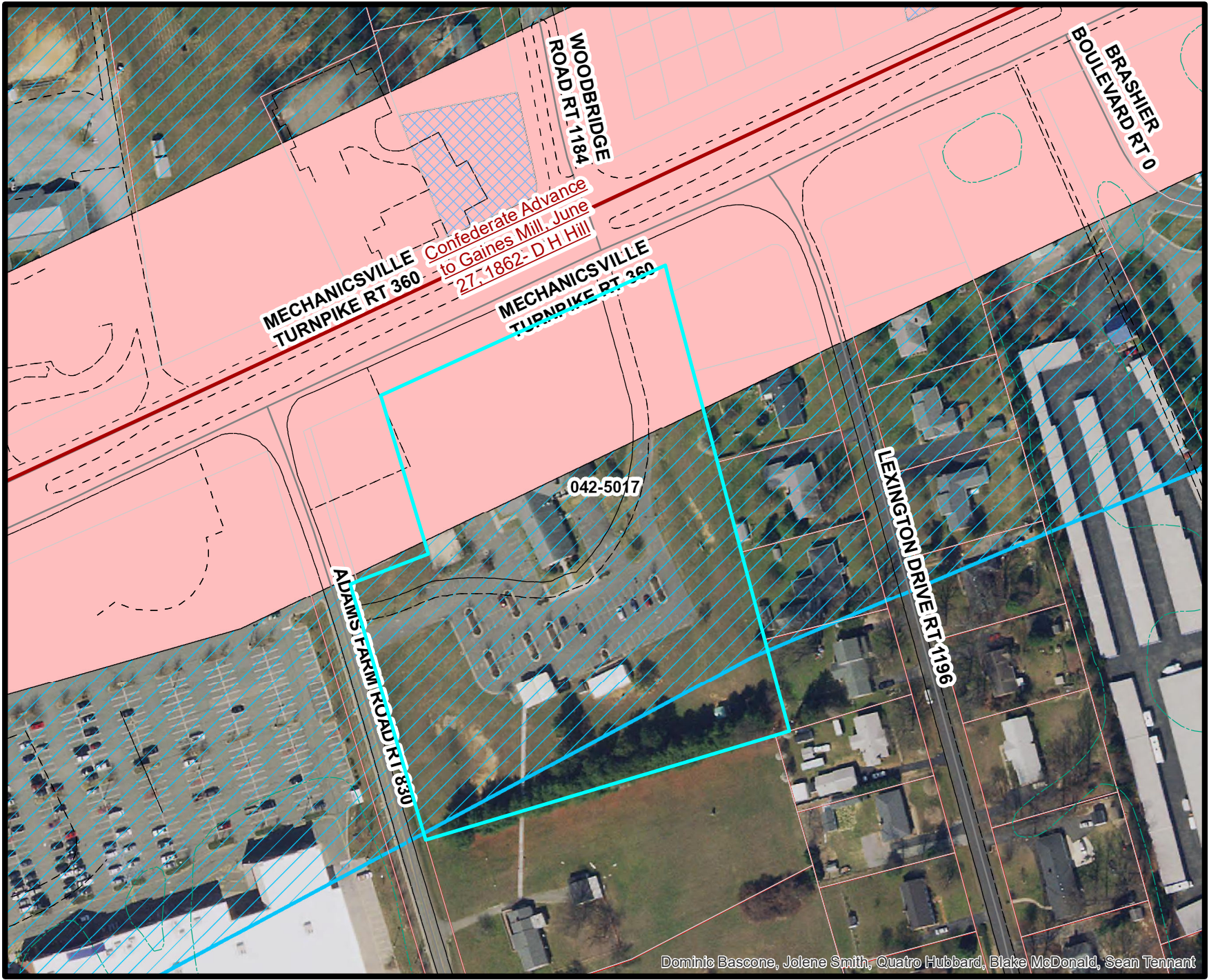
9100 ARBORETUM PKWY, SUITE 140
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23236
Phone: (804) 784-0200
VA@BohlerEng.com

SHEET TITLE:
ELEVATIONS
SHEET NUMBER:
SHEET 2
ORIG. DATE: 01/23/2023

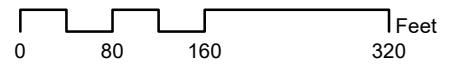


Dominic Bascone, Jolene Smith, Quatro Hubbard, Blake McDonald, Sean Tennant





Dominic Bascone, Jolene Smith, Quatro Hubbard, Blake McDonald, Sean Tennant



Property Information

Property Names

Name Explanation	Name
Current Name	Cold Harbor Battlefield
Historic	Second Cold Harbor

Property Evaluation Status

DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible

Property Addresses

Current - Cold Harbor Road Route 156
Alternate - Studley Road Route 606
Alternate - Beulah Church Road Route 633
Alternate - Beulah Church Road Route 633

County/Independent City(s): Hanover (County), Henrico (County), New Kent (County)

Incorporated Town(s): Mechanicsville

Zip Code(s): 23069, 23111, 23116, 23141, 23150

Magisterial District(s): *No Data*

Tax Parcel(s): *No Data*

USGS Quad(s): MANQUIN, QUINTON,
RICHMOND, SEVEN PINES,
STUDLEY, YELLOW TAVERN

Additional Property Information

Architecture Setting: Rural

Acreage: *No Data*

Site Description:

The northern half of the area is bisected by a high-growth corridor, Route 360, spurring the intrusion of residential subdivisions and commercial development. Residential developments are pushing north along Route 156 from the I-295 and Creighton Road interchange, north of I-295 & Hanover Road interchange, and east from the vicinity of Mechanicsville.

See survey file for additional development information.

September 2010: No changes have occurred to this resource.

November 2011: No changes have occurred to this resource.

October 2014: A portion of Cold Harbor Battlefield is located within the Cold Harbor unit of Richmond NBP in the unincorporated community of Cold Harbor in Hanover County, approximately 11 miles northeast of downtown Richmond. Secondary-growth forest characterizes the surrounding landscape within the District, and large open fields line both sides of Cold Harbor Road within the District.

February 2016: The core of the battlefield was located to the east of the current project area (Mechanicsville Turnpike (Route 360)). Modern development has obliterated much of the Cold Harbor Battlefield, especially around the location of the current project area (Salmon 2001: ABPP 2009).

April 2017: The area surveyed at this time falls just on the northwestern edge of the battlefield study area adjacent to the area determined potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. This area is situated on either side of the banks of Totopotomoy Creek. The project area consists of a low, saturated floodplain with a few higher knolls noted within the project corridor. The difference in elevation of these knolls was roughly one to two feet above the surrounding wetlands.

September 2019: The area surveyed at this time, which encompasses approximately 29 acres, is bordered by rural residential land to the north, west, and south, and by Bell Creek Road to the east. The project area is currently undeveloped and is dominated by a mix of early successional pine, hardwoods, and herbaceous vegetation following the last logging activity that occurred in 2018. Currently, there are no improved roads connecting the Project Area to the adjacent roadways. An unimproved gravel/dirt road does exist that provides access to the project area from Bell Creek Road. Existing elevations within the project area range from approximately 148 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) along the stream channel to 244 feet AMSL along the top of the uplands. The majority of the project area is located on a rolling, elevated flat, which is a common landscape feature of the coastal plain physiographic region of Virginia. The project area lies within the upper reaches of Beaverdam Creek on a north-to-south trending upland ridge. The project area drains to Beaverdam Creek to the south, east, and west.

August 2022: The Cold Harbor Battlefield is in southeastern Hanover County, Virginia, between the Chickahominy River and Sandy Creek, approximately nine miles northeast of Richmond in the unincorporated town of Cold Harbor. The 439-acre battlefield is part of Richmond National Battlefield Park, which encompasses over 3,600 acres. The park commemorates thirteen American Civil War sites around Richmond, Virginia, which served as the capital of the Confederate States of America for most of the war. The park connects certain features within the city with defensive fortifications and battle sites around it. In addition to Cold Harbor Battlefield, the park's sites include Totopotomoy Creek Battlefield, Beaver Dam Creek Battlefield, Chickahominy Bluff, Gaines' Mill Battlefield, Chimborazo, Fort Harrison, Glendale Battlefield, Malvern Hill Battlefield, Drewry's Bluff, and Parker's Battery. The CLI indicates 11 previously evaluated contributing features and 30 additional contributing features not included in existing National Register

documentation.

Surveyor Assessment:

Start Year: 1864
End Year: 1864
Date Source: Site Visit
Type: Historical Event

On May 31, Sheridan's cavalry seized the vital crossroads of Old Cold Harbor. Early on June 1, relying heavily on their new repeating carbines and shallow entrenchments, Sheridan's troopers threw back and attack by Confederate infantry. Confederate reinforcements arrived from Richmond and from the Totopotomoy Creek lines. Late on June 1, the Union VI and XVIII Corps reached Cold Harbor and assaulted the Confederate works with some success. By June 2, both armies were on the field forming on a seven-mile front that extended from Bethesda Church to the Chickahominy River. At dawn on June 3, the II and XVIII Corps, followed later by the IX Corps, assaulted along the Bethesda Church-Cold Harbor line and were slaughtered at all points. Grant commented in his memoirs that this was the only attack he wished he had never ordered. The armies confronted each other on these lines until the night of June 12, when Grant again advanced by his left flank, marching to the James River. On June 14, the II Corps was ferried across the river at Wilcox's Landing by transports. On June 15, the rest of the army began crossing on a 2,200-foot long pontoon bridge at Weyanoke. Abandoning the well-defended approaches to Richmond, Grant sought to shift his armies quickly south of the river to threaten Petersburg.

September 2010: the Cold Harbor Battlefield, consists of monuments, interpretive markers, a cemetery, historic road beds, ruins, structures, trenches/field fortifications, and potential archaeological sites. The battlefield is currently in agricultural and residential use and the northern half is bisected by Route 360 a high growth corridor lined with residential and commercial development. The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission conducted a Phase I survey of the battlefield in 1993 but did not make any recommendations regarding the National Register of Historic Places eligibility. In January 2007, both VDHR and the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) determined that the battlefield was likely eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and that the site should be re-assessed during future Section 106/National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance reviews. In 2009, the ABPP revised the battlefield boundaries and the areas potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. They created a map of the battlefield showing these locations.

November 2011: VDHR #042-5017, the Cold Harbor Battlefield, was determined potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, no Civil War resources were identified within the project area and no remains of the earthworks shown on Civil War era maps were found during the course of the survey. The project as proposed would remain close to the existing road. In addition, 20th century residences line both Atlee Station Road and Cool Spring Road thus altering the battlefield landscape from its appearance in the 1860s. Taking this into account, while the project area proposed may have an effect on the battlefield, it should not adversely affect the battlefield or the battlefield landscape. Therefore, Circa~ recommends no further survey work for this resource within the project area.

October 2014: Cold Harbor Battlefield contributes to the Richmond NBP Historic District under Criterion A in the area of Military for its association with the Battle of Cold Harbor (May 31–June 12, 1864).

February 2016: The American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) established a study area encompassing approximately 37,422 acres; of those 29,461 acres are considered potential National Register lands (ABPP 2009). No part of the APE for improvements to Route 360 and Lee-Davis Road falls within the potential National Register lands. VDHR staff recommended the battlefield potentially eligible for listing in 2007. Commonwealth recommends that due to loss of integrity, the portion of the battlefield within the APE for the current Route 360 improvement project would not contribute to any eligibility established for other portions of the battlefield.

April 2017: Site 042-5017, the Cold Harbor Battlefield, was determined potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, no Civil War resources were identified within the project area. The project as proposed would remain close to the existing powerline easement. In addition, 20th century residences line several roads adjacent to the project area thus altering the battlefield landscape from its appearance in the 1860s. The existing infrastructure in the project area vicinity was noted by the ABPP in 2009 when they were reviewing the potential for battlefield areas and they mapped the project area as having low potential for intact resources. Taking this into account, while the project area proposed will add a pipeline below ground and clear some trees, it should not adversely affect the battlefield, the battlefield landscape, or the battlefield viewshed. Therefore, Circa~ recommends no further survey work for this resource within the project area.

September 2019: Site 042-5017, the Cold Harbor Battlefield, was determined potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, no Civil War resources were identified within the project area. The project as proposed would add some infrastructure to the battlefield. But, 20th century residences line several roads adjacent to the project area thus altering the battlefield landscape from its appearance in the 1860s. The existing infrastructure in the project area vicinity was noted by the ABPP in 2009 when they were reviewing the potential for battlefield areas and they mapped the project area as having low potential for intact resources. Taking this into account, while the project area proposed will add a new building to the battlefield, it should not adversely affect the battlefield, the battlefield landscape, or the battlefield viewshed. Therefore, Circa~ recommends no further survey work for this resource within the project area.

August 2022: According to the 2022 CLI, the battlefield associated with the Cold Harbor unit of the park is nationally significant under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A in the area of Military History for the Battle of Cold Harbor, May 31–June 13, 1864. The Cold Harbor Battlefield, along with the Totopotomoy Creek Battlefield, are the locations of the last two battles of the Overland Campaign (May 4–June 15, 1864), during which Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant directed the operations of the Army of the Potomac against General Robert E. Lee of the Army of Northern Virginia. The climax of what was the bloodiest campaign of the war occurred at Cold Harbor, where Grant ordered several futile charges against heavily fortified Confederate lines, an act he later said was among his greatest regrets of the war. Following Cold Harbor, Grant changed his strategy to focus on the capture of Petersburg, a major transportation and supply hub 25 miles south of Richmond. Cold Harbor Battlefield is also nationally significant under Criterion B for associations with the careers of the principal commanders of the opposing forces during the early stages of the Civil War: Ulysses S. Grant (1822–1885), Robert E. Lee (1807–1870), and George B. McClellan (1826–1885). Cold Harbor Battlefield is nationally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Commemoration and Conservation for the late nineteenth and early twentieth-century efforts to memorialize and preserve the battlefield, which paralleled national trends in the veneration and protection of Civil War battle sites. Under Criterion C, the battlefield is significant at the national level in the area of Engineering for remains of the earthen fortifications, and significant at the state level in the area of Architecture for the colonial Virginia domestic architecture

embodied in the Garthright House. The battlefield is also significant under Criterion D in the area of Historic (Non-Aboriginal) Archeology for above-ground and subsurface resources that have the potential to yield information about the battle and antebellum uses. The period of significance for the Cold Harbor Battlefield aligns with the period of significance for the larger Richmond National Battlefield Park, extending from ca.1720, the earliest date associated the construction of the Garthright House, to 1944, the end of the initial park development under the guidance of the National Park Service.

Surveyor Recommendation: Recommended Eligible

Ownership

Ownership Category	Ownership Entity
Federal Govt	National Park Service
Private	No Data
Public - Federal	No Data
Public - Local	No Data

Primary Resource Information

Resource Category: Defense
Resource Type: Battle Site
NR Resource Type: Site
Historic District Status: No Data
Date of Construction: Ca 1720
Date Source: Written Data
Historic Time Period: Civil War (1861 - 1865)
Historic Context(s): Architecture/Landscape, Landscape, Military/Defense
Other ID Number: 44NK0287, 44NK0288
Architectural Style: No Discernable Style
Form: No Data
Number of Stories: No Data
Condition: Good
Threats to Resource: Development, Transportation Expansion
Cultural Affiliations: Euro-American, Native American
Cultural Affiliation Details:

No Data

Architectural Description:

Currently the battlefield consists of monuments (monuments erected in the National Cemetery), interpretive markers (state and Freeman markers), a cemetery, historic road beds (roads follow old alignments), ruins, period structures, period buildings (many period houses in the battlefield study area), trenches/field fortifications, and numerous potential archaeological sites (including Boze and Woody sites). Its current uses are agricultural and residential in nature.

September 2010: Circa~ completed a metal-detecting survey of the portion of the battlefield at the intersection of Pole Green Road and Rural Point Road and at the intersection of Pole Green Road and Walnut Grove Road. Circa~ staff did not notice any previous metal-detecting activities from relic hunters in the area.

Using Fisher Model #1266-XB Deep Search all-metal metal detectors, Circa~ archaeologists slowly walked this area of the battlefields overlapping from south to north and from west to east. As the archaeologists walked along the corridor, they slowly swung the head of the metal detector perpendicular with each transect being walked. Modern metal trash was clearly evident strewn in the ditches and along the shoulder of the road. No artifacts associated with the Civil War were recovered from the metal-detecting survey.

November 2011: Circa~ completed a metal-detecting survey of the portion of the battlefield at the intersection of Atlee Station Road and Cool Spring Road. Circa~ staff did not notice any previous metal-detecting activities from relic hunters in the area.

Using Fisher Model #1266-XB Deep Search all-metal metal detectors, Circa~ archaeologists slowly walked this area of the battlefields overlapping from south to north and from west to east. As the archaeologists walked along the corridor, they slowly swung the head of the metal detector perpendicular with each transect being walked. Modern metal trash was clearly evident strewn in the ditches and along the shoulder of the road. No artifacts associated with the Civil War were recovered from the metal-detecting survey.

October 2014: The Cold Harbor Battlefield site within the Richmond NBP Historic District encompasses 310.7 acres of the 1864 Cold Harbor battlefield lands. It contains remnants of Federal and Confederate earthworks built during the battle and accessed by the Cold Harbor Battlefield Tour Road and Turkey Hill Trail; a National Park Service visitor center; and various walking trails and monuments. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) rehabilitated the majority of the site between 1933 and 1935, removing the brush and trees obscuring the landscape and constructing parking and picnic areas and a bridle trail connecting Cold Harbor and Gaines' Mill. The relatively flat site is bisected by Bloody Run Stream, a narrow water drainageway running east-west, and a branch of the Powhite Stream that runs northeast-southwest at the northwest corner. The area between the two sets of earthworks that served as the no-man's land between the two sides fighting in the Civil War now consists of open woods maintained by prescriptive burning.

February 2016: This resource was originally recorded in V-CRIS in 1993. The encounter between Confederate troops, led by General Robert E. Lee, and Union troops, led by Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant and Major General George G. Meade, took place between May 31, and June

12, 1864. The battle was part of Grant's Overland Campaign. The core of the battlefield was located to the east of the current project area. Modern development has obliterated much of the Cold Harbor Battlefield, especially around the location of the current project area (Salmon 2001; ABPP 2009).

April 2017: Because the project area falls within three Civil War battlefields, Circa~ completed a metal-detecting survey of the project area. Circa~ staff did not notice any previous metal-detecting activities from relic hunters in the area. Using Fisher Model #1266-XB Deep Search and Mine-Wolf all-metal metal detectors, Circa~ archaeologists slowly walked along the project corridor overlapping from south to north and from west to east. As the archaeologists walked along the corridor, they slowly swung the head of the metal detector perpendicular with each transect being walked.

The metal-detecting survey was difficult due to the locations of metal car parts located on the ground surface, the power lines and towers, along the roads, and along the railroad tracks. In addition, although the survey was completed before the vegetation had leafed out, the grasses and shrubs were dense impeding the swing of the detector and making it difficult to keep the head of the machine close to the ground.

The survey resulted in the location of numerous cans and bottle tops along the edges of the roadways, iron cleats and rail spikes along the railroad tracks, and galvanized bolts and nuts along the edges of the power line easements. These finds date to the middle 20th century to present, and were not retained. No artifacts dating to the Civil War period were recovered.

September 2019: A metal-detecting survey was completed of the area as it falls within the boundaries of three Civil War battlefields. Circa~ staff did not notice any previous metal-detecting activities from relic hunters in the area.

Using Mine-wolf and Fisher Model #1266-XB Deep Search all-metal metal detectors, Circa~ archaeologists slowly walked along and in between the shovel test lines at 25-foot intervals. As the archaeologists walked along the line, they slowly swung the head of the metal detector perpendicular with each transect being walked. Each time the metal detector alerted the archaeologist to the presence of a ground surface or sub-ground surface metallic object, a non-metallic pin flag was placed on the suspect location. After total transect completion, each suspect area and the ground surface immediately surrounding the suspect area were again metal detected for additional hits. Following the completion of this procedure, each suspect area was excavated using a round shovel and/or trowel and all soils were screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth until artifacts were recovered. All excavated soils and all areas surrounding the excavation were continually surveyed using the metal detector until the unit registered no alerts as to the presence of metallic artifacts at which point, at that location the metal-detector survey at that point was concluded. A GPS was used to record the hits, unless the artifact was modern.

In total, 22 artifacts were recovered from 19 metal-detecting hits. This material included two iron chain fragments, three metal oil cans fragments, and one iron machine part recovered either from the ground surface or within the first 0.15 feet of soil. This material is associated with the recent timber harvesting activities in 2018. The remaining material included four clear bottle glass necks with the aluminum lids attached, one iron rebar fragment, and 11 iron wire fencing fragments. All artifacts were recovered from 0.15 to 0.47 feet below the ground surface and date to the 20th century.

August 2022: The National Park Service completed a Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for Cold Harbor Battlefield in August 2022. The CLI fully evaluates the cultural landscape, particularly the associated landscape characteristics and features, and finds that the site's landscape retains integrity to the areas of Military, Other (Commemoration), Conservation, Engineering, Architecture, and Archeology (Historic, Non-Aboriginal). Eleven of the property's features have already been evaluated in the National Register. The CLI identifies an additional 30 resources related to natural systems and features, spatial organization, land use, topography, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, and small-scale features that contribute to the significance and historic character of the property. An additional 18 features have been evaluated as noncontributing because they are not historically significant. A total of two features have been evaluated as undetermined because future research is needed to determine their significance. Please see the CLI report for detailed information.

Secondary Resource Information

Historic District Information

Historic District Name: *No Data*
Local Historic District Name: *No Data*
Historic District Significance: *No Data*

CRM Events

Event Type: Other

Project Review File Number: *No Data*
Investigator: Jeff Killion
Organization/Company: National Park Service Northeast Region
Photographic Media: Digital
Survey Date: 8/23/2022

Dhr Library Report Number: *No Data*

Project Staff/Notes:

No Data

Project Bibliographic Information:

National Park Service, Cultural Landscape Inventory, Cold Harbor Battlefield, Richmond National Battlefield Park, 2022.

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations: A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History, B - Significant Individual from History, C - Distinctive Characteristics of Architecture/Construction, D - Potential to Yield Important Historic and/or Pre-Historic Information

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: 2019-0204

Investigator: Dawn Muir

Organization/Company: Circa~ Cultural Resource Management, LLC

Photographic Media: Digital

Survey Date: 8/5/2019

Dhr Library Report Number: HN-153

Project Staff/Notes:

September 2019: In August and September of 2019, Circa~ Cultural Resource Management, LLC (Circa~) conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the Alcohol Beverage Control (ABC) Warehouse property in Hanover County, Virginia. The total project area, which encompasses approximately 40 acres, is bordered by rural residential land to the north, west, and south, and by Bell Creek Road to the east. Of this acreage, 29 acres will be impacted by development and 11 acres will remain as a buffer around the facility. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for archaeological and architectural resources is the approximately 29-acre developable project area. The ABC department plans to construct a warehouse in this location.

At Circa~, Carol D. Tyrer served as the Project Manager for the project. Dawn M. Muir, RPA, served as the Principal Investigator, Historian, and Architectural Historian for the project and completed the historic context and architectural survey. She was assisted in the field by Diana Johnson, Shayne Spears, Michael Foley, McKenzie Kyger, and Matt Carr, Field Archaeologists. Dawn M. Muir and Carol D. Tyrer prepared the report. The successful completion of the Phase I survey for the proposed development was made possible by the contribution of many individuals. Jeff Fugate with H+M Architects/Engineers, Inc. ensured that project information and maps were always available for the study.

Project Bibliographic Information:

National Park Service, Cultural Landscape Inventory, Cold Harbor Battlefield, Richmond National Battlefield Park, 2022.

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations: A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History, B - Significant Individual from History, C - Distinctive Characteristics of Architecture/Construction, D - Potential to Yield Important Historic and/or Pre-Historic Information

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: *No Data*

Investigator: Dawn Muir-Frost

Organization/Company: Circa~ Cultural Resource Management, LLC

Photographic Media: Digital

Survey Date: 4/17/2017

Dhr Library Report Number: *No Data*

Project Staff/Notes:

April 2017: In the spring of 2017, Circa~ Cultural Resource Management, LLC (Circa~) conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the Pump Station No. 5 and Royal Glen Pump Station Sewer corridor in Hanover County, Virginia. The project area, which encompasses approximately 6.30 acres, is located along the bank of Totopotomoy Creek. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for archaeological and architectural resources is the approximately 6.30-acre project corridor.

At Circa~, Carol D. Tyrer served as Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the project and was assisted in the field by Charlie Rutledge, Eric Mai, Matt Carr, and McKenzie Kyger Field Archaeologists. Dawn M. Muir-Frost served as the Historian and Architectural Historian for the project and completed the historic context and architectural survey. McKenzie Kyger, Archaeological Lab Technician, assisted in the processing of artifacts. Dawn M. Muir-Frost and Carol D. Tyrer prepared the report. Carol D. Tyrer photographed the resources and Dawn M. Muir-Frost entered the information into the V-CRIS system.

Project Bibliographic Information:

National Park Service, Cultural Landscape Inventory, Cold Harbor Battlefield, Richmond National Battlefield Park, 2022.

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations: A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History, B - Significant Individual from History, C - Distinctive Characteristics of Architecture/Construction, D - Potential to Yield Important Historic and/or Pre-Historic Information

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: 2004-0390

Investigator: Jeroen van den Hurk

Organization/Company: Coastal Carolina Research

Photographic Media: Digital

Survey Date: 2/19/2016

Dhr Library Report Number: HN-126

Project Staff/Notes:

Jeroen van den Hurk, Susan E. Bamann, Taryn P. Ricciardelli
Cultural Resources Survey Route 360 (Mechanicsville Turnpike) and Lee-Davis Road Improvements, Hanover County, Virginia
April 2016
Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc.
(formerly Coastal Carolina Research/CCR, Inc.)
2004-0390
HN-126

Project Bibliographic Information:

National Park Service, Cultural Landscape Inventory, Cold Harbor Battlefield, Richmond National Battlefield Park, 2022.

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations: A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History, B - Significant Individual from History, C - Distinctive Characteristics of Architecture/Construction, D - Potential to Yield Important Historic and/or Pre-Historic Information

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: *No Data*

Investigator: Laura Kline

Organization/Company: PAL

Photographic Media: Digital

Survey Date: 10/27/2014

Dhr Library Report Number: *No Data*

Project Staff/Notes:

Survey conducted in support of the Richmond National Battlefield Park Historic District NRHP nomination (043-0033).

Project Bibliographic Information:

National Park Service, Cultural Landscape Inventory, Cold Harbor Battlefield, Richmond National Battlefield Park, 2022.

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations: A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History, B - Significant Individual from History, C - Distinctive Characteristics of Architecture/Construction, D - Potential to Yield Important Historic and/or Pre-Historic Information

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: *No Data*

Investigator: Circa~

Organization/Company: Circa~ Cultural Resource Management, LLC

Photographic Media: Film

Survey Date: 11/1/2011

Dhr Library Report Number: HN-086

Project Staff/Notes:

November 2011: Circa~ conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the portion of the battlefield at Atlee Station Road and Cool Spring Road prior to intersection improvements. Dawn M. Frost and Carol D. Tyrer conducted the Phase I survey and Dawn M. Frost entered the information into the DSS system. No Civil War resources were identified within the project area. In addition, the project as proposed would remain close to the existing road. Taking this into account, the project area proposed should not adversely impact the battlefield. Therefore, Circa~ recommends no further survey work for this resource within the project area.

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations: A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History, B - Significant Individual from History, C - Distinctive Characteristics of Architecture/Construction, D - Potential to Yield Important Historic and/or Pre-Historic Information

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: *No Data*

Investigator: Circa~

Organization/Company: Unknown (DSS)

Photographic Media: *No Data*

Survey Date: 9/1/2010

Dhr Library Report Number: HN-86

Project Staff/Notes:

September 2010: Circa~ conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the portion of the battlefields at Pole Green Road and Rural Point

Road and Pole Green Road and Walnut Grove Road prior to intersection improvements. No Civil War resources were identified within the project area. In addition, the project as proposed would remain close to the existing road and would only add a small amount of new pavement and several new road signs, which would be considered reversible elements. Taking this into account, the project area proposed should not adversely impact the battlefield. Therefore, Circa~ recommends no further survey work for this resource within the project area.

Project Bibliographic Information:

National Park Service, Cultural Landscape Inventory, Cold Harbor Battlefield, Richmond National Battlefield Park, 2022.

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations: A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History, B - Significant Individual from History, C - Distinctive Characteristics of Architecture/Construction, D - Potential to Yield Important Historic and/or Pre-Historic Information

Event Type: DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible

DHR ID: 042-5017
Staff Name: ABPP
Event Date: 1/24/2007
Staff Comment

Preliminary survey data from American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) indicates that this historic Civil War battlefield is likely eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and likely deserving of future preservation efforts. This survey information should be reassessed during future Section 106/NEPA compliance reviews.

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: CWSAC - VA062
Investigator: CWSAC
Organization/Company: Unknown (DSS)
Photographic Media: No Data
Survey Date: 1/1/1993
Dhr Library Report Number: HN-86
Project Staff/Notes:

Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Survey Form - no photos submitted - not dated or signed, but surveys occurred during the period between 1991 and 1993.

Project Bibliographic Information:

National Park Service, Cultural Landscape Inventory, Cold Harbor Battlefield, Richmond National Battlefield Park, 2022.

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations: A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History, B - Significant Individual from History, C - Distinctive Characteristics of Architecture/Construction, D - Potential to Yield Important Historic and/or Pre-Historic Information

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

Name: Moore, Edward (et al); CRAI
DHR CRM Report Number: NK-041
Record Type: Report
Bibliographic Notes: Archaeological Evaluation of Four Sites and Metal Detector Survey of 31 Acres Within Segment A of the Interstate 64 Widening Project, Henrico and New Kent Counties, Virginia -- Dec 27, 2016
DHR Project No. 2008-1573
VDOT Project No. 0064-043-602, B624, B625, P101
UPC NO.: 107458

Name: Circa~CRM, LLC.
DHR CRM Report Number: HN-86
Record Type: Report
Bibliographic Notes: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Lower Opossum Creek Wastewater Improvements, Hanover County, Virginia
October 2007 2007-0490

Name: Circa~
DHR CRM Report Number: HN-112
Record Type: Report
Bibliographic Notes: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Atlee Road Extended
Hanover County, Virginia. DHR File No. 2011-1485. Date: December 2011.

Name: Circa~CRM, LLC
DHR CRM Report Number: HN-111
Record Type: Report
Bibliographic Notes: HN-111: Addendum to Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Pole Green Road and Walnut Grove Road Intersection Improvements, Hanover County, Virginia, February 2012. #2010-2147

Name: Circa~

DHR CRM Report Number: HN-102

Record Type: Report

Bibliographic Notes: HN-102: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Pole Green Road and Walnut Grove Road Intersection Improvements Hanover County, Virginia, November 2010. #2010-2147

Name: Civil War Sites Advisory Commission

Record Type: Book

Bibliographic Notes: Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields.

Includes 3 books - Report, Volume I: Appendices, and Volume II: Battle Summaries

Name: Circa~

DHR CRM Report Number: HN-097

Record Type: Report

Bibliographic Notes: HN-097: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Pole Green Road and Rural Point Road Intersection Improvements Hanover County, Virginia, November 2010. #2010-2146

October 2014: See 2015 NRHP Form for Richmond NBP Historic District.

February 2016:

American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP), "Update to the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields, Commonwealth of Virginia. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, American Battlefields Protection Program", Washington, D.C., 2009

Salmon, John S., "The Official Virginia Civil War Battlefield Guide." Stackpole Books, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania., 2001

Property Notes:

No Data

Property Information

Property Names

Name Explanation	Name
Current Name	Totopotomoy Creek Battlefield
Historic	Battle of Bethesda Church
Historic	Battle of Crumps Creek
Historic	Battle of Hanovertown
Historic	Battle of Shady Grove Road

Property Evaluation Status

DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible

Property Addresses

Alternate - Rural Point Road Route 643
Current - Studley Road Route 606
Alternate - Pole Green Road Route 627
Alternate - Mechanicsville Turnpike Route 360

County/Independent City(s): Hanover (County), King William (County)
Incorporated Town(s): Mechanicsville
Zip Code(s): 23005, 23069, 23106, 23111, 23116
Magisterial District(s): No Data
Tax Parcel(s): No Data
USGS Quad(s): ASHLAND, HANOVER, MANQUIN, SEVEN PINES, STUDLEY, YELLOW TAVERN

Additional Property Information

Architecture Setting: Rural
Acreage: 124.4

Site Description:

Extensive Confederate and Union trenches were dug, sometimes in multiple lines in case of a breakthrough, on the banks overlooking the meandering Totopotomoy River. They extend roughly four miles from north of Route 606 southwest of Route 360. An estimated 80 percent of these have been plowed or bull-dozed for fields or residential areas that also block public access to most of the remaining trenches on wooded and/or rough terrain. This is a very attractive area for residential development. Only one roadside marker, one monument and one sign relating to Totopotomoy were observed.

September 2010: No changes have occurred to this resource. There are no known secondary resources associated with this resource.

November 2011: No changes have occurred to this resource.

October 2014: 124.4 acres of the 1864 Totopotomoy Creek Battlefield are located within the Totopotomoy Creek unit of Richmond NBP in Mechanicsville, approximately 14 miles northeast of Richmond.

February 2016: The core of the battlefield is located mainly to the north and northwest of the current project area (Mechanicsville Turnpike (Route 360)). Modern development has obliterated much of the Totopotomoy Battlefield, especially around the location of the project area (Salmon 2001: ABPP 2009).

April 2017: The area surveyed at this time falls within the western portion of the study area adjacent to the area determined potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. This area is situated on either side of the banks of Totopotomoy Creek. The project area consists of a low, saturated floodplain with a few higher knolls noted within the project corridor. The difference in elevation of these knolls was roughly one to two feet above the surrounding wetlands.

September 2019: The area surveyed at this time, which encompasses approximately 29 acres, is bordered by rural residential land to the north, west, and south, and by Bell Creek Road to the east. The project area is currently undeveloped and is dominated by a mix of early successional pine, hardwoods, and herbaceous vegetation following the last logging activity that occurred in 2018. Currently, there are no improved roads connecting the Project Area to the adjacent roadways. An unimproved gravel/dirt road does exist that provides access to the project area from Bell Creek Road. Existing elevations within the project area range from approximately 148 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) along the stream channel to 244 feet AMSL along the top of the uplands. The majority of the project area is located on a rolling, elevated flat, which is a common landscape feature of the coastal plain physiographic region of Virginia. The project area lies within the upper reaches of Beaverdam Creek on a north-to-south trending upland ridge. The project area drains to Beaverdam Creek to the south, east, and west.

Surveyor Assessment:

Marching from the North Anna, Grant's army begins crossing the Pamunkey River on May 27. On that day, there is cavalry fighting at Dabney's Ferry and Crump's Creek. During the cavalry fight at Haw's Shop on May 28, Union and Confederate infantry begin to arrive in the vicinity. The Confederates entrench south of Totopotomoy Creek. On May 29, the Union II, IX, and V Corps maneuver to uncover Lee's position. The VI Corps marches to the vicinity of Hanover Courthouse, then early on May 30, marches south with the intent of coming in on the far right of the Union line (II Corps), instead bogging down in swampy Crump's Creek without getting into position. The same day, the II Corps forces a crossing of the creek in two places, capturing the first line of Confederate trenches. The

IX Corps maneuvers into position on the left of the II Corps, driving back Confederate pickets on the Shady Grove Road. In the meantime, Early's Corps assaults the V Corps in the vicinity of Bethesda Church, driving them back to Shady Grove Road after heavy fighting.

September 2010: the Totopotomoy Creek Battlefield, consists of extensive Confederate and Union trenches, sometimes in multiple lines, on the banks overlooking Totopotomoy Creek. These extend approximately four miles north of Route 606 southwest of Route 360, although an estimated 80% of them have been plowed or bulldozed for fields or residential development. Public access for most of the remaining trenches in wooded and/or rough terrain areas is blocked. The battlefield is currently in agricultural and residential use. The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission conducted a Phase I survey of the battlefield in 1993 but did not make any recommendations regarding the National Register of Historic Places eligibility. However, they did note that only one roadside marker, one monument, and one sign were observed. In January 2007, both VDHR and the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) determined that the battlefield was likely eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and that the site should be re-assessed during future Section 106/NEPA compliance reviews. In 2009, the ABPP revised the battlefield boundaries and the areas potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. They created a map of the battlefield showing these locations.

November 2011: VDHR #042-5022, the Totopotomoy Creek Battlefield, was determined potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, no Civil War resources or artifacts were identified within the project area. The project as proposed would remain close to the existing road. In addition, 20th century residences line both Atlee Station Road and Cool Spring Road thus altering the battlefield landscape from its appearance in the 1860s. Taking this into account, while the project area proposed may have an effect on the battlefield, it should not adversely affect the battlefield or the battlefield landscape. Therefore, Circa~ recommends no further survey work for this resource within the project area.

October 2014: The Totopotomoy Creek Battlefield contributes to the Richmond NBP Historic District under Criterion A in the area of Military for its association with Ulysses S. Grant's 1864 Overland Campaign and the May 29–31, 1864, battles at Totopotomoy Creek that led up to the battle at Cold Harbor.

February 2016: The American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) established a study area encompassing approximately 29,301 acres; of those 20,829 acres are considered potential National Register lands (ABPP 2009). No part of the APE for improvements to Route 360 and Lee-Davis Road falls within the potential National Register lands. VDHR staff recommended the battlefield potentially eligible for listing in 2007. Commonwealth recommends that due to loss of integrity, the portion of the battlefield within the APE for the current Route 360 improvement project would not contribute to any eligibility established for other portions of the battlefield.

April 2017: Site 042-5022, the Totopotomoy Creek Battlefield, was determined potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, no Civil War resources or artifacts were identified within the project area. The project as proposed would remain close to the existing power line easement. In addition, 20th century residences line several roads adjacent to the project area thus altering the battlefield landscape from its appearance in the 1860s. The existing infrastructure in the project area vicinity was noted by the ABPP in 2009 when they were reviewing the potential for battlefield areas and they mapped the project area as having low potential for intact resources. Taking this into account, while the project area proposed will clear some trees and add the pipeline below grade, it should not adversely affect the battlefield, the battlefield landscape, or the battlefield viewshed. Therefore, Circa~ recommends no further survey work for this resource within the project area.

September 2019: Site 042-5022, the Totopotomoy Creek Battlefield, was determined potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, no Civil War resources or artifacts were identified within the project area. The project as proposed would add some infrastructure to the battlefield. But, 20th century residences line several roads adjacent to the project area thus altering the battlefield landscape from its appearance in the 1860s. The existing infrastructure in the project area vicinity was noted by the ABPP in 2009 when they were reviewing the potential for battlefield areas and they mapped the project area as having low potential for intact resources. Taking this into account, while the project area proposed will add a new building to the battlefield, it should not adversely affect the battlefield, the battlefield landscape, or the battlefield viewshed. Therefore, Circa~ recommends no further survey work for this resource within the project area.

Surveyor Recommendation: Recommended Potentially Eligible

Ownership

Ownership Category
Federal Govt
Private

Ownership Entity
National Park Service
No Data

Primary Resource Information

Resource Category: Defense
Resource Type: Battle Site
NR Resource Type: Site
Historic District Status: *No Data*
Date of Construction: Ca 1864
Date Source: Written Data
Historic Time Period: Civil War (1861 - 1865)
Historic Context(s): Landscape, Military/Defense
Other ID Number: *No Data*
Architectural Style: No discernible style
Form: *No Data*

Number of Stories: *No Data*
Condition: Fair
Threats to Resource: Development, Transportation Expansion
Cultural Affiliations: *No Data*
Cultural Affiliation Details:
No Data

Architectural Description:

Extensive Confederate and Union trenches were dug, sometimes in multiple lines in case of a breakthrough, on the banks overlooking the meandering Totopotomoy River. They extend roughly four miles from north of Route 606 southwest of Route 360. An estimated 80 percent of these have been plowed or bull-dozed for fields or residential areas that also block public access to most of the remaining trenches on wooded and/or rough terrain. This is a very attractive area for residential development. Only one roadside marker, one monument and one sign relating to Totopotomoy were observed. The current land usage is agricultural and residential in nature.

September 2010: Circa~ completed a metal-detecting survey of the portion of the battlefield at the intersection of Pole Green Road and Rural Point Road and the intersection of Pole Green Road and Walnut Grove Road. Circa~ staff did not notice any previous metal-detecting activities from relic hunters in the area.

Using Fisher Model #1266-XB Deep Search all-metal metal detectors, Circa~ archaeologists slowly walked this area of the battlefields overlapping from south to north and from west to east. As the archaeologists walked along the corridor, they slowly swung the head of the metal detector perpendicular with each transect being walked. Modern metal trash was clearly evident strewn in the ditches and along the shoulder of the road. No artifacts associated with the Civil War were recovered from the metal-detecting survey.

November 2010: Circa~ completed a metal-detecting survey of the portion of the battlefield at the intersection of Atlee Station Road and Cool Spring Road. Circa~ staff did not notice any previous metal-detecting activities from relic hunters in the area.

Using Fisher Model #1266-XB Deep Search all-metal metal detectors, Circa~ archaeologists slowly walked this area of the battlefields overlapping from south to north and from west to east. As the archaeologists walked along the corridor, they slowly swung the head of the metal detector perpendicular with each transect being walked. Modern metal trash was clearly evident strewn in the ditches and along the shoulder of the road. No artifacts associated with the Civil War were recovered from the metal-detecting survey.

October 2014: The 124.4 acres of Totopotomoy Creek Battlefield within Richmond NBP encompass an irregularly shaped parcel bounded on the north by Studley Road, on the west and south by Totopotomoy Creek, and on the east by a residential subdivision. The site is predominantly forested, with a few open fields near the domestic core, most of which are leased to local farmers for agricultural use. A high-tension power line runs northwest-southeast near the Totopotomoy Creek boundary. A crushed gravel drive provides access to the site from Studley Road, with a visitor parking lot on the east side of the drive. Pedestrian paths predominantly provide circulation around the site. Remnants of an ornamental plant and shrub nursery operated by the Shelton family from ca. 1927 until 2006 are located west and south of the Shelton House, with rows of boxwoods and other ornamental shrubs running north-south to the west of a two-track, dirt and sod, farm road leading south from the Shelton House to the agricultural fields; the farm road is also part of the walking path around the site. Three small ca. 1855 grave markers are located southwest of the Shelton House at the edge of the woods on the west side of a pedestrian path. One stone marks the resting place of Ada Lumpkin, the granddaughter of Edwin Shelton. The other stone marks Eddie and Sallie Southall, with a footstone a few feet to the east. More unmarked burials may be located nearby.

February 2016: This resource was originally recorded in V-CRIS in 1993. The encounter between Confederate troops, led by General Robert E. Lee, and Union troops, led by Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant and Major General George G. Meade, took place between May 28 and 30, 1864. The battle was part of Grant's Overland Campaign. The core of the battlefield is located mainly to the north and northwest of the current project area. Modern development has obliterated much of the Totopotomoy Battlefield, especially around the location of the project area (Salmon 2001; ABPP 2009).

April 2017: Circa~ completed a metal-detecting survey of the project area. Circa~ staff did not notice any previous metal-detecting activities from relic hunters in the area. Using Fisher Model #1266-XB Deep Search and Mine-Wolf all-metal metal detectors, Circa~ archaeologists slowly walked along the project corridor overlapping from south to north and from west to east. As the archaeologists walked along the corridor, they slowly swung the head of the metal detector perpendicular with each transect being walked.

The metal-detecting survey was difficult due to the locations of metal car parts located on the ground surface, the power lines and towers, along the roads, and along the railroad tracks. In addition, although the survey was completed before the vegetation had leafed out, the grasses and shrubs were dense impeding the swing of the detector and making it difficult to keep the head of the machine close to the ground.

The survey resulted in the location of numerous cans and bottle tops along the edges of the roadways, iron cleats and rail spikes along the railroad tracks, and galvanized bolts and nuts along the edges of the power line easements. These finds date to the middle 20th century to present, and were not retained. No artifacts dating to the Civil War period were recovered.

September 2019: A metal-detecting survey was also completed of the area as it falls within the boundaries of three Civil War battlefields. Circa~ staff did not notice any previous metal-detecting activities from relic hunters in the area.

Using Mine-wolf and Fisher Model #1266-XB Deep Search all-metal metal detectors, Circa~ archaeologists slowly walked along and in between the shovel test lines at 25-foot intervals. As the archaeologists walked along the line, they slowly swung the head of the metal detector perpendicular with each transect being walked. Each time the metal detector alerted the archaeologist to the presence of a ground surface or sub-ground surface metallic object, a non-metallic pin flag was placed on the suspect location. After total transect completion, each suspect area and the ground surface immediately surrounding the suspect area were again metal detected for additional hits. Following the completion of this procedure, each suspect area was excavated using a round shovel and/or trowel and all soils were screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth until artifacts were recovered. All excavated soils and all areas surrounding the excavation were continually surveyed using the metal detector until the unit registered no alerts as to the presence of metallic artifacts at which point, at that location the metal-detector survey at that point was concluded. A GPS was used to record the hits, unless the artifact was modern.

In total, 22 artifacts were recovered from 19 metal-detecting hits. This material included two iron chain fragments, three metal oil cans fragments, and one iron machine part recovered either from the ground surface or within the first 0.15 feet of soil. This material is associated with the recent timber harvesting activities in 2018. The remaining material included four clear bottle glass necks with the aluminum lids

attached, one iron rebar fragment, and 11 iron wire fencing fragments. All artifacts were recovered from 0.15 to 0.47 feet below the ground surface and date to the 20th century.

Secondary Resource Information

Historic District Information

Historic District Name: *No Data*
Local Historic District Name: *No Data*
Historic District Significance: *No Data*

CRM Events

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: 2019-0204
Investigator: Dawn Muir
Organization/Company: Circa~ Cultural Resource Management, LLC
Photographic Media: Digital
Survey Date: 8/5/2019
Dhr Library Report Number: HN-153

Project Staff/Notes:

September 2019: In August and September of 2019, Circa~ Cultural Resource Management, LLC (Circa~) conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the Alcohol Beverage Control (ABC) Warehouse property in Hanover County, Virginia. The total project area, which encompasses approximately 40 acres, is bordered by rural residential land to the north, west, and south, and by Bell Creek Road to the east. Of this acreage, 29 acres will be impacted by development and 11 acres will remain as a buffer around the facility. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for archaeological and architectural resources is the approximately 29-acre developable project area. The ABC department plans to construct a warehouse in this location.

At Circa~, Carol D. Tyrer served as the Project Manager for the project. Dawn M. Muir, RPA, served as the Principal Investigator, Historian, and Architectural Historian for the project and completed the historic context and architectural survey. She was assisted in the field by Diana Johnson, Shayne Spears, Michael Foley, McKenzie Kyger, and Matt Carr, Field Archaeologists. Dawn M. Muir and Carol D. Tyrer prepared the report. The successful completion of the Phase I survey for the proposed development was made possible by the contribution of many individuals. Jeff Fugate with H+M Architects/Engineers, Inc. ensured that project information and maps were always available for the study.

Project Bibliographic Information:

Darby O'Donnell
Phase I Cultural Resource Identification Survey of the ABC Warehouse Property, Hanover County, Virginia - November 20, 2019
Prepared By: Darby O'Donnell, LLC, Henrico, VA
DHR Project No. 2019-0204
DHR Report No. HN-153

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Surveyor's NR Criteria A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History
Recommendations:

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: *No Data*
Investigator: Dawn Muir-Frost
Organization/Company: Circa~ Cultural Resource Management, LLC
Photographic Media: Digital
Survey Date: 4/17/2017
Dhr Library Report Number: *No Data*

Project Staff/Notes:

April 2017: In the spring of 2017, Circa~ Cultural Resource Management, LLC (Circa~) conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the Pump Station No. 5 and Royal Glen Pump Station Sewer corridor in Hanover County, Virginia. The project area, which encompasses approximately 6.30 acres, is located along the bank of Totopotomoy Creek. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for archaeological and architectural resources is the approximately 6.30-acre project corridor.

At Circa~, Carol D. Tyrer served as Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the project and was assisted in the field by Charlie Rutledge, Eric Mai, Matt Carr, and McKenzie Kyger Field Archaeologists. Dawn M. Muir-Frost served as the Historian and Architectural Historian for the project and completed the historic context and architectural survey. McKenzie Kyger, Archaeological Lab Technician, assisted in the processing of artifacts. Dawn M. Muir-Frost and Carol D. Tyrer prepared the report. Carol D. Tyrer photographed the resources and Dawn M. Muir-Frost entered the information into the V-CRIS system.

Project Bibliographic Information:

Darby O'Donnell
Phase I Cultural Resource Identification Survey of the ABC Warehouse Property, Hanover County, Virginia - November 20, 2019
Prepared By: Darby O'Donnell, LLC, Henrico, VA
DHR Project No. 2019-0204
DHR Report No. HN-153

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2019 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of ABC Warehouse Property, Hanover County, Virginia.

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Surveyor's NR Criteria A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History
Recommendations:

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: 2004-0390
Investigator: Jeroen van den Hurk
Organization/Company: Coastal Carolina Research
Photographic Media: Digital
Survey Date: 2/19/2016
Dhr Library Report Number: HN-126

Project Staff/Notes:

Jeroen van den Hurk, Susan E. Bamann, Taryn P. Ricciardelli
Cultural Resources Survey Route 360 (Mechanicsville Turnpike) and Lee-Davis Road Improvements, Hanover County, Virginia
April 2016
Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc.
(formerly Coastal Carolina Research/CCR, Inc.)
2004-0390
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Recommendations:

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: No Data
Investigator: Laura Kline
Organization/Company: PAL
Photographic Media: Digital
Survey Date: 10/27/2014
Dhr Library Report Number: No Data
Project Staff/Notes:

Survey conducted in support of the Richmond National Battlefield Park Historic District NRHP nomination (043-0033).

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Surveyor's NR Criteria

A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History

Recommendations:

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: *No Data*

Investigator: Circa~

Organization/Company: Circa~ Cultural Resource Management, LLC

Photographic Media: Digital

Survey Date: 11/1/2011

Dhr Library Report Number: *No Data*

Project Staff/Notes:

November 2011: Circa~ conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the portion of the battlefield at Atlee Station Road and Cool Spring Road prior to intersection improvements. Dawn M. Frost and Carol D. Tyrer conducted the Phase I survey and Dawn M. Frost entered the information into the DSS system. No Civil War resources were identified within the project area. In addition, the project as proposed would remain close to the existing road. Taking this into account, the project area proposed should not adversely impact the battlefield. Therefore, Circa~ recommends no further survey work for this resource within the project area.

Surveyor's NR Criteria

A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History

Recommendations:

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: *No Data*

Investigator: Circa~

Organization/Company: Unknown (DSS)

Photographic Media: *No Data*

Survey Date: 9/1/2010

Dhr Library Report Number: HN-86

Project Staff/Notes:

September 2010: Circa~ conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the portion of the battlefields at Pole Green Road and Rural Point Road and Pole Green Road and Walnut Grove Road prior to intersection improvements. No Civil War resources were identified within the project area. In addition, the project as proposed would remain close to the existing road and would only add a small amount of new pavement and several new road signs, which would be considered reversible elements. Taking this into account, the project area proposed should not adversely impact the battlefield. Therefore, Circa~ recommends no further survey work for this resource within the project area.

Project Bibliographic Information:

Darby O'Donnell

Phase I Cultural Resource Identification Survey of the ABC Warehouse Property, Hanover County, Virginia - November 20, 2019

Prepared By: Darby O'Donnell, LLC, Henrico, VA

DHR Project No. 2019-0204

DHR Report No. HN-153

Circa~

2019 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of ABC Warehouse Property, Hanover County, Virginia.

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Surveyor's NR Criteria A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History
Recommendations:

Event Type: DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible

DHR ID: 042-5022
Staff Name: ABPP
Event Date: 1/24/2007
Staff Comment

Preliminary survey data from the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) indicates that this historic Civil War battlefield is likely eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and likely deserving of future preservation efforts. This survey information should be reassessed during future Section 106/NEPA compliance reviews.

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: CWSAC - VA057
Investigator: CWSAC
Organization/Company: Unknown (DSS)
Photographic Media: No Data
Survey Date: 1/1/1993
Dhr Library Report Number: HN-86
Project Staff/Notes:

Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Survey Form - no photos submitted - not dated or signed, but surveys occurred during the period between 1991 and 1993.

Project Bibliographic Information:

Darby O'Donnell
Phase I Cultural Resource Identification Survey of the ABC Warehouse Property, Hanover County, Virginia - November 20, 2019
Prepared By: Darby O'Donnell, LLC, Henrico, VA
DHR Project No. 2019-0204
DHR Report No. HN-153

Circa~
2019 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of ABC Warehouse Property, Hanover County, Virginia.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
1986 "36 CFR Part 800 – Protection of Historic Properties (incorporating amendments effective August 5, 2004)" Regulations of the Advisory

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Surveyor's NR Criteria A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History
Recommendations:

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

Name: Hammond, John W.
DHR CRM Report Number: HN-143
Record Type: Report
Bibliographic Notes: National Park Service Cultural Landscape Inventory Totopotomoy Creek Battlefield at Rural Plains, Richmond National Battlefield Park (2015)
DHR Project No. 2015-0947

Name: Circa~CRM, LLC
DHR CRM Report Number: HN-111
Record Type: Report
Bibliographic Notes: HN-111: Addendum to Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Pole Green Road and Walnut Grove Road Intersection Improvements, Hanover County, Virginia, February 2012. #2010-2147

Name: Circa~
DHR CRM Report Number: HN-112
Record Type: Report
Bibliographic Notes: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Atlee Road Extended Hanover County, Virginia. DHR File No. 2011-1485. Date: December 2011.

Name: Circa~
DHR CRM Report Number: HN-097
Record Type: Report
Bibliographic Notes: HN-097: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Pole Green Road and Rural Point Road Intersection Improvements Hanover County, Virginia. November 2010. #2010-2146

Name: Circa~CRM, LLC.
DHR CRM Report Number: HN-086
Record Type: Report
Bibliographic Notes: HN-86: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Lower Opossum Creek Wastewater Improvements, Hanover County, Virginia October 2007

Name: VDOT

DHR CRM Report Number: HN-102

Record Type: Report

Bibliographic Notes: HN-102: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Pole Green Road and Walnut Grove Road Intersection Improvements Hanover County, Virginia, November 2010. #2010-2147

Name: Circa~

Record Type: Report

Bibliographic Notes: 2010 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Pole Green Road and Rural Point Road Intersection Improvements Hanover County, Virginia.

Name: Civil War Sites Advisory Commission

Record Type: Book

Bibliographic Notes: Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields. Includes 3 books - Report, Volume I: Appendices, and Volume II: Battle Summaries

October 2014: See 2015 NRHP Form for Richmond NBP Historic District.

February 2016:

American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP), "Update to the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields, Commonwealth of Virginia. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, American Battlefields Protection Program", Washington, D.C., 2009

Salmon, John S., "The Official Virginia Civil War Battlefield Guide." Stackpole Books, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania., 2001

Property Notes:

No Data

Property Information

Property Names

Name Explanation	Name
Current Name	Cold Harbor Battlefield
Historic	Second Cold Harbor

Property Evaluation Status

DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible

Property Addresses

Current - Cold Harbor Road Route 156
Alternate - Studley Road Route 606
Alternate - Beulah Church Road Route 633
Alternate - Beulah Church Road Route 633

County/Independent City(s): Hanover (County), Henrico (County), New Kent (County)

Incorporated Town(s): Mechanicsville

Zip Code(s): 23069, 23111, 23116, 23141, 23150

Magisterial District(s): *No Data*

Tax Parcel(s): *No Data*

USGS Quad(s): MANQUIN, QUINTON,
RICHMOND, SEVEN PINES,
STUDLEY, YELLOW TAVERN

Additional Property Information

Architecture Setting: Rural

Acreage: *No Data*

Site Description:

The northern half of the area is bisected by a high-growth corridor, Route 360, spurring the intrusion of residential subdivisions and commercial development. Residential developments are pushing north along Route 156 from the I-295 and Creighton Road interchange, north of I-295 & Hanover Road interchange, and east from the vicinity of Mechanicsville.

See survey file for additional development information.

September 2010: No changes have occurred to this resource.

November 2011: No changes have occurred to this resource.

October 2014: A portion of Cold Harbor Battlefield is located within the Cold Harbor unit of Richmond NBP in the unincorporated community of Cold Harbor in Hanover County, approximately 11 miles northeast of downtown Richmond. Secondary-growth forest characterizes the surrounding landscape within the District, and large open fields line both sides of Cold Harbor Road within the District.

February 2016: The core of the battlefield was located to the east of the current project area (Mechanicsville Turnpike (Route 360)). Modern development has obliterated much of the Cold Harbor Battlefield, especially around the location of the current project area (Salmon 2001: ABPP 2009).

April 2017: The area surveyed at this time falls just on the northwestern edge of the battlefield study area adjacent to the area determined potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. This area is situated on either side of the banks of Totopotomoy Creek. The project area consists of a low, saturated floodplain with a few higher knolls noted within the project corridor. The difference in elevation of these knolls was roughly one to two feet above the surrounding wetlands.

September 2019: The area surveyed at this time, which encompasses approximately 29 acres, is bordered by rural residential land to the north, west, and south, and by Bell Creek Road to the east. The project area is currently undeveloped and is dominated by a mix of early successional pine, hardwoods, and herbaceous vegetation following the last logging activity that occurred in 2018. Currently, there are no improved roads connecting the Project Area to the adjacent roadways. An unimproved gravel/dirt road does exist that provides access to the project area from Bell Creek Road. Existing elevations within the project area range from approximately 148 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) along the stream channel to 244 feet AMSL along the top of the uplands. The majority of the project area is located on a rolling, elevated flat, which is a common landscape feature of the coastal plain physiographic region of Virginia. The project area lies within the upper reaches of Beaverdam Creek on a north-to-south trending upland ridge. The project area drains to Beaverdam Creek to the south, east, and west.

August 2022: The Cold Harbor Battlefield is in southeastern Hanover County, Virginia, between the Chickahominy River and Sandy Creek, approximately nine miles northeast of Richmond in the unincorporated town of Cold Harbor. The 439-acre battlefield is part of Richmond National Battlefield Park, which encompasses over 3,600 acres. The park commemorates thirteen American Civil War sites around Richmond, Virginia, which served as the capital of the Confederate States of America for most of the war. The park connects certain features within the city with defensive fortifications and battle sites around it. In addition to Cold Harbor Battlefield, the park's sites include Totopotomoy Creek Battlefield, Beaver Dam Creek Battlefield, Chickahominy Bluff, Gaines' Mill Battlefield, Chimborazo, Fort Harrison, Glendale Battlefield, Malvern Hill Battlefield, Drewry's Bluff, and Parker's Battery. The CLI indicates 11 previously evaluated contributing features and 30 additional contributing features not included in existing National Register

documentation.

Surveyor Assessment:

Start Year: 1864
End Year: 1864
Date Source: Site Visit
Type: Historical Event

On May 31, Sheridan's cavalry seized the vital crossroads of Old Cold Harbor. Early on June 1, relying heavily on their new repeating carbines and shallow entrenchments, Sheridan's troopers threw back and attack by Confederate infantry. Confederate reinforcements arrived from Richmond and from the Totopotomoy Creek lines. Late on June 1, the Union VI and XVIII Corps reached Cold Harbor and assaulted the Confederate works with some success. By June 2, both armies were on the field forming on a seven-mile front that extended from Bethesda Church to the Chickahominy River. At dawn on June 3, the II and XVIII Corps, followed later by the IX Corps, assaulted along the Bethesda Church-Cold Harbor line and were slaughtered at all points. Grant commented in his memoirs that this was the only attack he wished he had never ordered. The armies confronted each other on these lines until the night of June 12, when Grant again advanced by his left flank, marching to the James River. On June 14, the II Corps was ferried across the river at Wilcox's Landing by transports. On June 15, the rest of the army began crossing on a 2,200-foot long pontoon bridge at Weyanoke. Abandoning the well-defended approaches to Richmond, Grant sought to shift his armies quickly south of the river to threaten Petersburg.

September 2010: the Cold Harbor Battlefield, consists of monuments, interpretive markers, a cemetery, historic road beds, ruins, structures, trenches/field fortifications, and potential archaeological sites. The battlefield is currently in agricultural and residential use and the northern half is bisected by Route 360 a high growth corridor lined with residential and commercial development. The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission conducted a Phase I survey of the battlefield in 1993 but did not make any recommendations regarding the National Register of Historic Places eligibility. In January 2007, both VDHR and the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) determined that the battlefield was likely eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and that the site should be re-assessed during future Section 106/National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance reviews. In 2009, the ABPP revised the battlefield boundaries and the areas potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. They created a map of the battlefield showing these locations.

November 2011: VDHR #042-5017, the Cold Harbor Battlefield, was determined potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, no Civil War resources were identified within the project area and no remains of the earthworks shown on Civil War era maps were found during the course of the survey. The project as proposed would remain close to the existing road. In addition, 20th century residences line both Atlee Station Road and Cool Spring Road thus altering the battlefield landscape from its appearance in the 1860s. Taking this into account, while the project area proposed may have an effect on the battlefield, it should not adversely affect the battlefield or the battlefield landscape. Therefore, Circa~ recommends no further survey work for this resource within the project area.

October 2014: Cold Harbor Battlefield contributes to the Richmond NBP Historic District under Criterion A in the area of Military for its association with the Battle of Cold Harbor (May 31–June 12, 1864).

February 2016: The American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) established a study area encompassing approximately 37,422 acres; of those 29,461 acres are considered potential National Register lands (ABPP 2009). No part of the APE for improvements to Route 360 and Lee-Davis Road falls within the potential National Register lands. VDHR staff recommended the battlefield potentially eligible for listing in 2007. Commonwealth recommends that due to loss of integrity, the portion of the battlefield within the APE for the current Route 360 improvement project would not contribute to any eligibility established for other portions of the battlefield.

April 2017: Site 042-5017, the Cold Harbor Battlefield, was determined potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, no Civil War resources were identified within the project area. The project as proposed would remain close to the existing powerline easement. In addition, 20th century residences line several roads adjacent to the project area thus altering the battlefield landscape from its appearance in the 1860s. The existing infrastructure in the project area vicinity was noted by the ABPP in 2009 when they were reviewing the potential for battlefield areas and they mapped the project area as having low potential for intact resources. Taking this into account, while the project area proposed will add a pipeline below ground and clear some trees, it should not adversely affect the battlefield, the battlefield landscape, or the battlefield viewshed. Therefore, Circa~ recommends no further survey work for this resource within the project area.

September 2019: Site 042-5017, the Cold Harbor Battlefield, was determined potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, no Civil War resources were identified within the project area. The project as proposed would add some infrastructure to the battlefield. But, 20th century residences line several roads adjacent to the project area thus altering the battlefield landscape from its appearance in the 1860s. The existing infrastructure in the project area vicinity was noted by the ABPP in 2009 when they were reviewing the potential for battlefield areas and they mapped the project area as having low potential for intact resources. Taking this into account, while the project area proposed will add a new building to the battlefield, it should not adversely affect the battlefield, the battlefield landscape, or the battlefield viewshed. Therefore, Circa~ recommends no further survey work for this resource within the project area.

August 2022: According to the 2022 CLI, the battlefield associated with the Cold Harbor unit of the park is nationally significant under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A in the area of Military History for the Battle of Cold Harbor, May 31–June 13, 1864. The Cold Harbor Battlefield, along with the Totopotomoy Creek Battlefield, are the locations of the last two battles of the Overland Campaign (May 4–June 15, 1864), during which Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant directed the operations of the Army of the Potomac against General Robert E. Lee of the Army of Northern Virginia. The climax of what was the bloodiest campaign of the war occurred at Cold Harbor, where Grant ordered several futile charges against heavily fortified Confederate lines, an act he later said was among his greatest regrets of the war. Following Cold Harbor, Grant changed his strategy to focus on the capture of Petersburg, a major transportation and supply hub 25 miles south of Richmond. Cold Harbor Battlefield is also nationally significant under Criterion B for associations with the careers of the principal commanders of the opposing forces during the early stages of the Civil War: Ulysses S. Grant (1822–1885), Robert E. Lee (1807–1870), and George B. McClellan (1826–1885). Cold Harbor Battlefield is nationally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Commemoration and Conservation for the late nineteenth and early twentieth-century efforts to memorialize and preserve the battlefield, which paralleled national trends in the veneration and protection of Civil War battle sites. Under Criterion C, the battlefield is significant at the national level in the area of Engineering for remains of the earthen fortifications, and significant at the state level in the area of Architecture for the colonial Virginia domestic architecture

embodied in the Garthright House. The battlefield is also significant under Criterion D in the area of Historic (Non-Aboriginal) Archeology for above-ground and subsurface resources that have the potential to yield information about the battle and antebellum uses. The period of significance for the Cold Harbor Battlefield aligns with the period of significance for the larger Richmond National Battlefield Park, extending from ca.1720, the earliest date associated the construction of the Garthright House, to 1944, the end of the initial park development under the guidance of the National Park Service.

Surveyor Recommendation: Recommended Eligible

Ownership

Ownership Category	Ownership Entity
Federal Govt	National Park Service
Private	No Data
Public - Federal	No Data
Public - Local	No Data

Primary Resource Information

Resource Category: Defense
Resource Type: Battle Site
NR Resource Type: Site
Historic District Status: No Data
Date of Construction: Ca 1720
Date Source: Written Data
Historic Time Period: Civil War (1861 - 1865)
Historic Context(s): Architecture/Landscape, Landscape, Military/Defense
Other ID Number: 44NK0287, 44NK0288
Architectural Style: No Discernable Style
Form: No Data
Number of Stories: No Data
Condition: Good
Threats to Resource: Development, Transportation Expansion
Cultural Affiliations: Euro-American, Native American
Cultural Affiliation Details:

No Data

Architectural Description:

Currently the battlefield consists of monuments (monuments erected in the National Cemetery), interpretive markers (state and Freeman markers), a cemetery, historic road beds (roads follow old alignments), ruins, period structures, period buildings (many period houses in the battlefield study area), trenches/field fortifications, and numerous potential archaeological sites (including Boze and Woody sites). Its current uses are agricultural and residential in nature.

September 2010: Circa~ completed a metal-detecting survey of the portion of the battlefield at the intersection of Pole Green Road and Rural Point Road and at the intersection of Pole Green Road and Walnut Grove Road. Circa~ staff did not notice any previous metal-detecting activities from relic hunters in the area.

Using Fisher Model #1266-XB Deep Search all-metal metal detectors, Circa~ archaeologists slowly walked this area of the battlefields overlapping from south to north and from west to east. As the archaeologists walked along the corridor, they slowly swung the head of the metal detector perpendicular with each transect being walked. Modern metal trash was clearly evident strewn in the ditches and along the shoulder of the road. No artifacts associated with the Civil War were recovered from the metal-detecting survey.

November 2011: Circa~ completed a metal-detecting survey of the portion of the battlefield at the intersection of Atlee Station Road and Cool Spring Road. Circa~ staff did not notice any previous metal-detecting activities from relic hunters in the area.

Using Fisher Model #1266-XB Deep Search all-metal metal detectors, Circa~ archaeologists slowly walked this area of the battlefields overlapping from south to north and from west to east. As the archaeologists walked along the corridor, they slowly swung the head of the metal detector perpendicular with each transect being walked. Modern metal trash was clearly evident strewn in the ditches and along the shoulder of the road. No artifacts associated with the Civil War were recovered from the metal-detecting survey.

October 2014: The Cold Harbor Battlefield site within the Richmond NBP Historic District encompasses 310.7 acres of the 1864 Cold Harbor battlefield lands. It contains remnants of Federal and Confederate earthworks built during the battle and accessed by the Cold Harbor Battlefield Tour Road and Turkey Hill Trail; a National Park Service visitor center; and various walking trails and monuments. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) rehabilitated the majority of the site between 1933 and 1935, removing the brush and trees obscuring the landscape and constructing parking and picnic areas and a bridle trail connecting Cold Harbor and Gaines' Mill. The relatively flat site is bisected by Bloody Run Stream, a narrow water drainageway running east-west, and a branch of the Powhite Stream that runs northeast-southwest at the northwest corner. The area between the two sets of earthworks that served as the no-man's land between the two sides fighting in the Civil War now consists of open woods maintained by prescriptive burning.

February 2016: This resource was originally recorded in V-CRIS in 1993. The encounter between Confederate troops, led by General Robert E. Lee, and Union troops, led by Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant and Major General George G. Meade, took place between May 31, and June

12, 1864. The battle was part of Grant's Overland Campaign. The core of the battlefield was located to the east of the current project area. Modern development has obliterated much of the Cold Harbor Battlefield, especially around the location of the current project area (Salmon 2001; ABPP 2009).

April 2017: Because the project area falls within three Civil War battlefields, Circa~ completed a metal-detecting survey of the project area. Circa~ staff did not notice any previous metal-detecting activities from relic hunters in the area. Using Fisher Model #1266-XB Deep Search and Mine-Wolf all-metal metal detectors, Circa~ archaeologists slowly walked along the project corridor overlapping from south to north and from west to east. As the archaeologists walked along the corridor, they slowly swung the head of the metal detector perpendicular with each transect being walked.

The metal-detecting survey was difficult due to the locations of metal car parts located on the ground surface, the power lines and towers, along the roads, and along the railroad tracks. In addition, although the survey was completed before the vegetation had leafed out, the grasses and shrubs were dense impeding the swing of the detector and making it difficult to keep the head of the machine close to the ground.

The survey resulted in the location of numerous cans and bottle tops along the edges of the roadways, iron cleats and rail spikes along the railroad tracks, and galvanized bolts and nuts along the edges of the power line easements. These finds date to the middle 20th century to present, and were not retained. No artifacts dating to the Civil War period were recovered.

September 2019: A metal-detecting survey was completed of the area as it falls within the boundaries of three Civil War battlefields. Circa~ staff did not notice any previous metal-detecting activities from relic hunters in the area.

Using Mine-wolf and Fisher Model #1266-XB Deep Search all-metal metal detectors, Circa~ archaeologists slowly walked along and in between the shovel test lines at 25-foot intervals. As the archaeologists walked along the line, they slowly swung the head of the metal detector perpendicular with each transect being walked. Each time the metal detector alerted the archaeologist to the presence of a ground surface or sub-ground surface metallic object, a non-metallic pin flag was placed on the suspect location. After total transect completion, each suspect area and the ground surface immediately surrounding the suspect area were again metal detected for additional hits. Following the completion of this procedure, each suspect area was excavated using a round shovel and/or trowel and all soils were screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth until artifacts were recovered. All excavated soils and all areas surrounding the excavation were continually surveyed using the metal detector until the unit registered no alerts as to the presence of metallic artifacts at which point, at that location the metal-detector survey at that point was concluded. A GPS was used to record the hits, unless the artifact was modern.

In total, 22 artifacts were recovered from 19 metal-detecting hits. This material included two iron chain fragments, three metal oil cans fragments, and one iron machine part recovered either from the ground surface or within the first 0.15 feet of soil. This material is associated with the recent timber harvesting activities in 2018. The remaining material included four clear bottle glass necks with the aluminum lids attached, one iron rebar fragment, and 11 iron wire fencing fragments. All artifacts were recovered from 0.15 to 0.47 feet below the ground surface and date to the 20th century.

August 2022: The National Park Service completed a Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for Cold Harbor Battlefield in August 2022. The CLI fully evaluates the cultural landscape, particularly the associated landscape characteristics and features, and finds that the site's landscape retains integrity to the areas of Military, Other (Commemoration), Conservation, Engineering, Architecture, and Archeology (Historic, Non-Aboriginal). Eleven of the property's features have already been evaluated in the National Register. The CLI identifies an additional 30 resources related to natural systems and features, spatial organization, land use, topography, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, and small-scale features that contribute to the significance and historic character of the property. An additional 18 features have been evaluated as noncontributing because they are not historically significant. A total of two features have been evaluated as undetermined because future research is needed to determine their significance. Please see the CLI report for detailed information.

Secondary Resource Information

Historic District Information

Historic District Name: *No Data*
Local Historic District Name: *No Data*
Historic District Significance: *No Data*

CRM Events

Event Type: Other

Project Review File Number: *No Data*
Investigator: Jeff Killion
Organization/Company: National Park Service Northeast Region
Photographic Media: Digital
Survey Date: 8/23/2022

Dhr Library Report Number: *No Data*

Project Staff/Notes:

No Data

Project Bibliographic Information:

National Park Service, Cultural Landscape Inventory, Cold Harbor Battlefield, Richmond National Battlefield Park, 2022.

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations: A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History, B - Significant Individual from History, C - Distinctive Characteristics of Architecture/Construction, D - Potential to Yield Important Historic and/or Pre-Historic Information

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: 2019-0204

Investigator: Dawn Muir

Organization/Company: Circa~ Cultural Resource Management, LLC

Photographic Media: Digital

Survey Date: 8/5/2019

Dhr Library Report Number: HN-153

Project Staff/Notes:

September 2019: In August and September of 2019, Circa~ Cultural Resource Management, LLC (Circa~) conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the Alcohol Beverage Control (ABC) Warehouse property in Hanover County, Virginia. The total project area, which encompasses approximately 40 acres, is bordered by rural residential land to the north, west, and south, and by Bell Creek Road to the east. Of this acreage, 29 acres will be impacted by development and 11 acres will remain as a buffer around the facility. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for archaeological and architectural resources is the approximately 29-acre developable project area. The ABC department plans to construct a warehouse in this location.

At Circa~, Carol D. Tyrer served as the Project Manager for the project. Dawn M. Muir, RPA, served as the Principal Investigator, Historian, and Architectural Historian for the project and completed the historic context and architectural survey. She was assisted in the field by Diana Johnson, Shayne Spears, Michael Foley, McKenzie Kyger, and Matt Carr, Field Archaeologists. Dawn M. Muir and Carol D. Tyrer prepared the report. The successful completion of the Phase I survey for the proposed development was made possible by the contribution of many individuals. Jeff Fugate with H+M Architects/Engineers, Inc. ensured that project information and maps were always available for the study.

Project Bibliographic Information:

National Park Service, Cultural Landscape Inventory, Cold Harbor Battlefield, Richmond National Battlefield Park, 2022.

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations: A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History, B - Significant Individual from History, C - Distinctive Characteristics of Architecture/Construction, D - Potential to Yield Important Historic and/or Pre-Historic Information

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: *No Data*

Investigator: Dawn Muir-Frost

Organization/Company: Circa~ Cultural Resource Management, LLC

Photographic Media: Digital

Survey Date: 4/17/2017

Dhr Library Report Number: *No Data*

Project Staff/Notes:

April 2017: In the spring of 2017, Circa~ Cultural Resource Management, LLC (Circa~) conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the Pump Station No. 5 and Royal Glen Pump Station Sewer corridor in Hanover County, Virginia. The project area, which encompasses approximately 6.30 acres, is located along the bank of Totopotomoy Creek. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for archaeological and architectural resources is the approximately 6.30-acre project corridor.

At Circa~, Carol D. Tyrer served as Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the project and was assisted in the field by Charlie Rutledge, Eric Mai, Matt Carr, and McKenzie Kyger Field Archaeologists. Dawn M. Muir-Frost served as the Historian and Architectural Historian for the project and completed the historic context and architectural survey. McKenzie Kyger, Archaeological Lab Technician, assisted in the processing of artifacts. Dawn M. Muir-Frost and Carol D. Tyrer prepared the report. Carol D. Tyrer photographed the resources and Dawn M. Muir-Frost entered the information into the V-CRIS system.

Project Bibliographic Information:

National Park Service, Cultural Landscape Inventory, Cold Harbor Battlefield, Richmond National Battlefield Park, 2022.

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations: A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History, B - Significant Individual from History, C - Distinctive Characteristics of Architecture/Construction, D - Potential to Yield Important Historic and/or Pre-Historic Information

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: 2004-0390

Investigator: Jeroen van den Hurk

Organization/Company: Coastal Carolina Research

Photographic Media: Digital

Survey Date: 2/19/2016

Dhr Library Report Number: HN-126

Project Staff/Notes:

Jeroen van den Hurk, Susan E. Bamann, Taryn P. Ricciardelli
Cultural Resources Survey Route 360 (Mechanicsville Turnpike) and Lee-Davis Road Improvements, Hanover County, Virginia
April 2016
Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc.
(formerly Coastal Carolina Research/CCR, Inc.)
2004-0390
HN-126

Project Bibliographic Information:

National Park Service, Cultural Landscape Inventory, Cold Harbor Battlefield, Richmond National Battlefield Park, 2022.

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations: A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History, B - Significant Individual from History, C - Distinctive Characteristics of Architecture/Construction, D - Potential to Yield Important Historic and/or Pre-Historic Information

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: *No Data*

Investigator: Laura Kline

Organization/Company: PAL

Photographic Media: Digital

Survey Date: 10/27/2014

Dhr Library Report Number: *No Data*

Project Staff/Notes:

Survey conducted in support of the Richmond National Battlefield Park Historic District NRHP nomination (043-0033).

Project Bibliographic Information:

National Park Service, Cultural Landscape Inventory, Cold Harbor Battlefield, Richmond National Battlefield Park, 2022.

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations: A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History, B - Significant Individual from History, C - Distinctive Characteristics of Architecture/Construction, D - Potential to Yield Important Historic and/or Pre-Historic Information

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: *No Data*

Investigator: Circa~

Organization/Company: Circa~ Cultural Resource Management, LLC

Photographic Media: Film

Survey Date: 11/1/2011

Dhr Library Report Number: HN-086

Project Staff/Notes:

November 2011: Circa~ conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the portion of the battlefield at Atlee Station Road and Cool Spring Road prior to intersection improvements. Dawn M. Frost and Carol D. Tyrer conducted the Phase I survey and Dawn M. Frost entered the information into the DSS system. No Civil War resources were identified within the project area. In addition, the project as proposed would remain close to the existing road. Taking this into account, the project area proposed should not adversely impact the battlefield. Therefore, Circa~ recommends no further survey work for this resource within the project area.

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations: A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History, B - Significant Individual from History, C - Distinctive Characteristics of Architecture/Construction, D - Potential to Yield Important Historic and/or Pre-Historic Information

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: *No Data*

Investigator: Circa~

Organization/Company: Unknown (DSS)

Photographic Media: *No Data*

Survey Date: 9/1/2010

Dhr Library Report Number: HN-86

Project Staff/Notes:

September 2010: Circa~ conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the portion of the battlefields at Pole Green Road and Rural Point

Road and Pole Green Road and Walnut Grove Road prior to intersection improvements. No Civil War resources were identified within the project area. In addition, the project as proposed would remain close to the existing road and would only add a small amount of new pavement and several new road signs, which would be considered reversible elements. Taking this into account, the project area proposed should not adversely impact the battlefield. Therefore, Circa~ recommends no further survey work for this resource within the project area.

Project Bibliographic Information:

National Park Service, Cultural Landscape Inventory, Cold Harbor Battlefield, Richmond National Battlefield Park, 2022.

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations: A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History, B - Significant Individual from History, C - Distinctive Characteristics of Architecture/Construction, D - Potential to Yield Important Historic and/or Pre-Historic Information

Event Type: DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible

DHR ID: 042-5017

Staff Name: ABPP

Event Date: 1/24/2007

Staff Comment

Preliminary survey data from American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) indicates that this historic Civil War battlefield is likely eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and likely deserving of future preservation efforts. This survey information should be reassessed during future Section 106/NEPA compliance reviews.

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: CWSAC - VA062

Investigator: CWSAC

Organization/Company: Unknown (DSS)

Photographic Media: No Data

Survey Date: 1/1/1993

Dhr Library Report Number: HN-86

Project Staff/Notes:

Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Survey Form - no photos submitted - not dated or signed, but surveys occurred during the period between 1991 and 1993.

Project Bibliographic Information:

National Park Service, Cultural Landscape Inventory, Cold Harbor Battlefield, Richmond National Battlefield Park, 2022.

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations: A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History, B - Significant Individual from History, C - Distinctive Characteristics of Architecture/Construction, D - Potential to Yield Important Historic and/or Pre-Historic Information

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

Name: Moore, Edward (et al); CRAI
DHR CRM Report Number: NK-041
Record Type: Report
Bibliographic Notes: Archaeological Evaluation of Four Sites and Metal Detector Survey of 31 Acres Within Segment A of the Interstate 64 Widening Project, Henrico and New Kent Counties, Virginia -- Dec 27, 2016
DHR Project No. 2008-1573
VDOT Project No. 0064-043-602, B624, B625, P101
UPC NO.: 107458

Name: Circa~CRM, LLC.
DHR CRM Report Number: HN-86
Record Type: Report
Bibliographic Notes: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Lower Opossum Creek Wastewater Improvements, Hanover County, Virginia
October 2007 2007-0490

Name: Circa~
DHR CRM Report Number: HN-112
Record Type: Report
Bibliographic Notes: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Atlee Road Extended
Hanover County, Virginia. DHR File No. 2011-1485. Date: December 2011.

Name: Circa~CRM, LLC
DHR CRM Report Number: HN-111
Record Type: Report
Bibliographic Notes: HN-111: Addendum to Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Pole Green Road and Walnut Grove Road Intersection Improvements, Hanover County, Virginia, February 2012. #2010-2147

Name: Circa~

DHR CRM Report Number: HN-102

Record Type: Report

Bibliographic Notes: HN-102: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Pole Green Road and Walnut Grove Road Intersection Improvements Hanover County, Virginia, November 2010. #2010-2147

Name: Civil War Sites Advisory Commission

Record Type: Book

Bibliographic Notes: Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields.

Includes 3 books - Report, Volume I: Appendices, and Volume II: Battle Summaries

Name: Circa~

DHR CRM Report Number: HN-097

Record Type: Report

Bibliographic Notes: HN-097: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Pole Green Road and Rural Point Road Intersection Improvements Hanover County, Virginia, November 2010. #2010-2146

October 2014: See 2015 NRHP Form for Richmond NBP Historic District.

February 2016:

American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP), "Update to the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields, Commonwealth of Virginia. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, American Battlefields Protection Program", Washington, D.C., 2009

Salmon, John S., "The Official Virginia Civil War Battlefield Guide." Stackpole Books, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania., 2001

Property Notes:

No Data

Hanover County Related Lands

Site: Confederate Advance to Gaines' Mill – June 27, 1862

Location: The area over which the various Confederate columns advanced on their way to Gaines' Mill is in central Hanover County. The area is bounded by Beaver Dam Creek to the west, Cold Harbor to the east, the Chickahominy to the south, and Pole Green Road (Route 627) to the north.

Historical Significance: On the morning of June 27, 1862, the day following the Battle of Beaver Dam Creek, Union General Fitz John Porter's Fifth Corps fell back to a more defensible position atop Turkey Hill. Lee quickly formulated a plan to again bring his overwhelming numbers to bear against the isolated enemy corps. The Confederate commander mistakenly believed that Porter had taken up a new line of defense along Powhite Creek. Based upon this assumption, Lee organized an advance of his divisions with a plan to flank Porter out of his position.

Four Confederate columns followed nearly parallel roads eastward in pursuit. On the left, D.H. Hill's division moved out along the Old Church Road to Bethesda Church and then turned south toward Old Cold Harbor. Jackson's two divisions moved south from their encampment near Hundley's Corner, turning east at Walnut Grove Church. Ultimately they were to turn south again, also arriving at Old Cold Harbor. A.P. Hill was to move directly east to Walnut Grove Church and then turn south following the road past Gaines' Mill to New Cold Harbor. Longstreet, meanwhile, was to advance on the Confederate right, using farm roads paralleling the Chickahominy River. Longstreet and D.H. Hill met with little difficulty in accomplishing their tasks, but in the center, Jackson and A.P. Hill ran into a few problems.

The first encounter of the day occurred near Walnut Grove Church. There, as the heads of the two divisions converged, the confusion began. Richard Ewell, commanding the lead division of Jackson's column, halted when he saw Hill's division. Not knowing the identity of the distant force, Ewell began to prepare a battleline while his artillery lobbed a few shells at the column in his front. Fortunately for the Confederates, the identity of Hill's men was discovered before the action escalated. At Walnut Grove Church, Jackson, A.P. Hill and Lee briefly held a conference. This was the first junction between Jackson's Valley Army and the Army of Northern Virginia.

While Hill's men turned to the southeast, heading toward Gaines' Mill and New Cold Harbor, Jackson turned to the left, on a path for Old Cold Harbor. His march began well enough, but a short distance up the road the column turned to the south and began heading toward Gaines' Mill. As they neared the millpond, Jackson's men could distinctly hear the firing of A.P. Hill's troops to the front. Jackson sensed that something was wrong and inquired of his guide where it was that he was leading them. The response was that they were marching to Cold Harbor by the shortest route past Gaines' Mill. Jackson realized that this was a mistake and therefore was forced to turn his column around on the narrow woods road and retrace his steps. This error kept Jackson out of the fight for a few more hours. It was not until 3:30 p.m. that Ewell's division

arrived at Old Cold Harbor, while the remainder of Jackson's force was still on the march to the crossroads.

Lee had hoped that his converging columns would reach their destinations at approximately the same time, thus forcing Porter to abandon his line. As it turned out, Porter had not taken a north-south position along Powhite Creek, but was instead drawn up atop Turkey Hill with the Chickahominy behind him. The troubles encountered along the march kept Jackson's three divisions, as well as D.H. Hill's, from entering the fight until the late afternoon. Only at 7:00 p.m. was Lee able to launch a somewhat coordinated attack against Porter's lines, fracturing them and sending the Union troops running for the safety of the bridges across the river. Despite the handicaps encountered earlier in the day, R. E. Lee gained his first battlefield victory in the war.

Current Conditions: Most of the routes used by the various Confederate columns are still primary and secondary roads, frequently lined by commercial and residential development. Longstreet's line of march is nearly inaccessible, as the small farm roads have all but disappeared, and part of the route is nearly covered by residential developments.

Significant Views: Some striking vistas can be had at several places along the Confederate lines of march. The ½ mile stretch of dirt road now called Powhite Farm Drive is the only meaningful surviving chunk of Longstreet's route to the field. The presence of the adjacent Hogan House and open land improves the atmosphere still more. Two segments of Jackson's march route also enjoy an historic appearance. One is Melecole Lane, which covers some 300 yards between Sandy Valley Road and the modern "Gaines Mill" housing development. Its rutted dirt appearance nicely represents what Jackson's men saw during their march. Farther east, a stretch of farm lane just west of the junction of Sandy Valley Road and Beulah Church Road is part of the short-cut taken by Jackson and Hill during their approach to Old Cold Harbor.

Wartime Structures and Features:

1. Walnut Grove Baptist Church – Built in 1846, Walnut Grove Baptist Church began as a small one-room meeting house. It was there, on the morning of June 27, 1862, that A.P. Hill, R. E. Lee, and "Stonewall" Jackson conferred before the opening of the Battle of Gaines' Mill. Jackson's arrival there marked the literal connection between his forces and Lee's Army of Northern Virginia during the Seven Days Battles. The church was used numerous times as a hospital and it is reported that bloodstains are still visible on the floor under the carpet in the oldest section of the church. Over the years the small church has grown and undergone numerous additions and renovations.
2. Jackson's road to Gaines' Mill – Melecole Road apparently is all that remains of the wrong-turn taken by Jackson's column. Wartime maps show a farm lane leading into the northern end of Gaines' Millpond, and Melecole Road (a rutted dirt path) follows that course. The

modern "Gaines Mill" housing development has destroyed the southern tip of the road where it approached the millpond.

3. Gaines' Mill (site) – One of the most recognizable landmarks during the Seven Days Battles, Dr. William F. Gaines' gristmill was located along Powhite Creek approximately one mile west of New Cold Harbor. The advance brigade of A. P. Hill's division fought a sharp skirmish there with the 9th Massachusetts Infantry at the beginning of the battle. The mill withstood the fighting in 1862, but was burned by Philip Sheridan's Union cavalry in May 1864. The structure was rebuilt after the war and destroyed once again. Today the site is heavily overgrown and occupied by an abandoned white frame home.
4. Road to Beulah Church – The road used by the four combined divisions of D.H. Hill and Stonewall Jackson to get from the Walnut Grove Church Road to Beulah Church has changed somewhat. Modern Colt's Neck Road roughly follows a wartime trace south to modern Sandy Valley Road (Route 635) where a left turn continues along the wartime path for a short distance before reaching a small dirt road on the right. In the area of this small road a wartime trace headed south and then curved east into the road just north of Beulah Church. From there it is a short jaunt south to the Old Cold Harbor crossroads.
5. Edward Sydnor House – Also known as "Oakley Hill," the Edward Sydnor House is located ½ mile west of Walnut Grove Church along the Cold Harbor Road. On the morning of June 27, 1862, General A.P. Hill stopped at this house and was conferring with some his officers when Mrs. Sydnor emerged and admonished the general for riding his horse into her yard.
6. Walker Hogan House – More commonly known as "Selwyn," the Walker Hogan House served as Robert E. Lee's headquarters in the hours leading up to the Battle of Gaines' Mill.
7. Dr. William F. Gaines' House (site) – This large estate, known as "Powhite," was the home of Dr. William F. Gaines, one of the wealthiest landowners in Hanover County and the proprietor of the nearby gristmill from which the June 27, 1862, battle took its name. For almost an entire month prior to the Seven Days, Union troops occupied Dr. Gaines' property. On the morning of June 27, elements of Porter's Fifth Corps abandoned their camps here and moved back to Turkey Hill. The home does not survive, having been dismantled in the 1930's.

Original Terrain : In addition to the traces of original roads (detailed above in the "significant views" section), the landscape contours are intact and especially important at the sites of Gaines' Mill and the Gaines House.

Bibliography:

Maps

"Map of Battle-field of Mechanicsville and Cold Harbor, Va." In Calvin S. Cowles, comp. Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1891) Plate 63.

Primary Sources

- Brown, G. Campbell "Down the Peninsula with Richard Ewell: Capt. Campbell Brown's Memoirs of the Seven Days Battles," edited by Terry Jones in William J. Miller, ed. The Peninsula Campaign of 1862: Yorktown to the Seven Days, 3 volumes (Campbell, Cal.: Savas Woodbury Publishers, 1995) 2:47-49.
- Dabney, Robert L. Letter to Jedediah Hotchkiss, March 10, 1896 – Jedediah Hotchkiss Papers, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
- Dabney, Robert L. Life and Campaigns of Lieut.-Gen. Thomas J. Jackson (New York: Blelock and Co., 1866) pp.442-445.
- U.S. War Department, The War of the Rebellion: The Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1884) vol. 11, part two, pp. 552-562, 623-633, 639-645, 770-775, 779-781, 784-785, 852-865. Includes the reports of numerous Confederate officers pertaining to their advance on Gaines' Mill.

Secondary Sources

- History of Walnut Grove Church, 1841 – 1971, undated pamphlet (ca. 1971), xerox in Richmond NBP files.
- Freeman, Douglas S. Lee's Lieutenants: A Study in Command 3 vols. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1942 –1945 , vol. 1, pp. 523-525.
- Robertson, James I. Stonewall Jackson: The Man, The Soldier, The Legend (New York: Macmillan Publishing, 1997) pp. 474-479.

CONFEDERATE
ADVANCES TO
GAINES' MILL
JUNE 27, 1862

Map Legend

Water

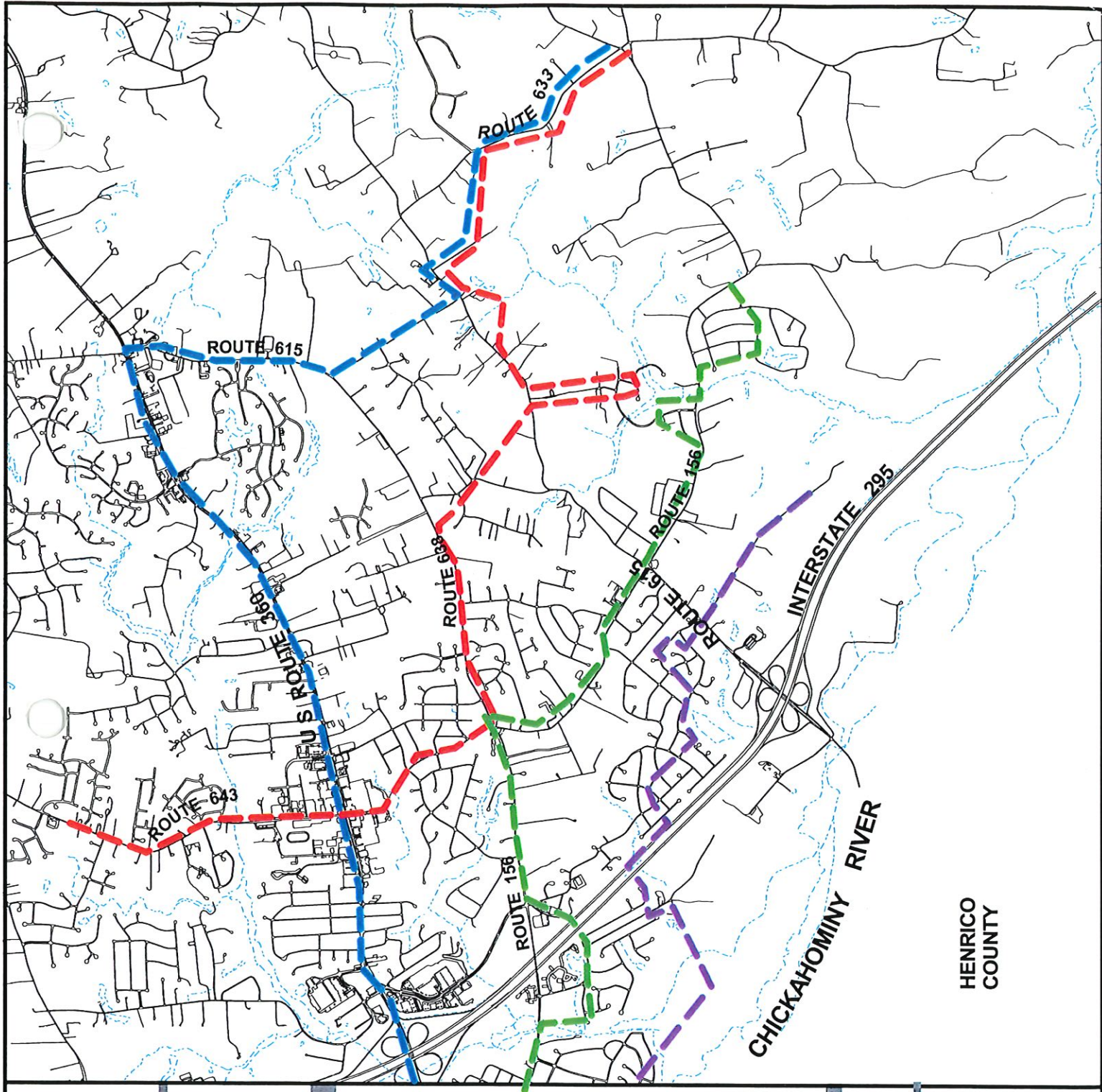
Roads

LONGSTREET

D. H. HILL

JACKSON

A. P. HILL





REZ2023-00003, HICKORY HILL II, L.L.C.

Overview

Applicant	Hickory Hill II, L.L.C.
Requested Use & Density, if applicable	To rezone from A-1, Agricultural District, to RS(c), Single-Family Residential District with conditions, to allow the development of 155 single family homes (76 age-restricted carriage homes and 79 detached homes) for a gross density of 2.95 dwelling units per acre
Address or Location Description	North line of East Patrick Henry Road (State Route 54) at its intersection with Providence Church Road (State Route 662)
Acreage	52.03 acres
Assigned Planner	Claudia Cheely
Historic Resources Identified	Jackson's March from Beaverdam to Mechanicsville; VDHR #042-0302, Providence Baptist Church and cemetery, and Hickory Hill School; VDHR #042-5797, cemetery on Hickory Hill preservation lot

Summary of Zoning Request

This is a request for a rezoning to RS(c), Single-Family Residential District with conditions, to allow for the development an age-restricted community with a total of 155 homes. The entrance to Providence Church Road will be relocated approximately 450 feet east from Woodside Lane. This site includes a family cemetery that is not surveyed but will be allowed to remain on-site with a fence to designate and protect the area.

Analysis

This request is being reviewed because of surveyed cemeteries in the area. The Providence Baptist Church survey has been updated to include information about the Hickory Hill School and its cemetery, and a family cemetery on the preservation lot for the Hickory Hill Subdivision is adjacent to this development. All cemeteries are far enough away from the proposed development that they will not be physically impacted. Jackson's March from Beaverdam to Mechanicsville also passes through this area, but no features are identified on this property.

Recommendations

No impacts to the nearby cemeteries are anticipated.

Hanover County,
Virginia

General Parcel Map

Legend

- Roads
- Water
- Structures
- Parcels
- Trees

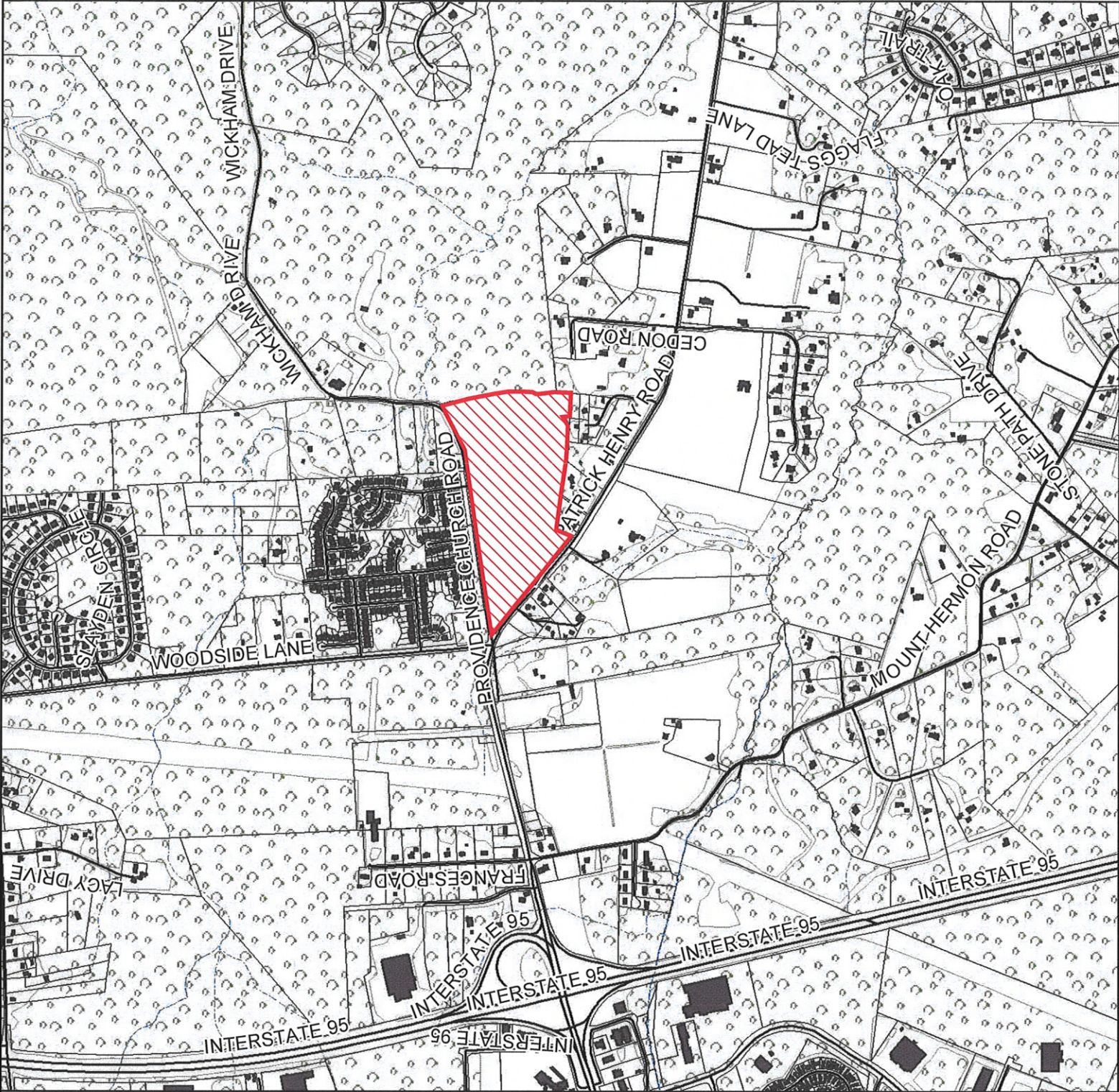
REZ2023-00003

Hickory Hill II, L.L.C.
Rezone A-1 to RS

GPIN's: 7880-92-1335 (part) & 7880-81-6802
Beaverdam Magisterial District



1 inch = 1,500 feet
February 03, 2023



REZ2023-00003



Hanover County Planning Department Application

Request for REZONING

Case #: **REZ2023-00003**

Please type or print in **black ink**.

APPLICANT INFORMATION

Owner: Hickory Hill II, LLC

Contact Name: Todd D. Rogers

Address: 9245 Shady Grove Road, Suite 200

Mechanicsville, VA 23116

Telephone No. 804-569-1534

Fax No. _____

Email Address _____

ToddR@HTRSI.com

Applicant/Contract Purchaser: Rogers-Chenault, Inc.

Contact Name: Todd D. Rogers

Address: 9245 Shady Grove Road, Suite 200

Mechanicsville, VA 23116

Telephone No. 804-569-1534

Fax No. _____

Email Address _____

ToddR@HTRSI.com

PARCEL INFORMATION

For multiple parcels, please complete Page 4 ☒

GPIN(s) (Tax ID #'s) 7880-92-1335 (in part) &
7880-81-6802

Deed Book see attached Page see attached

Magisterial District Beaverdam

Location Description (Street Address, if applicable) _____

10035 Providence Church Rd, south of Providence

Church Rd at its intersection with Route 54

Total Area (acres/square feet) 52.55

Current Zoning A-1

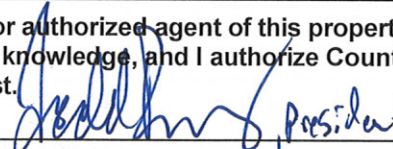
Requested Zoning RS

Requested Use Age-Restricted carriage homes and SF homes

79 SF; 76 Carriages

SIGNATURE OF OWNER ☐ POWER OF ATTORNEY ☐ CONTRACT PURCHASER ☒ (attach contract)

As owner or authorized agent of this property, I hereby certify that this application is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge, and I authorize County representatives entry onto the property for purposes of reviewing this request.

Signature  President

Date 1-31-23

Print Name Todd D. Rogers

Signature _____

Date _____

Print Name _____

QUESTIONS/ LETTERS/ REPORTS SHOULD BE FORWARDED TO THE FOLLOWING**:

Name Todd Rogers

Address: 9245 Shady Grove Road, Suite 200

Mechanicsville, VA 23116

Telephone No. 804-569-1534

Fax No. _____

Email Address _____

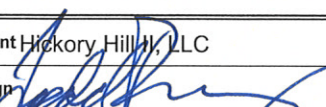
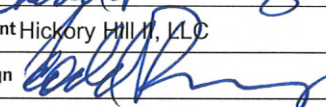
ToddR@HTRSI.com

**It is the responsibility of the contact person to provide copies of all correspondence to other interested parties to the application.

RECEIVED

FEB 01 2023

FOR APPLICATIONS WITH MULTIPLE PARCELS, PLEASE LIST:

GPIN	Property Owner(s)	Deed Book and Page Number	Area (acres/square feet)	Current Zoning	Requested Zoning
7880-92-1335 (in part)	Print Hickory Hill II, LLC Sign 	2968, p158	51.30 acres	A-1	RS
7880-81-6802	Print Hickory Hill II, LLC Sign 	3217, p3428	0.95 acres	A-1	RS
	Print				
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Rogers-Chenault, Inc.



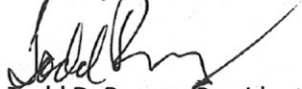
Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,

We are writing to you to notify you of an application that we have filed with the County of Hanover for rezoning of approximately 52.55 acres off Providence Church Rd and Patrick Henry Rd, as shown on the enclosed preliminary plan. We are requesting to rezone the property to RS for 155 age-restricted attached and detached residential lots. We are not proposing any commercial uses for this property with our current application.

This application will be available for viewing at the Hanover County Planning Department. The Planning Department shall notify all adjacent property owners of the time, day, and place of the public hearings to be held on this application. Should you have any questions or comments, please contact the Planning Department at (804) 365-6171.

Please also note that we are currently updating our website for all updates, FAQ sheets and a location to learn more about the proposed application at <https://hickorygrovehanover.com/>.

Sincerely,



Todd D. Rogers, President
Rogers-Chenault, Inc.

NOTIFICATION OF ZONING APPLICATION SUBMITTAL

TO: Adjacent Property Owner

FROM: Hickory Hill II, LLC

DATE: _____

The following application will be submitted for review to the Hanover County Planning Department:

- ☒ Rezoning
☐ Conditional Use Permit
☐ Special Exception

Applicant: Rogers-Chenault, Inc.

Property Location: 52.55 acres, generally south of Providence Church Road at its intersection with Route 54.

10035 Providence Church Rd, Ashland, VA 23005

GPIN(s): 7880-92-1335 (in part) & 7880-81-6802

Requested Zoning District: RS

Requested Use/Exception: Age-Restricted Carriage Homes and Single Family homes.

The application will be available for viewing at the Hanover County Planning Department. The Planning Department shall notify all adjacent property owners of the time, day, and place of the public hearings to be held on this application. Should you have any questions or comments, please contact the Planning Department at (804) 365-6171.

PLEASE RESPOND FOR ALL REZONING APPLICATIONS:

1. What is the General Land Use Plan Map designation for the subject property? _____
Commercial and Planned Business
2. What, if any, is the Major Thoroughfare Plan designation for the public road on which the subject property has frontage? _____
Minor Arterial
3. Describe in detail the proposed use of the property. _____
Age-Restricted subdivision with 79 Single Family lots and 76 attached townhouse units

4. List any sensitive environmental or unique features on the property. Are there any 150kV or greater transmission lines, transmission lines for natural gas, other public utilities, or other entity? N/A

5. Is the subject property located in a Dam Break Inundation Zone? ☐ Yes ☒ No (Please contact the Department of Planning or Public Works for assistance in addressing this question.) If yes, please contact the Department of Public Works for further information.

RESPOND FOR RS AND RM REZONING APPLICATIONS: (Attach additional pages, if needed)

1. Have you provided a conceptual plan of the proposed development, including general lot configurations and road locations? Yes.
2. How does your proposal preserve or protect the existing trees on the property? If the property is treeless, does your proposal contain provisions to provide trees on the property? The RS District require significant amount of open space and amenity space. The Proposal provides for preservation of significant treed areas already existing on the Property and planting of buffers and landscaping throughout the project.

3. Are recreational amenities being proposed for the project? If so, specify in detail the amenities planned. _____
Pavilions, a fire pit, walking trails, sidewalks, RV/Trailer parking area, community gardens, a dog park, and a pond with a pier.

4. What provisions will be made to ensure safe and adequate access to the subject property? (Note: A second means of access should be provided for any project in which there will be fifty-one (51) or more lots.) Two means of access.

RESPOND FOR AR-6 and RC REZONING APPLICATIONS: (Attach additional pages, if needed)

1. For **AR-6** rezoning requests: Have you provided a conceptual plan of the proposed development, including general lot configurations and road locations? Are the proposed lot sizes compatible with existing parcel sizes in the area? _____

2. How is the proposed subdivision compatible with the rural setting and sensitive to natural and cultural features? _____

3. What provisions will be made to ensure safe and adequate access to the subject property? (Note: A second means of access should be provided for any project in which there will be fifty-one (51) or more lots.) _____

**RESPOND FOR B-1, B-2, B-3, BO, OS, M-1, M-2, M-3 REZONING APPLICATIONS:
(Attach additional pages, if needed)**

1. Has a conceptual plan of the proposed development been provided, showing proposed building locations, parking lots, entrances, and other features? _____
2. What provisions will be made to ensure safe and adequate access to the subject property? _____

3. How will the traffic impact of this development be addressed?: _____

4. Describe why the proposed use is desirable and appropriate for the area. What measures will be taken to assure that the proposed use will not have a negative impact on the surrounding vicinity? _____

5. What type of signage is proposed for the site? _____

6. Have architectural/building elevations been submitted with this application? _____

Please identify any **known or suspected historic resources on both the subject property and adjacent properties**, to include both structural and non-structural resources, such as trenches, cemeteries, and archeological sites. Please include the GPIN (Tax Parcel Number) associated with the resource. Please attach additional sheets, if necessary. Should you need assistance completing this form, please contact the Planning Staff.

- If you have identified known or suspected historic resources on the subject property or adjacent property, please provide the following information on each site:

- d) Describe voluntary measures that will be undertaken to help mitigate the impact that the proposed use may have on the identified historic resources.

If there are no known or suspected historic resources on the subject property or immediately adjacent, including structural and non-structural resources, trenches, cemeteries, and archeological sites, **please sign and date.**

Date:

12

PARCEL 1: 52.55 ACRES

ALL THAT CERTAIN PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND, LYING
AND BEING IN THE BEAVERDAM MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF
HANOVER COUNTY, VIRGINIA, SITUATED ALONG THE NORTHERN
RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF ROUTE 54 AND BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS
FOLLOWS:

BEGINNING AT A POINT (P.O.B.) ON THE NORTHERN LINE OF ROUTE 54 AT THE
INTERSECTION OF ROUTE 54 AND PROVIDENCE CHURCH ROAD LABELED P.O.B. ON THIS
PLAT;

THENCE N81°37'44"E 247.75';
THENCE ALONG A CURVE TO THE LEFT WITH A RADIUS OF 58.00' A LENGTH OF 25.67';
THENCE N81°37'44"E 546.55';
THENCE ALONG A CURVE TO THE LEFT WITH A RADIUS OF 300.00' A LENGTH OF 52.38';
THENCE N81°37'44"E 1095.79';
THENCE ALONG A CURVE TO THE LEFT WITH A RADIUS OF 752.35' A LENGTH OF 164.84';
THENCE N69°04'32"E 180.60';
THENCE ALONG A CURVE TO THE LEFT WITH A RADIUS OF 879.14' A LENGTH OF 82.29';
THENCE N63°42'47"E 154.64';
THENCE ALONG A CURVE TO THE LEFT WITH A RADIUS OF 240.81' A LENGTH OF 173.70';
THENCE S04°35'07"E 185.58';
THENCE S07°08'22"E 130.86';
THENCE S12°15'17"E 415.66';
THENCE S01°32'05"E 201.24';
THENCE S05°40'21"W 205.06';
THENCE S05°50'50"E 178.61';
THENCE S03°37'07"W 130.84';
THENCE S87°24'09"W 274.23';
THENCE N60°23'40"W 28.74';
THENCE S34°47'46"W 19.28';
THENCE S87°24'09"W 276.28';
THENCE N80°22'30"W 860.20';
THENCE S37°17'47"W 209.76';
THENCE N54°47'27"W 61.64';
THENCE ALONG A CURVE TO THE RIGHT WITH A RADIUS OF 985.00' A LENGTH OF 78.31';
THENCE N50°14'09"W 244.10';
THENCE N50°03'48"W 164.21';
THENCE N39°56'12"E 25.00';
THENCE N50°03'48"W 326.85';
THENCE N47°00'34"W 100.45';
THENCE N45°10'22"W 96.97';
THENCE N46°57'46"W 60.81';
THENCE N49°42'48"W 82.15';
THENCE N55°24'11"W 51.69';
THENCE N59°28'48"W 58.21';
THENCE N63°10'35"W 42.35' TO THE POINT AND PLACE OF BEGINNING CONTAINING
52.55 ACRES OF LAND.

EXHIBIT PLAT OF
7880-92-1335 (IN PART)
AND 7880-81-6802
BEAVERDAM DISTRICT
HANOVER COUNTY, VIRGINIA
DATE: JANUARY 16, 2023

SHEET 2 OF 2



8500 BELL CREEK ROAD MECHANICSVILLE, VA 23116
PH:(804)569-7060 FILED:18042_zoning.dwg

THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF THE BAY COMPANIES, INC. AND IS NOT TO BE REPRODUCED OR USED IN ANY MANNER, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, WITHOUT EXPRESS WRITTEN PERMISSION.

FILED: 18042_snhg, Cengage
DATE: January 19, 2023
REVISED:
REVISED:
REVISED:



8001 101 GARDEN ROAD
MIDDLEBOROUGH, MA 01761
TEL: (508) 949-7881

PROJECT:

Hickory
Grove

Preliminary Plan
Hickory Grove
Haverhill County, Virginia

SHEET:

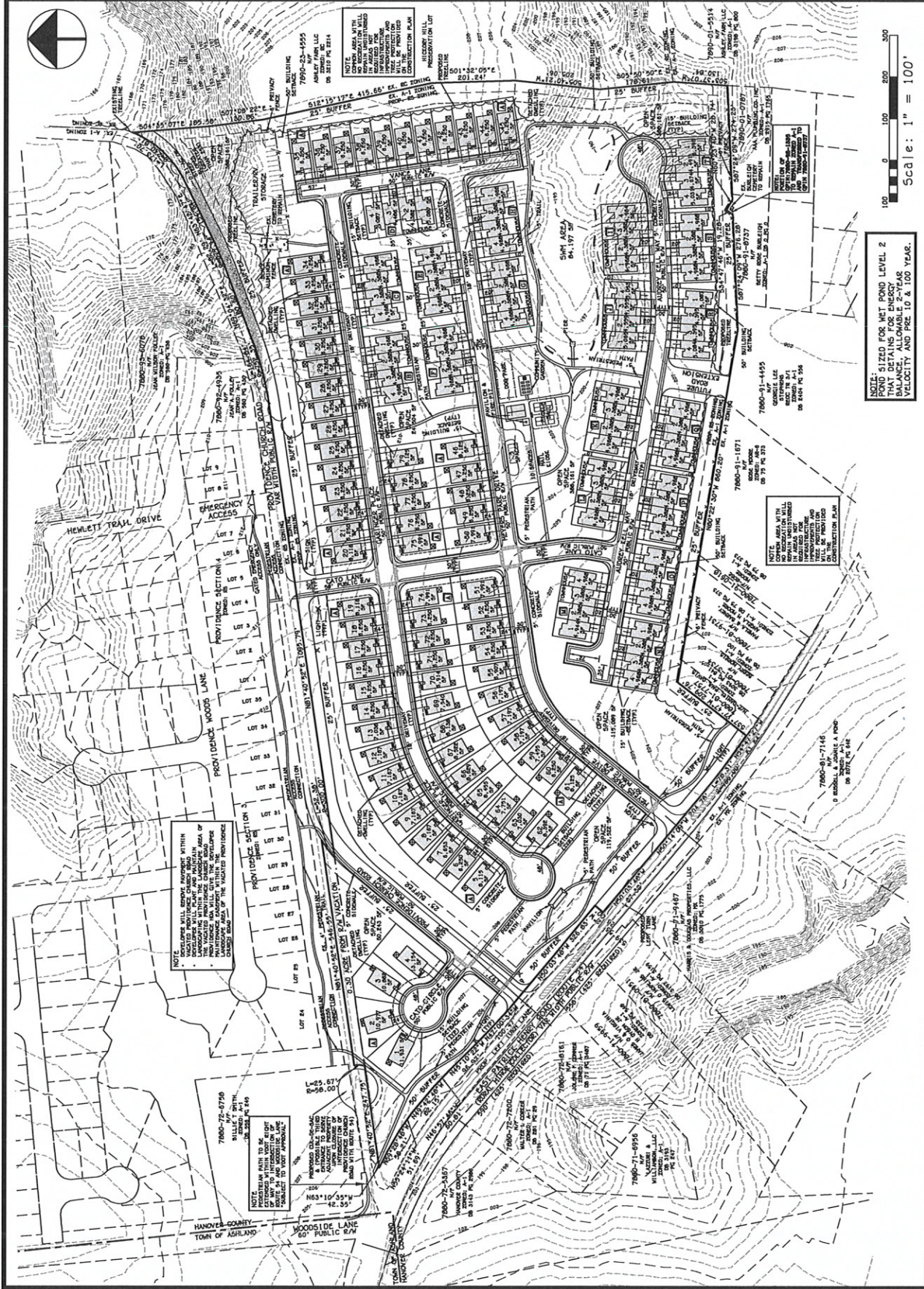
Concept
Plan

SHEET NO:

C2

JOB NO.

18042



NOTE: 41720 FOR LOT POND LEVEL 2
THAT DETAINS FOR ENERGY
BALANCE, ALLOWABLE 2-YEAR
VELOCITY AND PRE 10 & 100 YEAR.

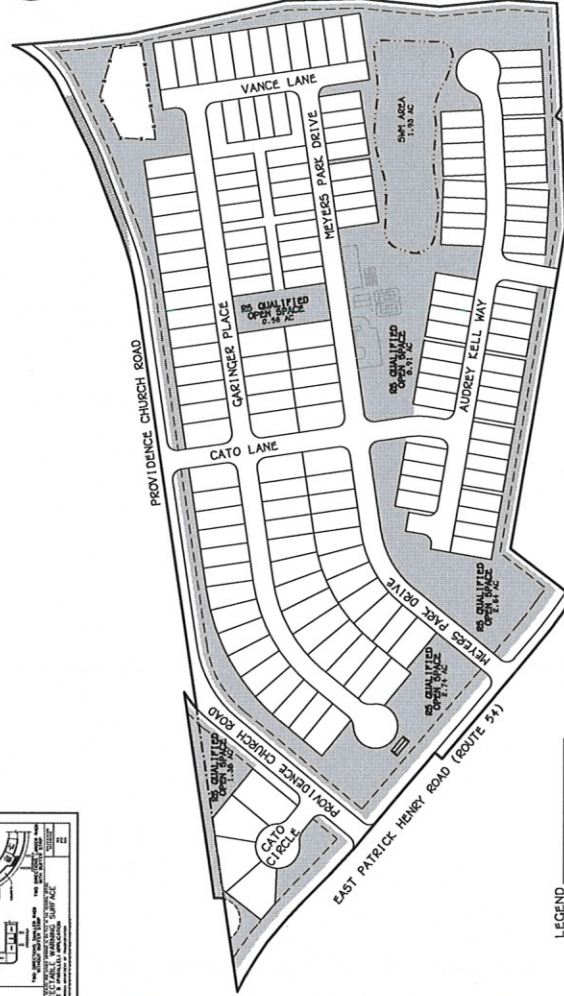
Scale: 1" = 100'

www.thebaycompanies.com

Diagram illustrating a road cross-section. The road surface is labeled "ASPHALT". The slope of the road is indicated as 5%.

[illegible]

Figure 1 is an elevation view of a building section. It shows a building with a width of 125.0' and a height of 30.0'. The building is labeled '1' and '8250 SF'. To the left of the building is a 15' building setback line. To the right of the building is a 10' landscape easement, a 5' sidewalk, a 3' curb and gutter, and a 2' car driveway. The building is shown with a 10' landscape easement, a 5' sidewalk, a 3' curb and gutter, and a 2' car driveway. The building is shown with a 10' landscape easement, a 5' sidewalk, a 3' curb and gutter, and a 2' car driveway.



SITE AREA:
TOTAL GROSS AREA = 32.95 ACRES
TOTAL AREA WITHIN SPA = 2.30 ACRES
TOTAL AREA WITHIN STEEP SLOPES = 0.81 ACRES
AREA FROM RIGHT OF WAY VACATION = 0.30 ACRES
TOTAL OPEN SPACE WITHIN SPA = 21.30 ACRES
TOTAL OPEN SPACE WITHIN SLOPES = 21.30 ACRES
NET ADJACENT (OPEN SPACE) = (32.95-0.81)=32.14 ACRES
TOTAL ADJACENT IN BUFFERS = 4.80 ACRES
1/2 OF OPEN SPACE IN BUFFERS = 2.30 ACRES
TOTAL SPACE REQUIRED (32.34+2.03)=34.37 ACRES
QUALIFIED OPEN SPACE PROVIDED (31.30-2.77-2.30)=16.23 ACRES

LEGEND

 QUALIFIED OPEN SPACE

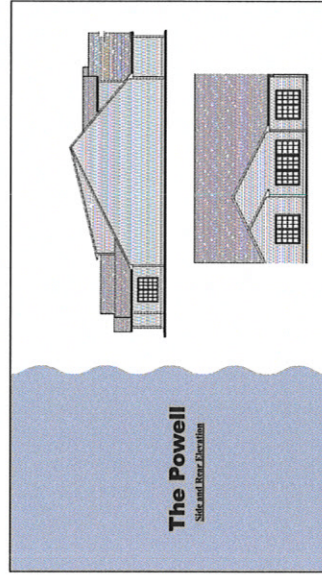
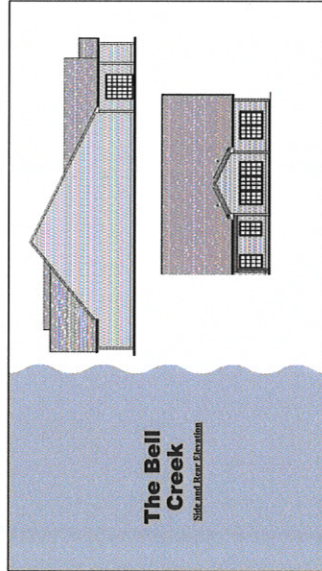
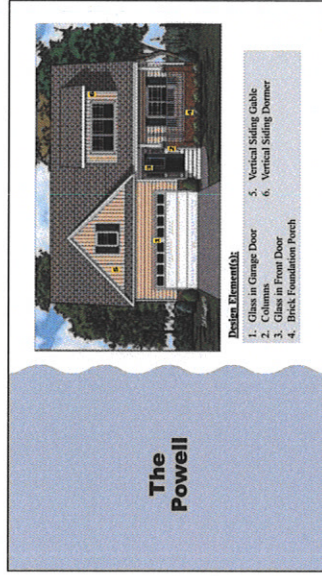
Scale: 1" = 150'

Age Group	Percentage (%)
15-19	420
20-24	380
25-29	350
30-34	320
35-39	280
40-44	250
45-49	220
50-54	180
55-59	150
60-64	120
65-69	100
70-74	80
75-79	60
80-84	40
85-89	20
90-94	10
95-99	10

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JOB NO. 18042

Residential "Attached" Elevations



Elevations shown are a representative scope of the side of the carriage houses to be built as part of this project. Minor variations to these elevations may be changed with the approval of the Director of Planning.

- When the Building Permits are submitted they shall include an 8.5'x11" elevation of the proposed house that highlights at least three (3) design elements shown on the attached elevations.
- Building Materials Selection:
 - Siding Materials: Brick, Cementitious (Cement) Siding, Stone (natural & cultured), Pre-Cast Concrete
 - Roof Materials: Standard Asphalt Shingles, Dimensional Asphalt Shingles, Cedar Shakes
 - Shingles: Standing Seam Metal (painted) Standing Seam Metal (unpainted)
 - Trim: Wood (painted), Vinyl, Aluminum, Composite, Pre-Cast Concrete, Cementitious
 - Windows: Glass (clearview), Glass (specialty), Glass (block), Aluminum or Vinyl Frames, Aluminum or Vinyl Trim
 - Doors: Metal (painted), Wood (stained or painted), Vinyl, Composite

NOTES: Elevations shown are for informational purposes only.

THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF THE BAY COMPANIES, INC. AND IS NOT TO BE REPRODUCED OR TRANSMITTED IN ANY FORM OR BY ANY MEANS, ELECTRONIC OR MECHANICAL, WITHOUT EXPRESS WRITTEN PERMISSION.

FILED: 18042_2020by_George

DATE: January 19, 2023

REVISED:

REVISED:

REVISED:

bay
THE BAY COMPANIES
CIVIL ENGINEERS

18042_2020by_George
18042_2020by_George
18042_2020by_George
18042_2020by_George

PROJECT:

Hickory Grove

Preliminary Plan
Hickory Grove
Hickory Grove, Virginia

SHEET:

Elevations

SHEET NO:

C4

JOB NO.

18042

Residential "Detached" Elevations

- Elevations shown are a representative view of the style of single-family homes to be built by The Bay Companies. The actual appearance of the home may vary due to construction materials and the discretion of the Director of Planning.
- When the Building Permit is submitted they shall include an 8'x11" elevation of the proposed house and highlight in blue lines (1) Joints or elements shown on the attached elevations. No other materials shall be used for the construction of the house. A variation in the color or type of one or both siding materials shall be considered as a construction using different materials.
- Building Materials Selection:
 - Siding Materials: Brick, Hard-Plant, Vinyl Siding, Stone (natural & cultured),
 - Roof Materials: Standard Asphalt Shingles, Dimensional Asphalt Shingles, Cedar Shake Shingles, Standing Seam Metal (painted), Standing Seam Metal (unpainted)
 - Trim Materials: Painted Wood, Vinyl, Aluminum or Vinyl Frames.
 - Windows: Glass (clear-view), Glass (opaque), Glass (block), Aluminum or Vinyl Frames.
 - Doors: Metal (painted), Wood (blamed or painted), Vinyl, Composite

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The Wilton



Design Elements:
1. Partial brick front
2. A-frame dormer

The Belmont



Design Elements:
1. Overlaid double reverse gable

The James



Design Elements:
1. Craftsman Trim
2. Stone foundation

The Charlotte



Design Elements:
1. Craftsman Columns

The Canter



Design Elements:
1. Overlaid reverse gable
2. Partial glass front door

The Alder



Design Elements:
1. Garage door windows

The Colt



Design Elements:
1. Reverse Gables
2. Craftsman Style Columns
3. Vertical Siding

The Meredith



Design Elements:
1. Off-set reverse gable

The Allison



Design Elements:
1. Brick front porch
2. Reverse gable

The Newport



Design Elements:
1. Vinyl water table
2. Shaker siding

The Carriage



Design Elements:
1. Metal Waterables
2. Shaker siding

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DATE: January 19, 2023

REVISED:

REVISED:

REVISED:

thebay
THE BAY COMPANIES
CIVIL ENGINEERS

3000 MILL CREEK DRIVE
SUITE 100
DALLAS, TEXAS 75243
TEL: 972-242-1111
FAX: 972-242-1111

PROJECT:

Hickory
Grove

Preliminary Plan
Showing Siding
Hickory Grove, Virginia

SHEET:

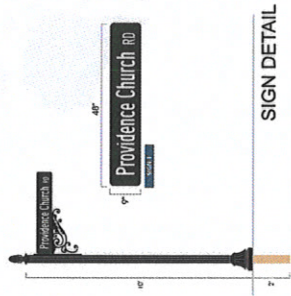
Elevations

SHEET NO:

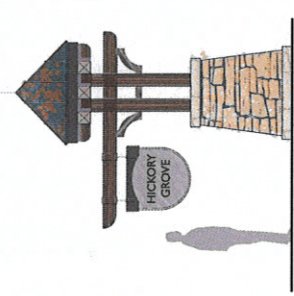
C5

JOB NO.

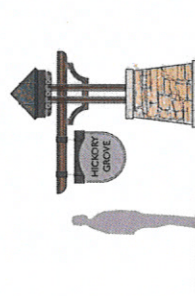
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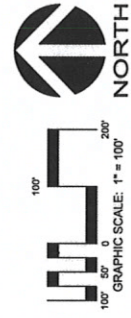
SIGN DETAIL



LARGE ENTRANCE SIGN



SMALL ENTRANCE SIGN

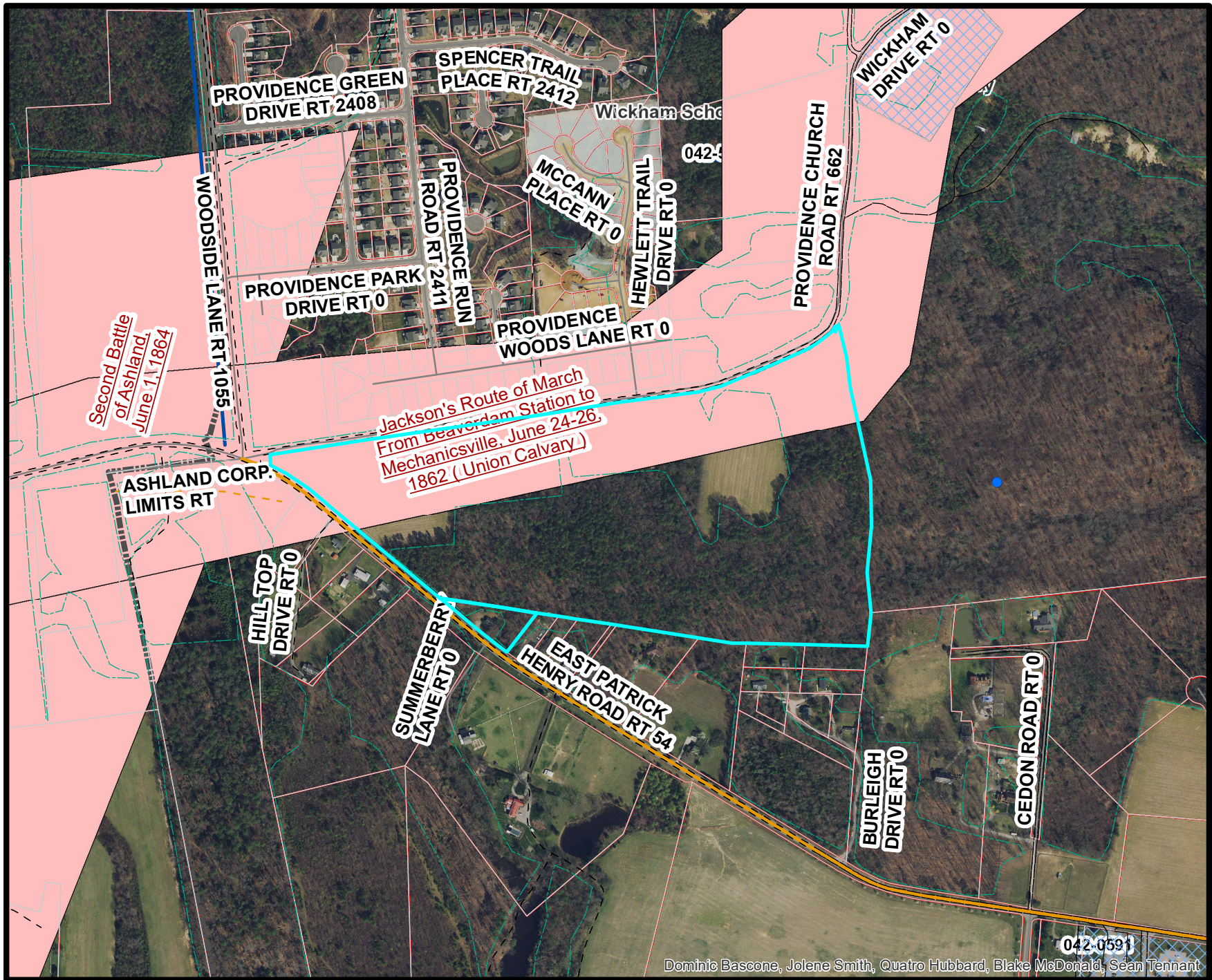


Preliminary Site Plan HICKORY GROVE · SITE LAYOUT



ASHLAND · HANOVER COUNTY · VIRGINIA
DEVELOPER: RCI

JANUARY 20, 2022



Second Battle
of Ashland,
June 1, 1864

Jackson's Route of March
From Beaverdam Station to
Mechanicsville, June 24-26,
1862 (Union Cavalry)

ASHLAND CORP.
LIMITS RT

HILL TOP
DRIVE RT 0

SUMMERBERRY
LANE RT 0

EAST PATRICK
HENRY ROAD RT 54

BURLEIGH
DRIVE RT 0

CEDON ROAD RT 0

PROVIDENCE GREEN
DRIVE RT 2408

SPENCER TRAIL
PLACE RT 2412

PROVIDENCE PARK
DRIVE RT 0

PROVIDENCE RUN
ROAD RT 2411

MCCANN
PLACE RT 0

PROVIDENCE
WOODS LANE RT 0

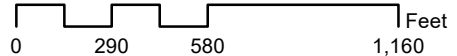
HEWLETT TRAIL
DRIVE RT 0

PROVIDENCE CHURCH
ROAD RT 662

WICKHAM
DRIVE RT 0

042-0591

Dominic Bascone, Jolene Smith, Quatro Hubbard, Blake McDonald, Sean Tennant



Property Information

Property Names

Name Explanation	Name
Function/Location	House, Providence Church Road

Property Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

Property Addresses

Current - Providence Church Road Route 662

County/Independent City(s): Hanover (County)

Incorporated Town(s): No Data

Zip Code(s): 23005

Magisterial District(s): No Data

Tax Parcel(s): 7880-83-9462

USGS Quad(s): ASHLAND

Additional Property Information

Architecture Setting: Suburban

Acreage: 17.5

Site Description:

June 2016: On the north side of Providence Church Road (Route 662) there is a circa 1960s house. This building is situated on an approximately 17.50-acre parcel well away from Providence Church Road surrounded by overgrown vegetation, which makes it difficult to discern specific construction materials. A single-lane road along the power line easement leads from Providence Church Road to the house. At one time the house was probably reached via another driveway as the ravine adjacent to the house is steep and very wet at the base. Facing south, the building is set on a fairly level grade facing southwest overlooking a pond.

Surveyor Assessment:

June 2016: The circa 1960s house appears to be vacant and in fair to poor condition. The building does not possess any unique characteristics that would separate it from other mid-20th century suburban housing examples in Hanover County. The design and workmanship of the building is undistinguished, and the construction materials are common (Criteria C). A preliminary review of historic records including various maps and historical contexts for Hanover County does not indicate significant contributions with events (Criteria A) or persons (Criteria B) associated with the property. Considering this, the building and outbuildings do not appear to be potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, or C. Thus, Circa~ recommends no further architectural survey work on this resource.

Surveyor Recommendation: Recommended Not Eligible

Ownership

Ownership Category	Ownership Entity
Private	No Data

Primary Resource Information

Resource Category: Domestic

Resource Type: Single Dwelling

NR Resource Type: Building

Historic District Status: No Data

Date of Construction: Ca 1960

Date Source: Site Visit

Historic Time Period: The New Dominion (1946 - 1991)

Historic Context(s): Domestic

Other ID Number: No Data

Architectural Style: Ranch

Form: No Data

Number of Stories: 1.0

Condition: Poor

Threats to Resource: Development

Cultural Affiliations: *No Data*

Cultural Affiliation Details:
No Data

Architectural Description:

June 2016: This circa 1960s, one-story, three-bay, side-gable, ranch style, wood-frame house is clad in composition siding painted blue and rests on a Flemish-bond brick pier foundation with one interior end Flemish-bond brick chimney. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. Sash, double-hung, 4/4, wood-frame windows are typical on the façade. The entrance on the façade is a single-leaf, wood-panel door covered by a wooden screen door.

There is a one-story, multiple-bay, side-gable, wood-frame addition attached to the rear (north) elevation clad in wood siding and resting on a Flemish-bond brick pier foundation. Some of the siding has deteriorated and begun to pull away from the wood framing leaving the interior exposed to the element. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The window panes have been removed leaving open spaces on the addition further exposing the interior to the elements and overgrown vegetation. The entrance on the addition is a single-leaf, wood-panel door.

Exterior Components

Component	Component Type	Material	Material Treatment
Foundation	Piers	Brick	Flemish Bond
Structural System and Exterior Treatment	Wood Frame	Composite	Siding
Windows	Double-hung	Wood	<i>No Data</i>
Roof	Side Gable	Asphalt	<i>No Data</i>
Chimneys	Interior End	Brick	Flemish Bond

Secondary Resource Information

Historic District Information

Historic District Name: *No Data*
Local Historic District Name: *No Data*
Historic District Significance: *No Data*

CRM Events

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: 2016-3763
Investigator: Dawn Muir-Frost
Organization/Company: Circa~ Cultural Resource Management, LLC
Photographic Media: Digital
Survey Date: 6/14/2016
Dhr Library Report Number: HN-129

Project Staff/Notes:

DHR Project No. 2016-3763
Carol D. Tyrer, Dawn M. Muir-Frost
Phase I Architectural Survey of Providence Subdivision - Section 4, Hanover County, Virginia
June 2016; Circa~ Cultural Resource Management
HN-129

June 2016: In June 2016, Circa~ Cultural Resource Management, L.L.C. (Circa~) completed a Phase I architectural survey for the Providence Subdivision – Section 4 in Hanover County, Virginia. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for architectural resources is the approximately 17.50-acre parcel. At Circa~, Carol D. Tyrer served as Project Manager for the project. Dawn M. Muir-Frost, Architectural Historian, completed the historic context and architectural survey. Dawn M. Muir-Frost and Carol D. Tyrer prepared the report. Carol D. Tyrer photographed the resources and Dawn M. Muir-Frost entered the information into the V-CRIS system.

Project Bibliographic Information:

Circa~
2016 Phase I Architectural Survey of Providence Subdivision - Section 4, Hanover County, Virginia.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

1986“36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties.” Regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Governing the Section 106 Review Process.

Anonymous

1860sMap of the northern portion of Hanover County, Va., showing fortifications on the South Anna River near Taylorsville.

Boye, Herman

1825A map of the state of Virginia, constructed in conformity to law from the late surveys authorized by the legislature and other original and authentic documents.

Confederate State of America Army Department of Northern Virginia, Chief Engineering Office

1863Map of the counties of Charles City, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, King William, New Kent, and part of the counties of Caroline, and Louisa Virginia.

Department of the Interior, National Park Service

1983Archaeology and Historic Preservation; Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines. Federal Register 48:44716-44762.

Fry, Joshua and Peter Jefferson

1751A map of the most inhabited part of Virginia containing the whole province of Maryland with part of Pensilvania, New Jersey and North Carolina.

Hanover County

No date Deed, wills, inventories, surveyors records, plat books, tax assessors books, land tax records, personal property tax records.

Herrmann, Augustine

1670Virginia and Maryland in 1670.

Hotchkiss, Jed

1871Preliminary map of Hanover.

Lancaster, Robert Bolling

1976A Sketch of the Early History of Hanover County, Virginia.

Land and Community Associates

1992Survey of Historic Resources Hanover County, Virginia Phase I and II.

Manarin, Louis H., and Clifford Dowdey

1984The History of Henrico County.

McDonald, Bradley

2000Phase I Archaeological Investigations Along a Sewer Line Connecting P.S. Number 5 to the Proposed Totopotomoy Wastewater Treatment Plant, Hanover County, Virginia. Prepared by Gray and Pape.

National Park Service

1990National Register of Historic Places Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation.

Page, Rosewell

1926Hanover County: Its History and Legends.

Sears, Stephen

1992To the Gates of Richmond: The Peninsula Campaign.

Shalf, Roseanne and Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff

1982National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form: Ashland Historic District. Available at <http://www.dhr.gov>.

United States Geological Survey

1918Doswell 7.5' quadrangle.

1951Ashland 7.5' quadrangle.

1969Ashland 7.5' quadrangle.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

2011Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia.

Bibliographic Information**Bibliography:**

No Data

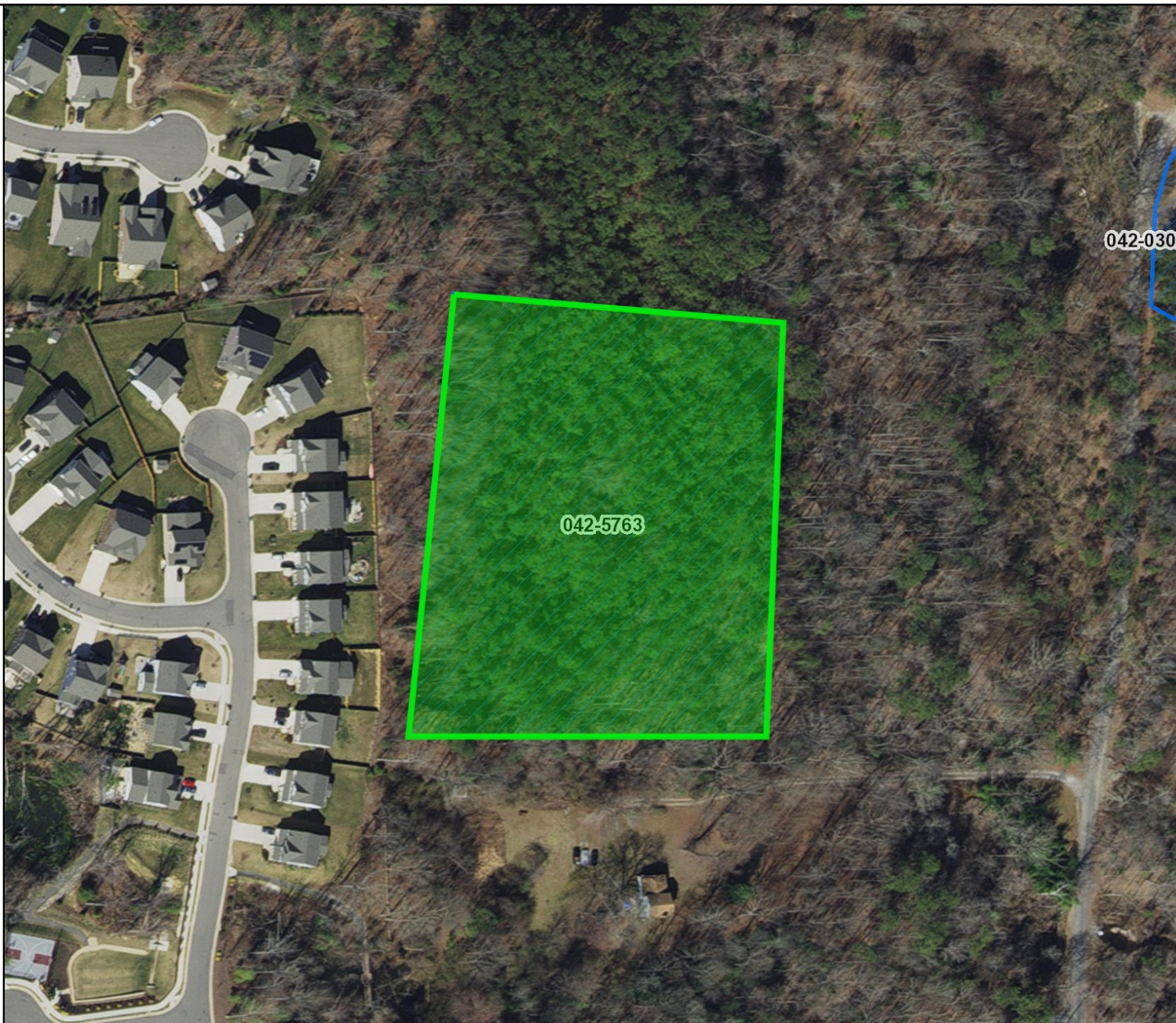
Property Notes:

June 2016: Owner as of June 2016, H. H. Hunt Providence LLC



Legend

-  Architecture Resources
-  Architecture Labels
-  Individual Historic District Properties
-  Archaeological Resources
-  Archaeology Labels
-  DHR Easements
-  County Boundaries



Feet

0 50 100 150 200
1:2,500 / 1"=208 Feet

Title: Architecture Labels

Date: 2/15/2023

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.



Property Information

Property Names

Name Explanation	Name
Current Name	Hickory Hill Cemetery
Historic	Hewlett Family Cemetery

Property Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

Property Addresses

Current - 10035 Providence Church Road

County/Independent City(s): Hanover (County)

Incorporated Town(s): *No Data*

Zip Code(s): 23005

Magisterial District(s): *No Data*

Tax Parcel(s): 7880-92-1335

USGS Quad(s): ASHLAND

Additional Property Information

Architecture Setting: Rural

Acreage: .01

Site Description:

2019 Browning: The graveyard has two adjacent graves in mature forest sharing a single pillow type tombstone. To the south of these by about 9 feet are two depressions without markings of any kind.

Surveyor Assessment:

2019 Browning: The marked graves belong to Alexander Hewlett (12/4/1865 - 8/24/1933) and Laura Hewlett (9/10/1860 - 5/31/1939). The other two depressions are consistent with unmarked graves. The graves are recommended to be left in place.

Surveyor Recommendation: Recommended Not Eligible

Ownership

Ownership Category	Ownership Entity
Private	<i>No Data</i>

Primary Resource Information

Resource Category: Funerary

Resource Type: Cemetery

NR Resource Type: Site

Historic District Status: *No Data*

Date of Construction: Ca 1933

Date Source: Date Stone/Cornerstone

Historic Time Period: World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945)

Historic Context(s): Funerary

Other ID Number: *No Data*

Architectural Style: No discernible style

Form: *No Data*

Number of Stories: *No Data*

Condition: Excellent

Threats to Resource: Development

Cultural Affiliations: *No Data*

Cultural Affiliation Details:

No Data

Architectural Description:

2019 Browning: There are 4 graves in a row. Two are for the Hewlett's and these are the northern pair. About 9 feet south are two more

depressions of presumptive additional graves. The graves exist without other markings in a mature forest on a local high point, although just west of the highest point.

Cemetery Information

Current Use:	Family
Historic Religious Affiliation:	Unknown
Ethnic Affiliation:	No Data
Has Marked Graves:	True
Has Unmarked Graves:	True
Enclosure Type:	None
Number Of Gravestones:	0 - 5
Earliest Marked Death Year:	1933
Latest Marked Death Year:	1939

Secondary Resource Information

Historic District Information

Historic District Name:	No Data
Local Historic District Name:	No Data
Historic District Significance:	No Data

CRM Events

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number:	No Data
Investigator:	Lyle Browning
Organization/Company:	Browning & Associates, LTD
Photographic Media:	Digital
Survey Date:	5/22/2019
Dhr Library Report Number:	No Data
Project Staff/Notes:	No Data
Project Bibliographic Information:	Hickory Hill Proposed Development, Rogers/Chenault, Inc.

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

2019 Browning: Hickory Hill Hewlett Graveyard Assessment, Browning & Associates, LTD 2019

Property Notes:

No Data



Legend

-  Architecture Resources
-  Architecture Labels
-  Individual Historic District Properties
-  Archaeological Resources
-  Archaeology Labels
-  DHR Easements
-  County Boundaries



Feet

0 50 100 150 200
1:2,500 / 1"=208 Feet

Title: Architecture Labels

Date: 2/15/2023

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

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Property Information

Property Names

Name Explanation	Name
Current Name	Providence Baptist Church
Function/Location	Church, 9491 Providence Church Road
Historic	Hickory Hill School

Property Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

Property Addresses

Alternate - Route 662
Current - 9491 Providence Church Road

County/Independent City(s): Hanover (County)

Incorporated Town(s): *No Data*

Zip Code(s): 23005

Magisterial District(s): *No Data*

Tax Parcel(s): *No Data*

USGS Quad(s): ASHLAND

Additional Property Information

Architecture Setting: Rural

Acreage: *No Data*

Site Description:

DHR Staff, 2020: Providence Baptist Church is situated to the east of Providence Church Road and southeast of Wickham Manor Way, approximately 1.25 miles to the east of Interstate 95. Providence Church Road is a paved state road that turns into Wickham Manor Way just north of the church. Wickham Manor Way is unpaved. The southern and eastern edges of the property are delineated by dense woods. The church is located on the western edge of the property and a graveyard sits in the southeast corner.

Surveyor Assessment:

1989: One of only two African-American churches in Hanover County that also supported a school in the early portion of the twentieth century. The school was begun by members of the Providence Baptist Church and was an early, if not the first church-sponsored school for African-American children. Students came from as far away as the Hanover Courthouse area.

From Brenden Bowman's 'The Lives and Lasting Communities of Those Buried in the Hickory Hill Slave and African American Cemetery and Their Descendants, 1827 – 2019':

Providence Baptist Church Historic Use:

Like the members of nearby Union Baptist Church, Providence Baptist Church was formed by members who were originally apart of Shiloh Baptist Church and branched off from the congregation around the time Shiloh relocated from Hanover Avenue to James Street in 1877. This new congregation consisted of members with close ties to the Hickory Hill Plantation – former slaves, their descendants, and freedmen that were working for pay on the plantation and living with their families in the workers' community quarters. A plot of land from the southwest corner of the plantation property was donated to the congregation by Lucy Penn Taylor Wickham, the wife of General Williams Carter Wickham, to build a place of worship.

In 1880, materials were purchased by General W.C. Wickham to construct the original wood frame church building of Providence Baptist Church. Andrew Moore, an educated slave was the first preacher. The land was given with the stipulation that it would belong to the congregation as long as it was used for a place of worship. If not, it would revert to the Wickhams. Considering that they wanted to enlarge the church building, the congregation petitioned the Wickhams to have the building given them with a clear title and succeeded. Papers were signed and more land was acquired. Recorded founders and deacons of the church were Steven Lewis, Gus Hewlett, Milton Hewlett, Sr., Felix Hewlett, Robert Brown, Thaddeus Christian, Jack Banke, William Page, James Shelton, Sr., George Lacey, Sr., Oliver Walker, Aaron Freeman, Daniel Hewlett, William Minor Toliver, and Robert Scott Tarrar, who was the only trustee.

Providence Baptist Church Cemetery:

The last burials in the Hickory Hill Slave and African American Cemetery are thought to date to the mid-twentieth century. The cemetery located directly behind Providence Baptist Church to the southeast likely went into primary use around this time, though it perhaps could have been in use as early as 1880 when the church acquired the land. It's also possible that both cemeteries were being used for new burials for a brief amount of time during the transition. Many marked graves were photographed during the 1989 survey of the land.

Wickham School Historic Use:

Researchers at the Hanover County Black Heritage Society conducted interviews in 2001 on former students from one room schools. Among their interviewees was Jean A. Folly, who attended the Wickham School in the 1940s. Her recollections can give some insight on the school's interior while it was in use. Folly said that the schoolroom contained blackboards that received extensive use. In the back of the room there was always a bucket of water and a dipper sat on a shelf. Everyone had their own cups for water. The students would get water from the well at the church next to the school. The schoolhouse was built adjacent to the church on flat ground and had a spacious playground area, unfenced and including some tree-covered and some open space.

Simply getting to and from school was often strenuous in those times and required some students to walk miles through the woods

every day, but interviewees remember always being pleased to arrive and see their teachers. Jean Folly described one of her teachers at the Wickham School as “just like a friend. I think every child loved her. She had this way of teaching where you really wanted to hear more – to learn more.”

There was typically only one teacher for each one room school who oversaw all of the children, who ranged in ages and grade levels. Folly talked about how her teacher managed at the Wickham School: “Sometimes there were books that didn’t have all the pages in them and things like that... she improvised. She did a lot of writing on the board so you could copy your work, and if you didn’t finish you could always take it home... she always could tell if somebody else did your work for you... You could always take the books home with you, but you had to bring them back. They were used books.”

Folly recalled some classroom activities: “There were children that could draw... this is what went up on the wall – our work, the kids’ work went up. We would have a time in the morning, like a little program, where people could say, recite their poems... and we had singing as a group.”

Louise Pryor, another interviewee who was the teacher at the one room Ebenezer School for some time talked about how she taught her students: “If you were in a one room school, you have all your classes in one area, first through fifth, and first you’re gonna work with your first graders... At the beginning of the school year you’re gonna be teaching them beginning reading and you had to do the best you could do because you had no equipment to work with and no poster boards or anything. You had to make your own... and it was hard. Then you would leave your first graders and go to the second graders... You leave a little work on the desk for them and you have to go back and forth all the time because they are constantly on your shoulder or on your lap asking questions all the time... This is what happens in a one room school.”

After leaving her first graders with their reading, Pryor would put math problems on the board for them to do and move to her second graders to do the same activities but on a slighter higher level. Then she would work with them on their language arts program. She would move from grade to grade within the room working on these subjects during the mornings. She would play games with her students during recess. In the afternoons, she would teach other lessons on science, history, and geography to each grade as well until the end of the day. Pryor said one room schools had advantages and disadvantages, one of the advantages being that each grade learned from the other grades because they would hear the lessons being taught around them. Children who spent multiple years in a one room school would already know a little bit of the subjects as they advanced grade levels and would be ahead of children that were new to the school.

Richard Tucker, an interviewee and former student at the Calvary School, gave insight on some adjustments that students had to make in one room school settings. There would be tables in the classroom and children would sit around them. Smaller children would be at smaller tables. Larger children got desks but still had to share with another student most of the time. When they started getting more desks, children would be excited to have their own. But none of the furniture was ever new when it was acquired by the school.

Pryor would give students a chance to do unfinished homework at school because most children didn’t have help or resources available to them at home. A lot of children would have to share books at school because their parents weren’t financially able to buy them their own. For writing exercises, Pryor would write them forms to study at home and do in their notebooks. But when it came to literature and math assignments that students didn’t own books for, she didn’t have time to write out assignments for every student so she would give them time to do them at school.

Pryor remembers that her school was heated with a wood stove, as were most one room schools. She allowed her older students to go out to get wood, bring it in, and make a fire. According to Richard Tucker at Calvary, being picked by the teacher to go get wood felt like a privilege and was something that most students really wanted to do because it was fun and an excuse to go outside.

After Desegregation and Current Use:
School Board records report the Wickham School closing in the 1950s, in occurrence of desegregation. It can be concluded that the school building was built on the property of Providence Baptist Church and remained under their ownership for the entire duration it was opened, as it still does today. The Wickham School was the first surviving one room school to come to the attention of the Hanover County Black Heritage Society when they began their research in 2001. It was set to be torn down as part of the church’s plan for a new sanctuary. Representatives from the Society met with the Building Committee of the church to discuss the historic and cultural value of the site, which spurred interest in saving the schoolhouse among the congregation and they decided to not demolish it. A Wickham School Alumni group has even formed within the congregation. Currently, the former school building is used for storage.

Surveyor Recommendation: Recommended for Further Survey

Ownership

Ownership Category
Private

Ownership Entity
No Data

Primary Resource Information

Resource Category:	Religion
Resource Type:	Church/Chapel
NR Resource Type:	Building
Historic District Status:	No Data
Date of Construction:	Ca 1880
Date Source:	Site Visit/Written Data
Historic Time Period:	Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916)
Historic Context(s):	Education, Ethnic/Immigration, Funerary, Religion
Other ID Number:	No Data

Architectural Style: Other
Form: No Data
Number of Stories: 2.0
Condition: Demolished
Threats to Resource: None Known
Cultural Affiliations: No Data
Cultural Affiliation Details:

No Data

Architectural Description:

Architecture Summary, December 1989: Providence Baptist Church is a 1-story church with a 2-story entry tower capped with a pyramidal roof, all of which supported by a brick foundation. The church is clad in weatherboard and it has a metal seam front gable roof. It is pierced by 2-over-2 wooden windows with pointed arch transoms. Brick and concrete steps lead to the double-door entry topped with a large pointed arch transom. A shorter, wider addition extends from the rear. Its front gable roof is at a lower pitch than the main structure's and is pierced at irregular intervals by windows and doors topped with pointed arch transoms. The roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The shorter section is slightly wider than the taller section. A newer brick section is connected and perpendicular to the shorter portion by a small hyphen. The brick section is a front gable building with asphalt shingle roofing, pierced by 1-over-1 windows and egresses with slab doors. A white brick cross is incorporated into the brickwork of the southern elevation of this portion of the building.

DHR Staff 2020: The original wood-frame and hyphen portions of this building were demolished and replaced with a larger, masonry structure. The newer brick section still survives.

Current Use:

A brick addition was made to the original wood church at an unknown date, but survey pictures taken in 1989 show this structure. The addition is roughly the same size as the original building and attached perpendicular to the rear. The simple brick structure is symmetrical, one-story, and topped with a side-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles. Evenly spaced single-pane vented octagonal attic windows under both roof gables. The southwest elevation features a large mosaic cross made out of white bricks.

Sometime after 1989, the original wood building was demolished. The first brick addition remains intact. In the place of the wood structure, a new larger brick building was constructed. The new structure is a one-story rectangular main mass topped with a gable roof. The large exterior bricks are made of concrete, feature some ornamental texture, and are a dark grey color. Six-pane windows are placed on most of the elevations of the newest structure. The northwest elevation of the church's main mass has eight-pane windows with triangular fanlights above them, topped with lintels made of squared bricks. The northwest corner of the building, where the front entrance tower of the wood church once stood, features a cross gabled roof. Brick and concrete stairs lead to a double door entrance on a small poured cement porch that is covered with a front gabled roof supported by a pair of square wood posts painted white.

The newest southwest corner of the church is now the main entrance. It is located adjacent to and just slightly north of the southwest elevation of the pre-1989 brick structure. Standard red bricks were used on the exterior on this elevation to match the pre-1989 brick addition. The porch-covered entrance on this elevation is the same as the described northwest elevation, but it is twice the size, including two sets of double doors. This entrance also features an accessible side ramp made of cement. An interesting brick room was added between the southwest sections of both brick buildings to connect them. Large, smooth, white cement panels and vented circular attic windows are located under each gable of the newest structure's roof gables.

Exterior Components

Component	Component Type	Material	Material Treatment
Windows	Sash, Double-Hung	Wood	Other
Roof	Gable	Asphalt	Shingle
Roof	Gable	Metal	Standing Seam
Chimneys	Interior	Brick	No Data
Structural System and Exterior Treatment	Frame	Wood	Weatherboard
Windows	Arch	Wood	No Data
Porch	Stoop/Deck	Brick	Not Visible
Roof	Pyramidal	Unknown	No Data
Foundation	Solid/Continuous	Brick	Not Visible

Secondary Resource Information

Secondary Resource #1

Resource Category: Education
Resource Type: School
Date of Construction: 1925Ca
Date Source: Site Visit/Written Data
Historic Time Period: World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945)
Historic Context(s): Education, Ethnic/Immigration, Funerary, Religion
Architectural Style: Other
Form: No Data

Condition: Fair
Threats to Resource: Demolition, Neglect, Structural Failure, Vacant
Cultural Affiliations: No Data
Cultural Affiliation Details:

No Data

Architectural Description:

Architecture Summary, 1989: Sited to one side of church. Wood frame with brick piers; weatherboarding; 1-story with gable metal, standing seam roof. Rare example of a church-supported school for African American children. Currently used for storage.

DHR Staff 2020: The December 1989 description remains appropriate although the building has continued to degrade due to neglect.

From Brenden Bowman's 'The Lives and Lasting Communities of Those Buried in the Hickory Hill Slave and African American Cemetery and Their Descendants, 1827 – 2019': The Historic and Current Condition of the Wickham School: The Wickham School was built as a one story, one room structure and it remains that way today. The school is situated parallel and northeast from the former and current buildings of the Providence Baptist Church. It sits on grassy, cleared, flat land. The northeast elevation has become almost entirely enclosed by encroaching tree growth and vegetation from the nearby heavily wooded area. The rear southeast elevation is quickly facing the same threat. The front northwest elevation has some signs of invasive growth, but at a much more manageable level currently. The southwest elevation is clear from any obstructions. Wickham Manor Way, an unpaved rural road, runs perpendicular to the front northwest elevation of the structure, though the school is adequately setback.

Visual inspection of the structure's exterior occurred in June of 2019 and it was concluded that there have been little to no alterations made to the original building beyond minor upkeep (roof/wall repair patching, possible replacement back door and chimney). It has a rectangular floor plan that measures 32 feet long and 16 feet wide.³⁹ The structure is supported by 5 square, brick and mortar piers that are evenly spaced under the edges of both side elevations (10 piers total). The front gable roof has an average overhang all on sides and is made of green standing seam metal. Aside from the metal roof and brick piers, the rest of the structure and architectural features are made of wood and painted white. The exterior walls and interior floor are made of weatherboard. Both gable ends of the structure each have a door without stoops or any coverings.

The northwest elevation, most likely used as the front entrance, has a centered wood panel door with 3 open faced wooden stairs leading up to it. The door has a simple wood casement that is painted white, which is the same for all of the openings on the structure. Above this door is a protruding thin iron beam that is curved at the end, which is likely to be the remains of what was once a light.

There are 3 large windows on the southwest elevation and two more on the northeast elevation. The windows all have wood door-style shutters that are attached to the window casements by two T-hinges. An attempt to open the shutters wasn't made during the visual inspection of the exterior. However, double-hung six-over-six wood sash windows were found at the original nearby church and dwellings on the plantation, so it's likely those kinds of windows were used for the school. The Wickham School had outdoor privies, one for boys and one for girls. The Wickham privies no longer stand onsite, but it was most likely comparable to the privies at other one room schools in the area – a simple wood structure with a shed roof and a single door. The Wickham privies were also probably painted white and had green standing seam metal roofs like the school building.

The southeast elevation has a centered brick chimney that extends the entire height of the structure. Visual inspection suggests the possibility that this chimney isn't original to the structure as the masonry construction has several differences from the brick foundation piers. The piers have bricks that are roughly and varyingly cut/shaped in a range of colors and shades, making it likely that they were handmade. The chimney bricks are very likely manufactured as they are all clean cut and the same size and color. Additionally, the mortar between the pier bricks is noticeably thicker than the mortar between the chimney bricks. To the left of the chimney is a plain and unpainted wood door. It is raised several inches off the ground, at the same height of the front door, but there are no longer any stairs leading up to it. There are several unpainted replacement wood boards on the wall of this elevation and a few on the northeast side. The door on this elevation is also likely a replacement, as the wood is identical to the replacement boards.

The Wickham School structure doesn't show any evidence of major damage done to the original building. For its age and environmental location, it is in fair to good condition. From visual inspection of the exterior, there is minor damage to the top stair leading up to the front entrance on the northwest elevation. There has been damage to two wood boards between the door and chimney on the southeast elevation, one of which is gone completely while the other is still just barely attached by one end and hanging down vertically. The most obvious and probable threats to the structure's physical integrity are water damage, wood rot and deterioration, and encroachment from nearby vegetation. However, it is important to keep in mind that these conclusions were made from only a one-time visual inspection limited to the exterior of the structure. The current condition and surviving original architectural features of the interior were not observed and therefore cannot be analyzed.

Interior Plan: One-room

Number of Stories: 1

Exterior Components

Component	Component Type	Material	Material Treatment
Chimneys	Exterior End	Brick	Stretcher Bond
Foundation	Piers	Brick	Stretcher Bond
Roof	Front Gable	Metal	No Data
Structural System and Exterior Treatment	Wood Frame	Wood	Weatherboard
Windows	Boarded Up/Covered	Wood	No Data

Secondary Resource #2

Resource Category: Funerary
Resource Type: Cemetery
Date of Construction: 1942Ca
Date Source: Written Data
Historic Time Period: World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945)

Historic Context(s): Education, Ethnic/Immigration, Funerary, Religion
Architectural Style: Other
Form: No Data
Condition: Good
Threats to Resource: None Known
Cultural Affiliations: No Data
Cultural Affiliation Details:
No Data

Architectural Description:

Architecture Summary, 1989:

From Brenden Bowman's 'The Lives and Lasting Communities of Those Buried in the Hickory Hill Slave and African American Cemetery and Their Descendants, 1827 – 2019':

Current Use:

The cemetery is on cleared land that is relatively flat. A tree line of the nearby woods forms the approximate southeast limits of the cemetery. The southwest and northwest edges are bound by a small gravel parking lot. There is no physical boundary on the northeast side, but there are a few feet of empty space between the grave markers and a small outbuilding. While most graves are marked with labeled traditional headstones, and in some cases footstones, it is entirely possible that there are unmarked burials in the vicinity. The marked graves are irregularly spaced in an informal layout and do not appear to be grouped by chronological death dates, but burials are grouped by kinship. This could suggest the possibility that graves in the historic cemetery are also grouped by families. Some burials are covered in mulch, lined with small fences, and decorated with semi-permeant flowers, shells, rocks, and small ceramics. Many descendants of Hickory Hill slaves and freedmen are buried in this cemetery, and the gravestones feature the surnames of the ancestors that lived, worked, and died on the plantation over 100 years before them. Some of these surnames include: Toliver and Taliaferro, Lewis, Abrams, Cash, and Tarrer.

Current Use: Church/Religious
Historic Religious Affiliation: Baptist
Ethnic Affiliation: African-American
Has Marked Graves: True
Has Unmarked Graves: False
Enclosure Type: None
Number Of Gravestones: 101 - 999
Earliest Marked Death Year: 1942
Latest Marked Death Year: 2020

Historic District Information

Historic District Name: No Data
Local Historic District Name: No Data
Historic District Significance: No Data

CRM Events

Event Type: Other

Project Review File Number: No Data
Investigator: Lena McDonald and Brenden Bowman
Organization/Company: DHR
Photographic Media: Digital
Survey Date: 2/1/2020
Dhr Library Report Number: No Data
Project Staff/Notes:

Data entry based on 2019 DHR staff site visits to resources historically associated with Hickory Hill Slave and African-American Cemetery (042-5792).

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: *No Data*
Investigator: Neville, Ashley
Organization/Company: Unknown (DSS)
Photographic Media: *No Data*
Survey Date: 12/1/1989
Dhr Library Report Number: *No Data*
Project Staff/Notes:
Land & Community Associates

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: *No Data*
Investigator: *No Data*
Organization/Company: Unknown (DSS)
Photographic Media: *No Data*
Survey Date: *No Data*
Dhr Library Report Number: *No Data*
Project Staff/Notes:
Brief Inventory form.

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: *No Data*
Investigator: *No Data*
Organization/Company: Unknown (DSS)
Photographic Media: *No Data*
Survey Date: *No Data*
Dhr Library Report Number: *No Data*
Project Staff/Notes:
Draft Site Inventory For Hanover County

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

- Bowman, Brenden. The Lives and Lasting Communities of Those Buried in the Hickory Hill Slave and African American Cemetery and Their Descendants, 1827-2019. VDHR, 2019.

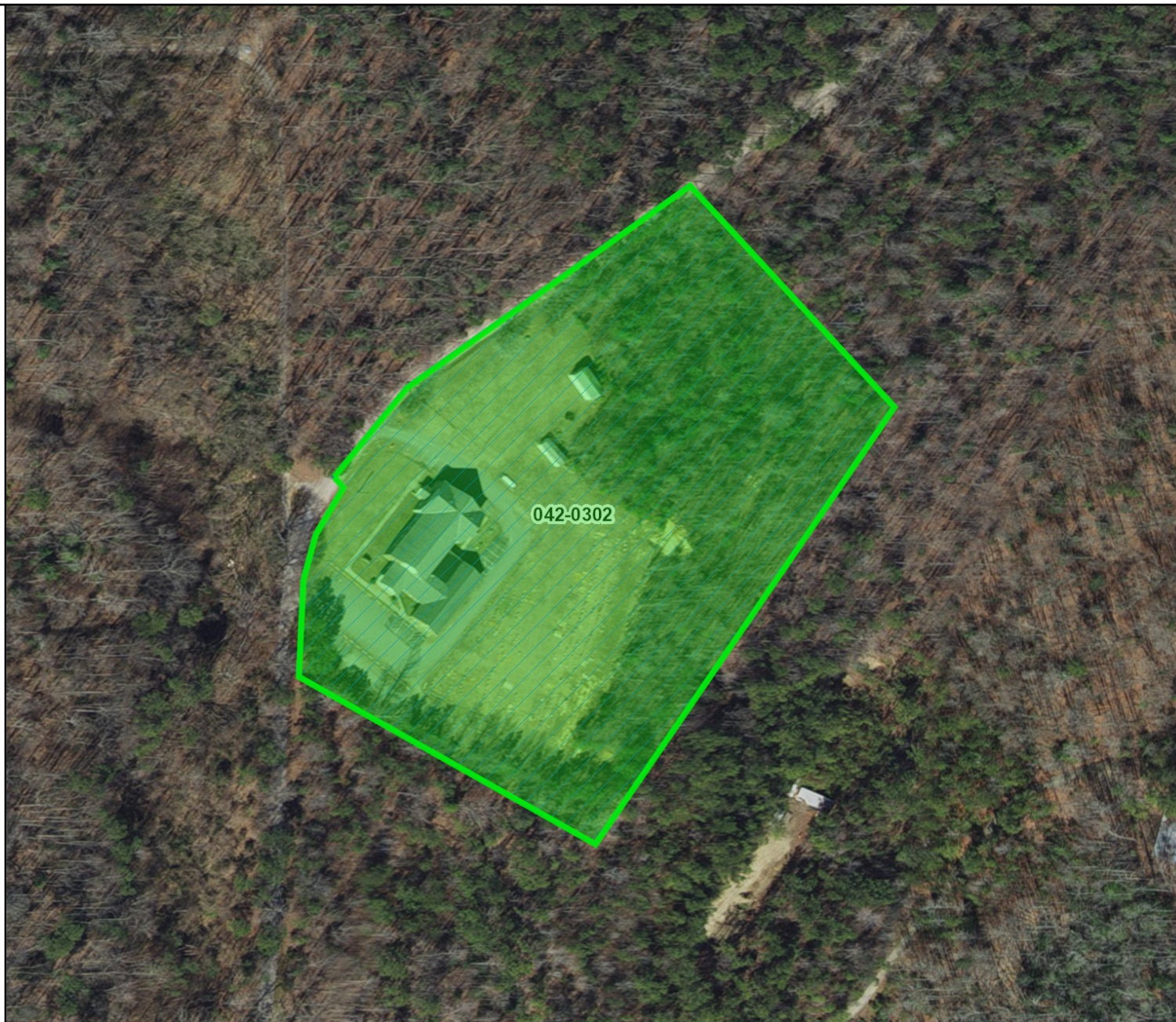
Property Notes:

No Data



Legend

-  Architecture Resources
-  Architecture Labels
-  Individual Historic District Properties
-  Archaeological Resources
-  Archaeology Labels
-  DHR Easements
-  County Boundaries



Feet

0 50 100 150 200
1:2,500 / 1"=208 Feet

Title: Architecture Labels

Date: 2/15/2023

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.

Hanover County Related Lands

Site: "Stonewall" Jackson's Route of March from Beaver Dam Station to Mechanicsville, June 24-26, 1862

Location: The route of march to Mechanicsville for "Stonewall" Jackson's force runs through western and central Hanover County, Virginia. The three areas where small skirmishes occurred are located north of Mechanicsville, in central Hanover County.

Historical Significance: On June 23, 1862, Confederate General Robert E. Lee gathered together his lieutenants and formulated the plan for what became the Seven Days Battles. An integral part of the Confederate offensive was the participation of "Stonewall" Jackson's army from the Shenandoah Valley. The majority of Jackson's force traveled via the Virginia Central Railroad from Gordonsville to Frederick's Hall, in Louisa County, before marching on to Beaver Dam Station in Hanover. Segments of the army arrived at Beaver Dam Station as early as June 24. Some units pushed out from Beaver Dam Station in preparation for the following day's march to Ashland.

On June 25, Jackson's force marched toward Ashland. His columns crossed the South Anna River at both Blunt's Bridge and Honeyman's Bridge. That evening, the divisions of Richard Ewell and William H. C. Whiting camped in the vicinity of the fairgrounds, while Jackson's division bivouacked near Independence Church. The following morning the march continued, heading east to Merry Oaks and then taking the Ashcake Road (Route 643) southeast to the intersection with the Hanover Court House and Shady Grove Church Road (Routes 2/301). At this intersection, Richard Ewell's division turned south, while Jackson's and Whiting's divisions continued east to Dr. Shelton's, where Jackson met with cavalryman J.E.B. Stuart. After a brief discussion Jackson continued his column south on the road to Hundley's Corner. Before reaching Hundley's, Union pickets were encountered near the bridge crossing at Totopotomoy Creek. These were troopers of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, who fell back across the stream and burned the bridge. Elements of John B. Hood's brigade briefly skirmished with the Union horsemen while Confederate artillery lobbed a few shells at the retiring cavalry. It took one hour to repair the bridge before Jackson's column resumed its march, arriving at Hundley's Corner and reuniting with Ewell's division in the late afternoon.

Ewell's men had encountered scouts from the 8th Illinois Cavalry as well. When nearing Shady Grove Church, the 1st Maryland Infantry (CS) hit the Union picket line. After chasing away this outpost, which fell back to a spot just west of Hundley's Corner, the Confederate skirmishers turned east and proceeded to push the cavalry pickets back from Hundley's and forced them to retire over Beaver Dam Creek. With this road intersection uncovered, Jackson and Ewell once again reunited their commands. Once they reached this destination, Jackson ordered his men into camp for the evening.

One of the most controversial aspects of the Seven Days Battles is the conduct of "Stonewall" Jackson. Robert E. Lee was depending on Jackson's arrival above Beaver Dam Creek to make an attack unnecessary, but Jackson arrived too late to participate, and sat out the battle at

Hundley's Corner. Nonetheless, the addition of the Valley troops added weight to Lee's army, which greatly outnumbered the Union forces on the northside of the Chickahominy River.

Current Conditions : The area bisected by Jackson's marching columns in 1862 is largely intact. The routes west of Ashland are predominately agricultural and liberally sprinkled with structures dating from the war years.

Significant Views : Noteworthy views exist along most of Jackson's route west of Ashland. This is especially true on the stretch of road near Mount Olivet Church and "Hickory Bottom," as well as at the two bridge crossings over the South Anna River. The scene of the three small skirmishes near Mechanicsville is less rewarding, although the bridge crossing at Totopotomoy Creek retains a bit of its flavor despite power lines strung along the creek's valley.

Wartime Structures and Features :

1. Dr. Henry Carter House (site) – Known as "North River," this home was located in western Hanover County between Davenport's and Anderson's Bridge. On the evening of June 24, "Stonewall" Jackson spent the night here. The house has long since disappeared, and its precise location is unknown.
2. Beaver Dam Station – This little community witnessed a great amount of activity during the Civil War. Some of Jackson's troops detrained here preparatory to their march to Ashland. The size of the station complex is unknown, although some accounts make reference to maybe half a dozen buildings being present near the tracks. The depot building that currently stands was built after the war but does occupy the site of the wartime structure.
3. John Dudley Brown House – Also known as "Hickory Bottom," this home stood on the route traveled by William H. C. Whiting's division to Ashland. On the way, at least four members of John B. Hood's brigade took ill and were quartered there. They later died and are buried across the road at Mount Olivet Church.
4. Mount Olivet Church – Located across the road from the John D. Brown home, this small antebellum Baptist church witnessed elements of Jackson's force on their way to Ashland. Four Confederate soldiers who died of illness at "Hickory Bottom" are buried in the cemetery. Thus far only one of the four has been identified.
5. William O. Day House – "Romankok" was the home of William Overton Day and his family during the Civil War. It is reported that Jackson stopped here and had breakfast on the morning of June 25.
6. Blunt's Bridge – This bridge is where Richard Ewell's division crossed the South Anna River late on June 25. The present bridge probably is at the site of the wartime span.
7. Honeyman's Bridge – Located in Horseshoe Bend on the South Anna River, this bridge accommodated the troops of Whiting's and Jackson's divisions on June 25. It apparently

stood a short distance downstream from the modern crossing of Route 686. No trace of the wartime road trace or 1862 bridge have been found.

8. Independence Church – In the immediate area of this church, elements of Jackson's Division camped on the evening of June 25. The present church is a postwar structure, now called Independence Christian Church.
9. Fairgrounds – Richard Ewell's division camped for the evening of June 25 at the fairgrounds in Ashland.
10. Waldrop MacMurdo House – Located at 713 South Center Street in Ashland, the MacMurdo House served as Jackson's headquarters on the evening of June 25.
11. Merry Oaks (site) – At 9:00 a.m. on the morning of June 26, Jackson stopped at Merry Oaks and penned a message to General Lawrence O'B. Branch. This was the first and only communication Lee's army would have with Jackson during the day. It is not known exactly where Merry Oaks stood, but its location appears to have been in the southeastern corner of the intersection created by modern Ashcake and Sliding Hill roads.
12. Dr. Edwin T. Shelton House – Also known as "Hickory Well," this house was the wartime home of Dr. Shelton. It was here that Jackson and Stuart met briefly before Jackson pushed on to Hundley's Corner.
13. Shady Grove Church (site) – Originally located on the north side of Shady Grove Church Road (modern Polegreen Road), the church burned in 1957. The modern structure was built on the south side of the road. Near this intersection the 1st Maryland Infantry, leading Ewell's division (CS), tangled with troopers from the 8th Illinois Cavalry.

Original Terrain : The country roads followed by Jackson's columns are virtually unchanged west of Ashland, and the rural nature of that region has ensured the preservation to date of much original terrain. East of Ashland there are stretches of countryside that also retain their wartime configuration. The Shelton/Overton intersection (junction of routes 643 and 651) offers a particularly rewarding slice of original terrain and landscape.

Bibliography:

Maps

"The Battles Around Richmond" in Robert L. Dabney, Life and Campaigns of Lieut.-Gen. Thomas J. Jackson (New York: Blelock and Co., 1866) p. 437.

"Map of the Environs of Richmond, Va., Found in the Pieces in Old Pocketbook of Albert H. Campbell, Capt. of Eng'rs., C.S.A." Museum of the Confederacy, Richmond, Va.

Primary Sources

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- U.S. War Department. The War of the Rebellion: The Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1884), vol. 11, part two, pp. 232-233.
- Wingfield, Henry E. 1862 Diary. Published in Bulletin of the Virginia State Library, vol. XVI, . nos. 2 and 3 (July 1927), p. 13. Wingfield served in the 58th Virginia Infantry.

"STONEWALL" JACKSON'S ROUTE of
MARCH from BEAVER DAM STATION
TO MECHANICSVILLE
JUNE 24-26, 1862

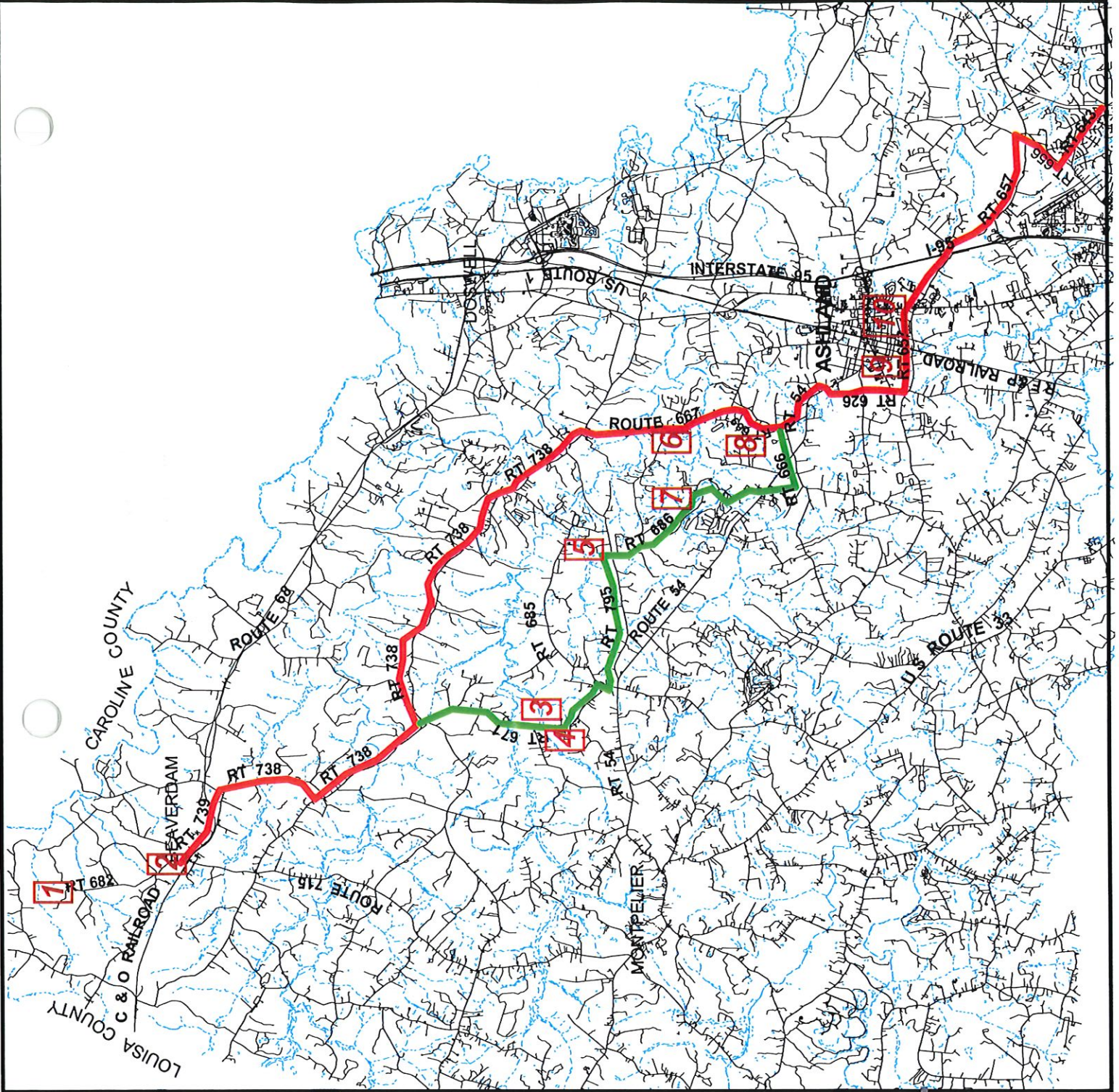
Map Legend

Water
Roads

JACKSON'S MAIN COLUMN

WHITING'S DIVISION

KEYED TO TEXT



"STONEWALL" JACKSON'S ROUTE of
MARCH from BEAVER DAM STATION
to MECHANICSVILLE
JUNE 24-26, 1862

Map Legend

Water
Roads

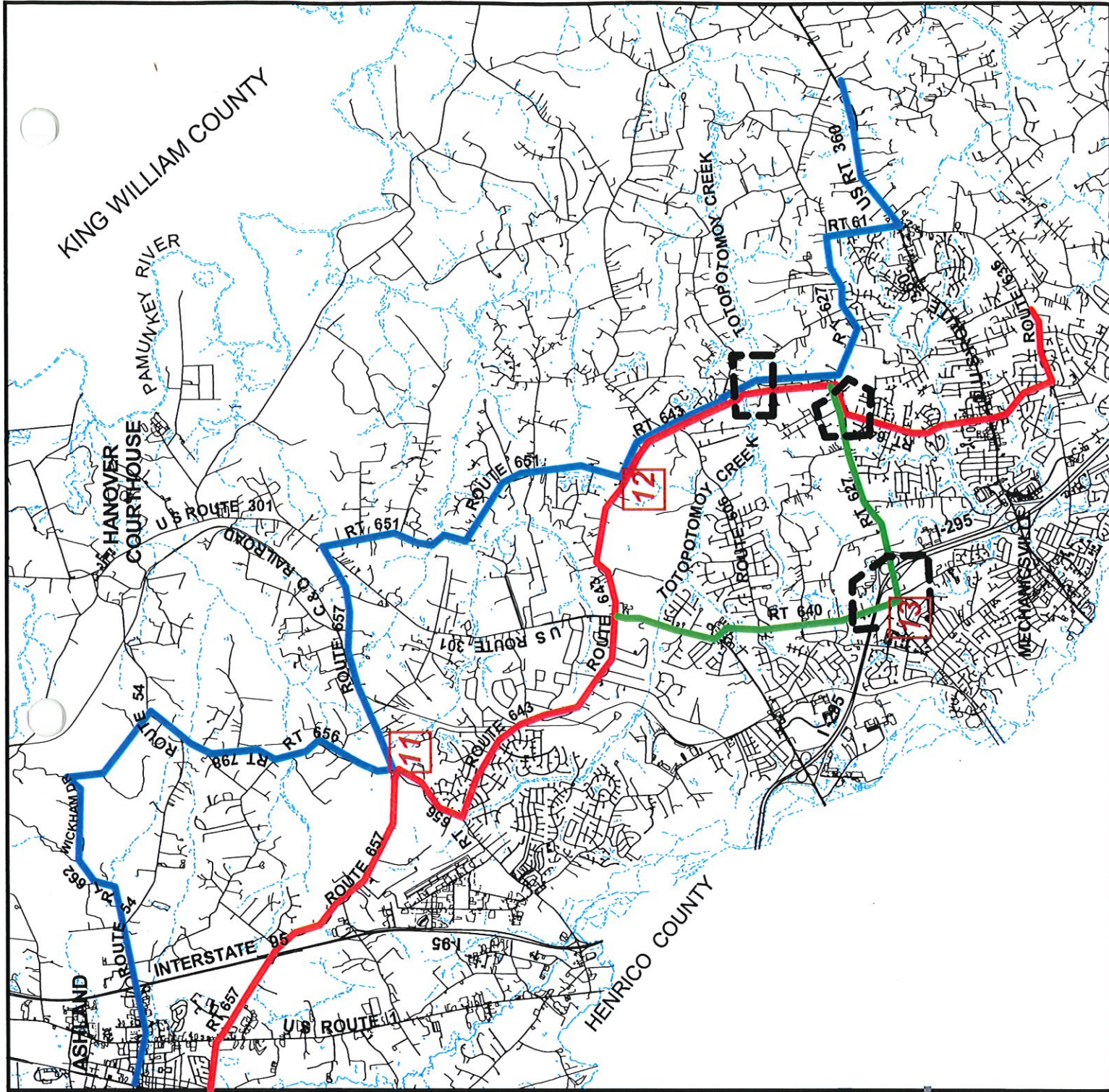
JACKSON'S MAIN COLUMN

UNION CAVALRY

EWELL'S DIVISION

DETAIL MAP

KEYED TO TEXT



SKIRMISHES ON
SHADY GROVE CHURCH ROAD
JUNE 26, 1862

Map Legend

UNION

CONFEDERATE

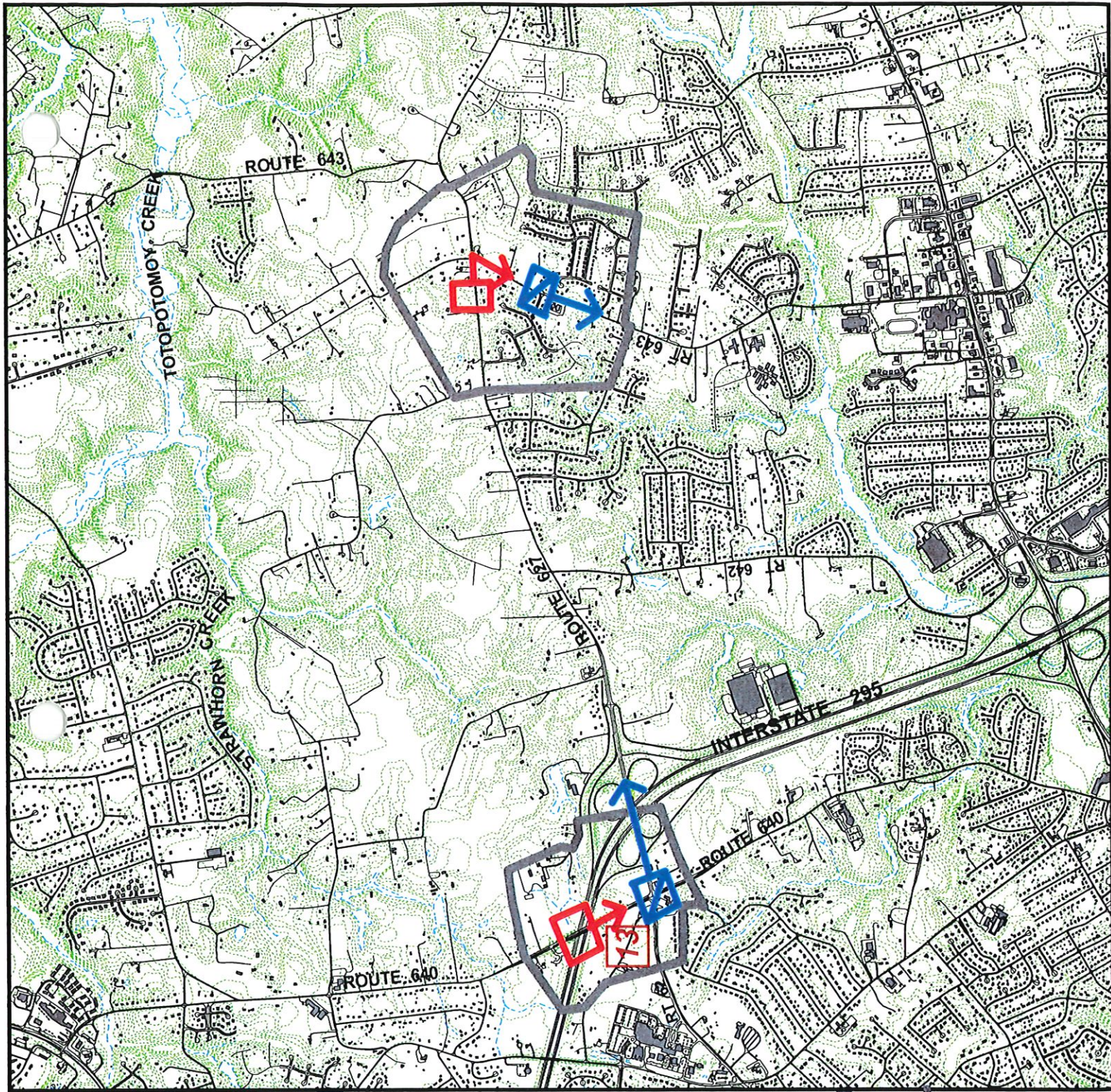
INFANTRY

CAVALRY

KEYED TO TEXT



Scale 1:30567



SKIRMISH AT
TOTOPOTOMOY CREEK
JUNE 26, 1862

Map Legend

UNION

CONFEDERATE

INFANTRY

CAVALRY

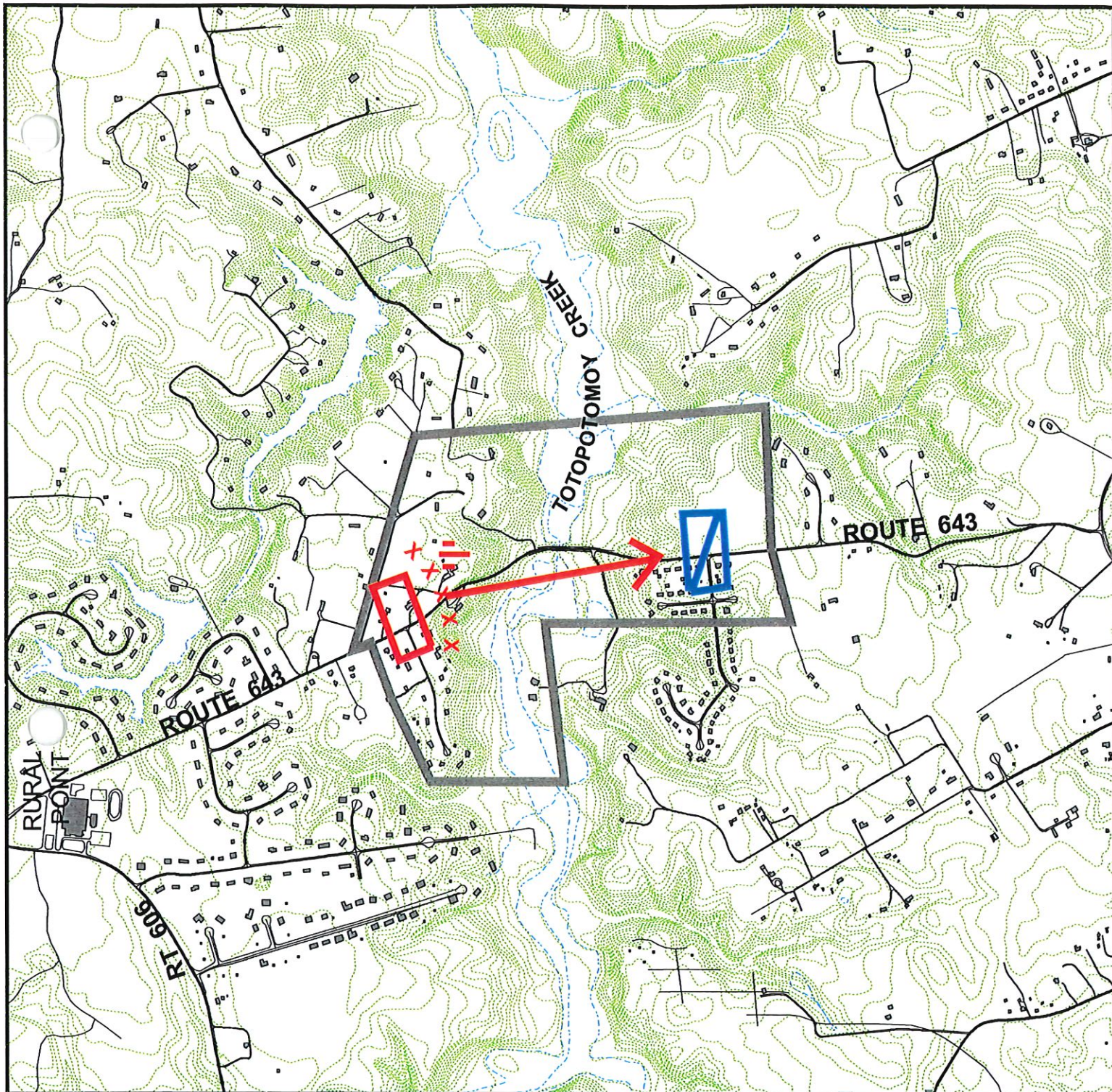
SKIRMISH
LINE

CANNON

KEYED TO TEXT



1:15650





REZ2023-00005, KROGER LIMITED PARTNERSHIP I, ET AL.

Overview

Applicant	Kroger Limited Partnership I, et al.
Requested Use & Density, if applicable	To amend the proffers and conceptual plan that were approved for C-4-15(c), Lillie Kreynus, et al., zoned B-3(c), General Business District with conditions
Address or Location Description	North line of Mechanicsville Turnpike (U.S. Route 360) approximately 300 feet west of its intersection with Compass Point Drive (State Route 1075)
Acreage	16.44 acres
Assigned Planner	Claudia Cheely
Historic Resources Identified	Civil War battlefields that are potentially eligible: VDHR #042-5017, Cold Harbor, VDHR #042-5018, Gaines Mill, and VDHR #42-5022, Totopotomoy Creek, and Confederate Advance to Gaines Mill

Summary of Zoning Request

This is a request to amend the proffers and conceptual plan that were approved for C-4-15(c), Lillie Kreynus, et al. for a Kroger grocery store, gas pumps, and a small adjacent retail strip center.

Analysis

There are Civil War battlefields in the area of this site that are shown to be potentially eligible for the National Register including Cold Harbor, Gaines Mill, Totopotomoy Creek, and the Confederate Advance to Gaines Mill. Staff is not aware of any specific battlefield features that will be impacted and does not anticipate impacts to the listed resources. Staff would defer to the National Park Service to determine if any battlefield features will be impacted.

Recommendations

No impacts are anticipated.

Hanover County,
 Virginia

General Parcel Map

Legend

- Roads
- Water
- Structures
- Parcels
- Trees

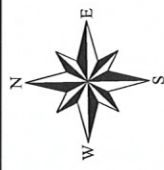
REZ2023-00005

Kroger Limited Partnership I, et al.

proffer amendment

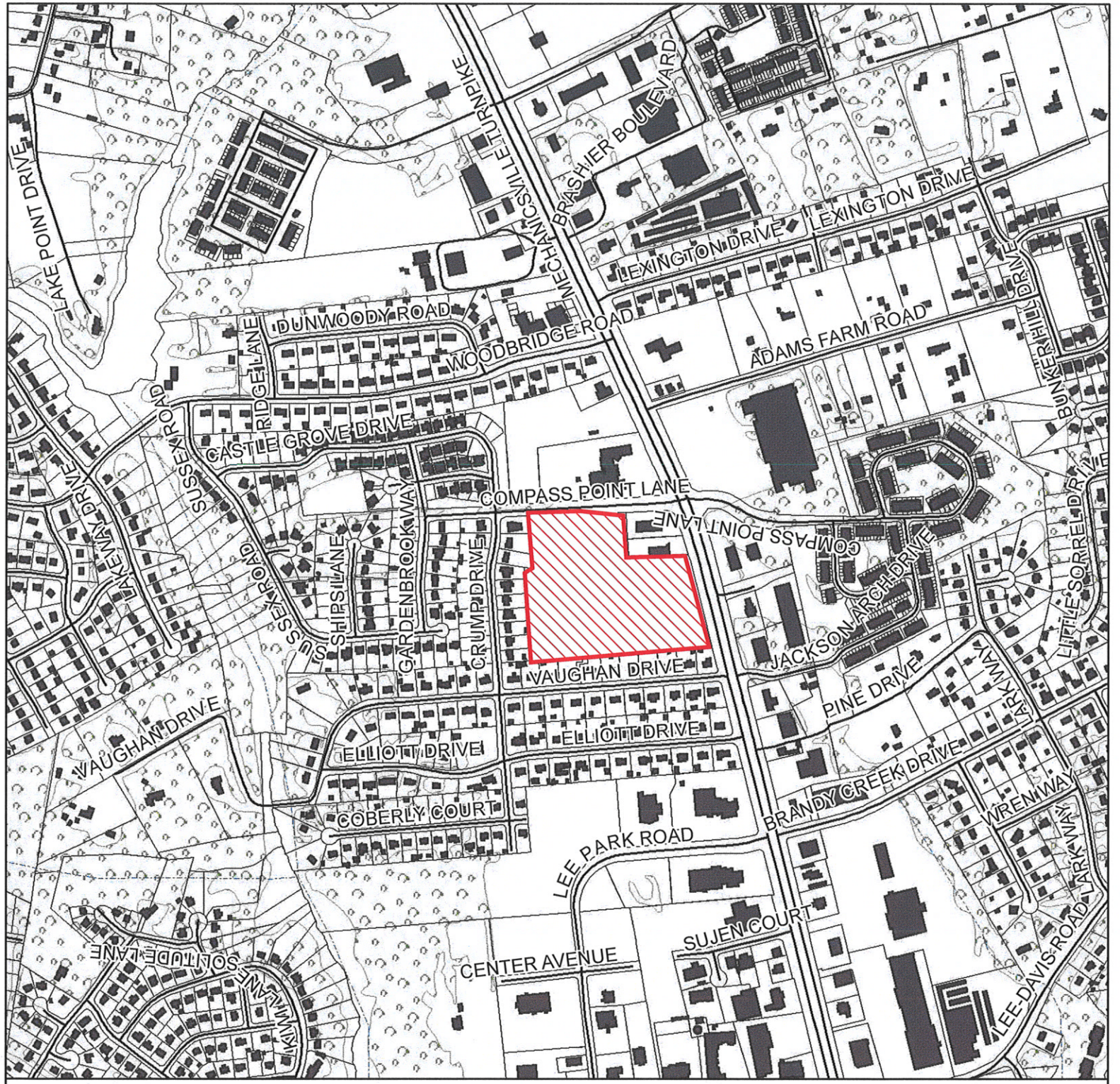
Zoned B-3

GPIN's: 8724-20-3078, et al.
 Henry Magisterial District



1 inch = 800 feet

February 06, 2023



REZ2023-00005



Hanover County Planning Department Application

Request for REZONING

Case #: REZ2023-00005

Please type or print in **black ink**.

APPLICANT INFORMATION

Owner: Kroger Limited Partnership I, Et. Al.

Contact Name: Mike Rosier

Address: 1014 Vine Street, Cincinnati, OH 45202

Telephone No. 513-289-0487

Fax No. _____

Email Address mike.rosier@kroger.com

Applicant/Contract Purchaser: The Kroger Co. - Mid-Atlantic Division

Contact Name: Jacob Wells

Address: 140 Eastshore Drive, Suite 300, Glen Allen, VA 23059

Telephone No. 804-688-3686

Fax No. _____

Email Address jacob.wells@kroger.com

PARCEL INFORMATION

For multiple parcels, please complete Page 4 ☒

GPIN(s) (Tax ID #'s) see attached

Deed Book _____ Page _____

Magisterial District Henry

Location Description (Street Address, if applicable) ☐

North side of Mechanicsville Turnpike, adjacent to

Compass Point Lane

Total Area (acres/square feet) 16.439 acres (see plats)

Current Zoning B-3

Requested Zoning B-3

Requested Use amend previously approved site plan, elevations and proffers to allow for new Kroger store prototype and minor modifications to the parking lot.

SIGNATURE OF OWNER ☒ POWER OF ATTORNEY ☐ CONTRACT PURCHASER ☐ (attach contract)

As owner or authorized agent of this property, I hereby certify that this application is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge, and I authorize County representatives entry onto the property for purposes of reviewing this request.

Signature Evelyn Alvarez

Date 2/3/2023

Print Name Evelyn Alvarez

Signature _____

Date _____

Print Name _____

QUESTIONS/ LETTERS/ REPORTS SHOULD BE FORWARDED TO THE FOLLOWING**:

Name Robertson Loia Roof, PC (Ali R. Daughtry)

Address: 3460 Preston Ridge Road, Suite 275, Alpharetta, GA 30005

Telephone No. 770-674-2600

Fax No. _____

Email Address adaughtry@rlrpc.com

**It is the responsibility of the contact person to provide copies of all correspondence to other interested parties to the application.

RECEIVED

FEB 06 2023

HANOVER COUNTY
PLANNING OFFICE

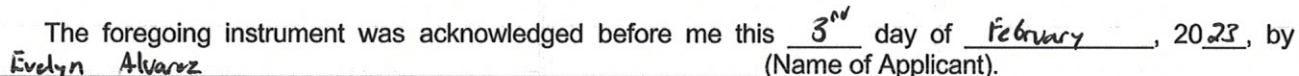
FOR APPLICATIONS WITH MULTIPLE PARCELS, PLEASE LIST:

GPIN	Property Owner(s)	Deed Book and Page Number	Area (acres/square feet)	Current Zoning	Requested Zoning
8724-20-3078	Print <u>Emelyn Alvarez</u> Sign <u>[Signature]</u>	3206; 2141	14.650	B-3	B-3
8724-29-4812	Print <u>[Signature]</u> Sign <u>[Signature]</u>	3206; 2141	1.789	B-3	B-3
	Print Sign				
	Print Sign				
	Print Sign				
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	Print Sign				

Applicant's Statement:

Applicant's Signature:

) to-wit:
)



Ch. R. Ch.

Notary Public

List of Adjacent Property Owners: ☒ Check here if list is attached.[illegible]

NOTIFICATION OF ZONING APPLICATION SUBMITTAL

TO: Adjacent Property Owner

FROM: Kroger Limited Partnership I

DATE: 2/3/2023

The following application will be submitted for review to the Hanover County Planning Department:

- ☒ Rezoning
- ☐ Conditional Use Permit
- ☐ Special Exception

Applicant: Kroger Limited Partnership I

Property Location: Mechanicsville Turnpike and Compass Point Lane

GPIN(s): 8724-20-3078; 8724-29-4812

Requested Zoning District: B-3

Requested Use/Exception: amend previously approved site plan, elevations and proffers

to allow for new Kroger store prototype and minor modifications to the parking lot.

The application will be available for viewing at the Hanover County Planning Department. The Planning Department shall notify all adjacent property owners of the time, day, and place of the public hearings to be held on this application. Should you have any questions or comments, please contact the Planning Department at (804) 365-6171.

PLEASE RESPOND FOR ALL REZONING APPLICATIONS:

1. What is the General Land Use Plan Map designation for the subject property? Commercial
2. What, if any, is the Major Thoroughfare Plan designation for the public road on which the subject property has frontage?
Mechanicsville Turnpike is designated as a Major Arterial (120' ROW)
3. Describe in detail the proposed use of the property. A Kroger grocery store with associated fuel center and shops are
proposed. The proposed development is in compliance with the LUP's Commercial designation.
4. List any sensitive environmental or unique features on the property. Are there any 150kV or greater transmission lines,
transmission lines for natural gas, other public utilities, or other entity? A power line traverses the eastern side of the
property abutting the Autozone parcel, and it appears to be private. It is unknown if it is 150kV or greater.
There is a variable width sanitary sewer easement along the frontage of Compass Point Lane
5. Is the subject property located in a Dam Break Inundation Zone? ☐ Yes ☒ No (Please contact the Department of
Planning or Public Works for assistance in addressing this question.) If yes, please contact the Department of Public
Works for further information.

RESPOND FOR RS AND RM REZONING APPLICATIONS: (Attach additional pages, if needed)

1. Have you provided a conceptual plan of the proposed development, including general lot configurations and road
locations? _____
2. How does your proposal preserve or protect the existing trees on the property? If the property is treeless, does your
proposal contain provisions to provide trees on the property? _____

3. Are recreational amenities being proposed for the project? If so, specify in detail the amenities planned. _____

4. What provisions will be made to ensure safe and adequate access to the subject property? (Note: A second means of
access should be provided for any project in which there will be fifty-one (51) or more lots.) _____

RESPOND FOR AR-6 and RC REZONING APPLICATIONS: (Attach additional pages, if needed)

1. For **AR-6** rezoning requests: Have you provided a conceptual plan of the proposed development, including general lot configurations and road locations? Are the proposed lot sizes compatible with existing parcel sizes in the area? ☐

2. How is the proposed subdivision compatible with the rural setting and sensitive to natural and cultural features? ☐

3. What provisions will be made to ensure safe and adequate access to the subject property? (Note: A second means of access should be provided for any project in which there will be fifty-one (51) or more lots.) _____

**RESPOND FOR B-1, B-2, B-3, BO, OS, M-1, M-2, M-3 REZONING APPLICATIONS:
(Attach additional pages, if needed)**

1. Has a conceptual plan of the proposed development been provided, showing proposed building locations, parking lots, entrances, and other features? yes
2. What provisions will be made to ensure safe and adequate access to the subject property? _____
The property has access to Mechanicsville Turnpike, a Major Arterial, as well as Compass Point Lane. All transportation improvements, as related to the development of the subject property will be in full compliance with current VDOT regulations and requirements.
3. How will the traffic impact of this development be addressed?: A Traffic Impact Analysis has been filed with this application.
4. Describe why the proposed use is desirable and appropriate for the area. What measures will be taken to assure that the proposed use will not have a negative impact on the surrounding vicinity? The site is located on a major thoroughfare, is consistent with the LUP, and will increase the tax base of the County and associated revenues. Landscape buffers and screening fences have are proposed along the western and northern boundaries abutting residential zonings.
5. What type of signage is proposed for the site? Monument-style freestanding signs are proposed. Building-mounted and directional signage will be utilized as allowed by the Zoning Ordinance.
6. Have architectural/building elevations been submitted with this application? Yes

HISTORIC SITE IMPACT ANALYSIS

Please identify any **known or suspected historic resources on both the subject property and adjacent properties**, to include both structural and non-structural resources, such as trenches, cemeteries, and archeological sites. Please include the GPIN (Tax Parcel Number) associated with the resource. Please attach additional sheets, if necessary. Should you need assistance completing this form, please contact the Planning Staff.

1. Historic Resource/File No. _____ GPIN _____
2. Historic Resource/File No. _____ GPIN _____
3. Historic Resource/File No. _____ GPIN _____
4. Historic Resource/File No. _____ GPIN _____
5. Historic Resource/File No. _____ GPIN _____

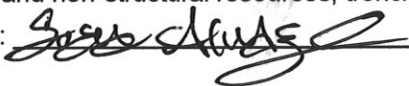
If you have identified known or suspected historic resources on the subject property or adjacent property, please provide the following information on each site:

- a) Is the historic site listed as a National or State Registered Landmark? _____
- b) Is the historic site open to the public? _____
- c) Describe the impact the proposed request will have on the identified historic resources with regard to noise, traffic, dust, vibration, visual impact, and air pollution. _____

- d) Describe voluntary measures that will be undertaken to help mitigate the impact that the proposed use may have on the identified historic resources. _____

If there are no known or suspected historic resources on the subject property or immediately adjacent, including structural and non-structural resources, trenches, cemeteries, and archeological sites, **please sign and date.**

Signature: _____



Date: 2/3/2023

FEB 06 2023

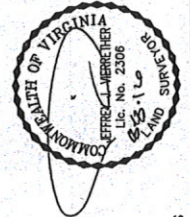
RECEIVED

JOB # 14209
SHEET 2 OF

A RESUBDIVISION OF
COMPASS POINT SUBDIVISION
BLOCK B, PARCEL A
(PB 42, PG 344)
HENRY DISTRICT, HANOVER COUNTY, VIRGINIA
FEBRUARY 8, 2016
SCALE: 1"=50'

MSA, P.C.
Environmental Sciences • Planning • Surveying
Civil & Environmental Engineering • Landscape Architecture

5033 Rouse Drive, Virginia Beach, VA 23462
757-490-9264 (Ofc) 757-490-0634 (Fax)
www.msaonline.com



SEE SHEET 1 OF 3 FOR NOTES & CERTIFICATIONS

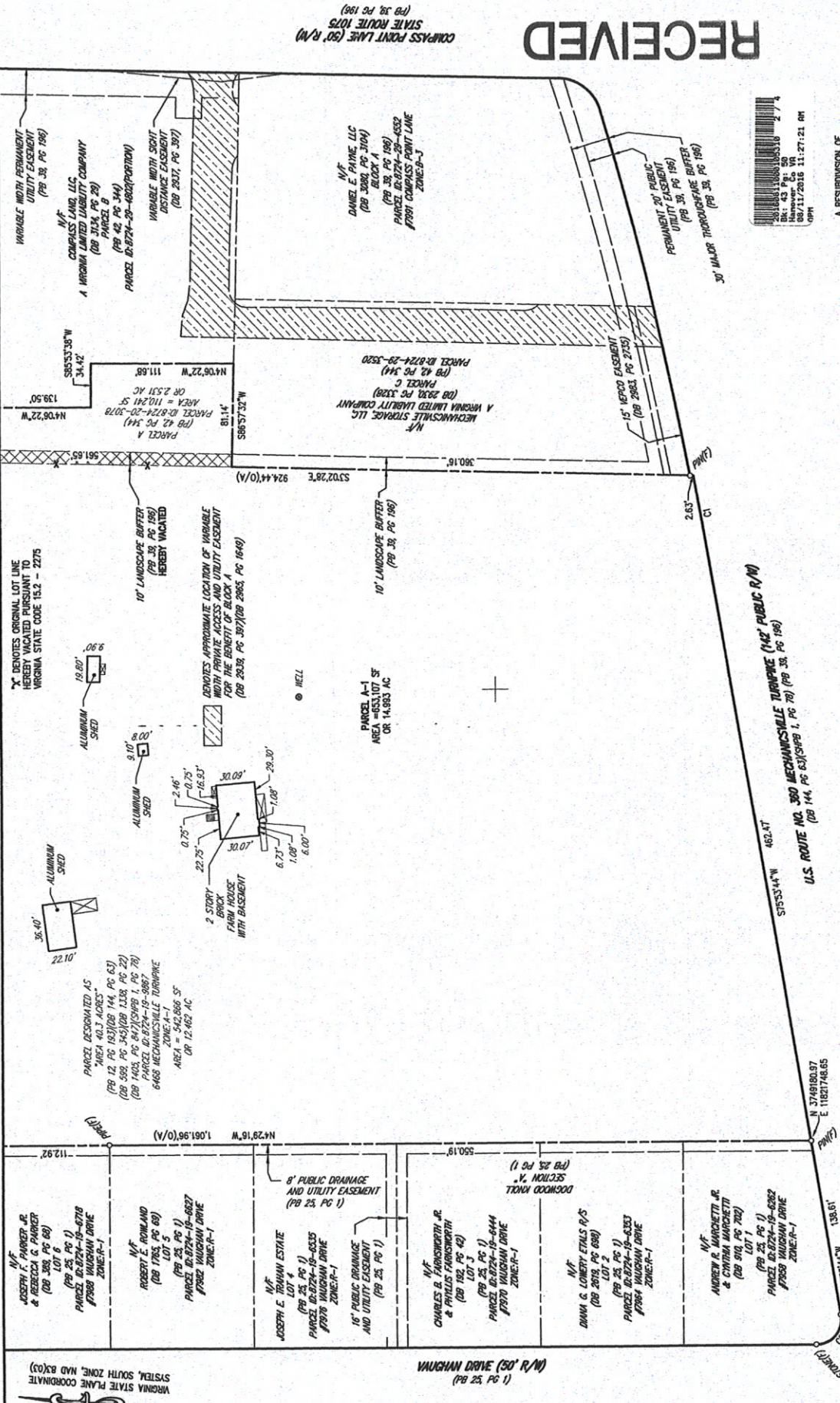
CURVE TABLE						
CURVE	RADIUS	LENGTH	TANGENT	CHORD	BEARING	DELTA
C1	2765.79'	66.77'	33.39'	66.77'	S75° 12' 14"W	122° 59'
C2	20.00'	34.77'	23.67'	30.56'	S54° 17' 44"E	99° 37' 03"

LEGEND

●	IRON PIN FOUND - PIN(F)
•	IRON PIN SET - PIN(S)
□	CONC. STEEL PIN FOUND - PIN(F)
■	CONC. STEEL PIN SET - PIN(S)

FB: 637, PG 47-53
 DRWN. BY WGS
 CHK'D. BY JJV

MATCHLINE - SEE SHEET 3



— *Quercus R. (M)*

U.S. ROUTE NO. 360
PG 63/SHPB 1, PG 101
PG 144, PG 145

1

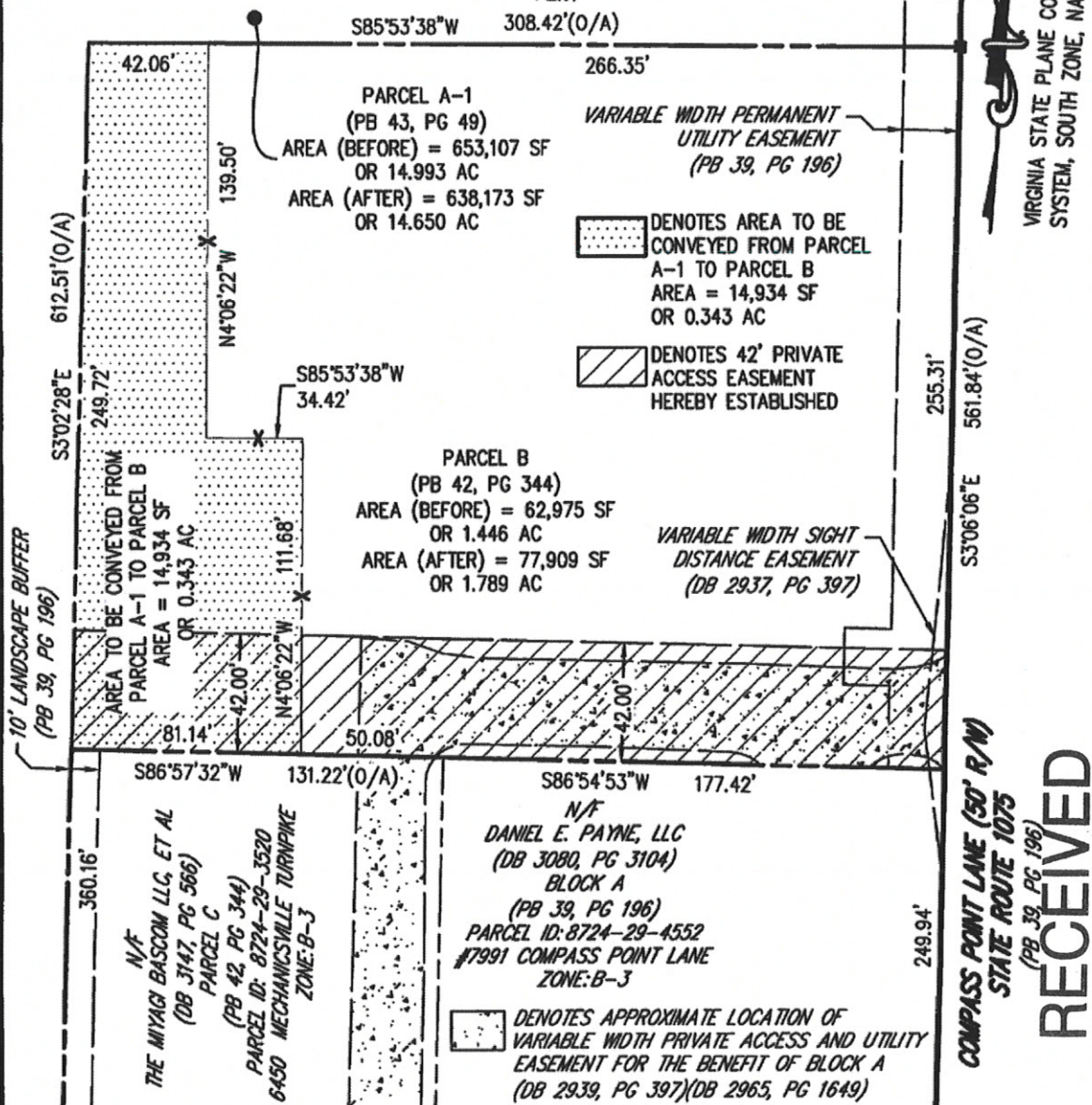
ZONE-A-1

1. THIS EXHIBIT WAS CREATED WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF A CURRENT TITLE REPORT AND THEREFORE MAY NOT SHOW ANY/ALL EASEMENTS OR RESTRICTIONS THAT MAY AFFECT SAID PROPERTY AS SHOWN.
2. CURRENT OWNER PER HANOVER COUNTY TAX ASSESSOR IS: PARCEL A-1: KROGER LIMITED PARTNERSHIP I (DB 3134, PG 32); PARCEL B: CP 360 LLC (DB 3136, PG 920).
3. THIS EXHIBIT DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A BOUNDARY SURVEY. PROPERTY LINES WERE ESTABLISHED FROM RECORDED PLATS AND DEEDS.
4. THE PURPOSE OF THIS EXHIBIT IS TO SHOW THE AREA TO BE CONVEYED FROM PARCEL A-1 TO PARCEL B AND TO SHOW THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE 42' PRIVATE ACCESS EASEMENT.
5. THE MERIDIAN SOURCE OF THIS EXHIBIT IS BASED ON VIRGINIA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, SOUTH ZONE NAD83(03). COORDINATE VALUES SHOWN ARE EXPRESSED IN U.S. SURVEY FEET. HANOVER COUNTY CONTROL REFERENCE POINT(S) USED TO ESTABLISH THE COORDINATE VALUES HEREON IS STATION "161".

"X" DENOTES ORIGINAL LOT LINE
HEREBY VACATED PURSUANT TO
VIRGINIA STATE CODE 15.2 - 2275



20180817000100130 1 / 1
Bk: 3206 Pg: 2141
Hanover Co VA
08/17/2018 12:21:44 PM
PLAT



20180817000100130
HANOVER CO CLERK'S OFFICE
08/17/2018 12:21:44 PM
SEC 58.1-802 GRANTOR'S
TAX PD. \$.00
FRANK D. HARGROVE, JR., CLERK
BY: KJACOBS

EXHIBIT SHOWING
A RESUBDIVISION OF
COMPASS POINT SUBDIVISION
BLOCK B,
PARCEL A-1 & PARCEL B
(PB 43, PG 49) & (PB 42, PG 344)
HENRY DISTRICT, HANOVER COUNTY, VIRGINIA
NOVEMBER 6, 2017
SCALE: 1"=50'



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Environmental Sciences • Planning • Surveying
Civil & Environmental Engineering • Landscape Architecture
5032 Rouse Drive, Suite 100
Virginia Beach, VA 23462-3764
757-490-9264 | www.msonline.com



DWN BY: WGS
SHEET: 1 OF 1

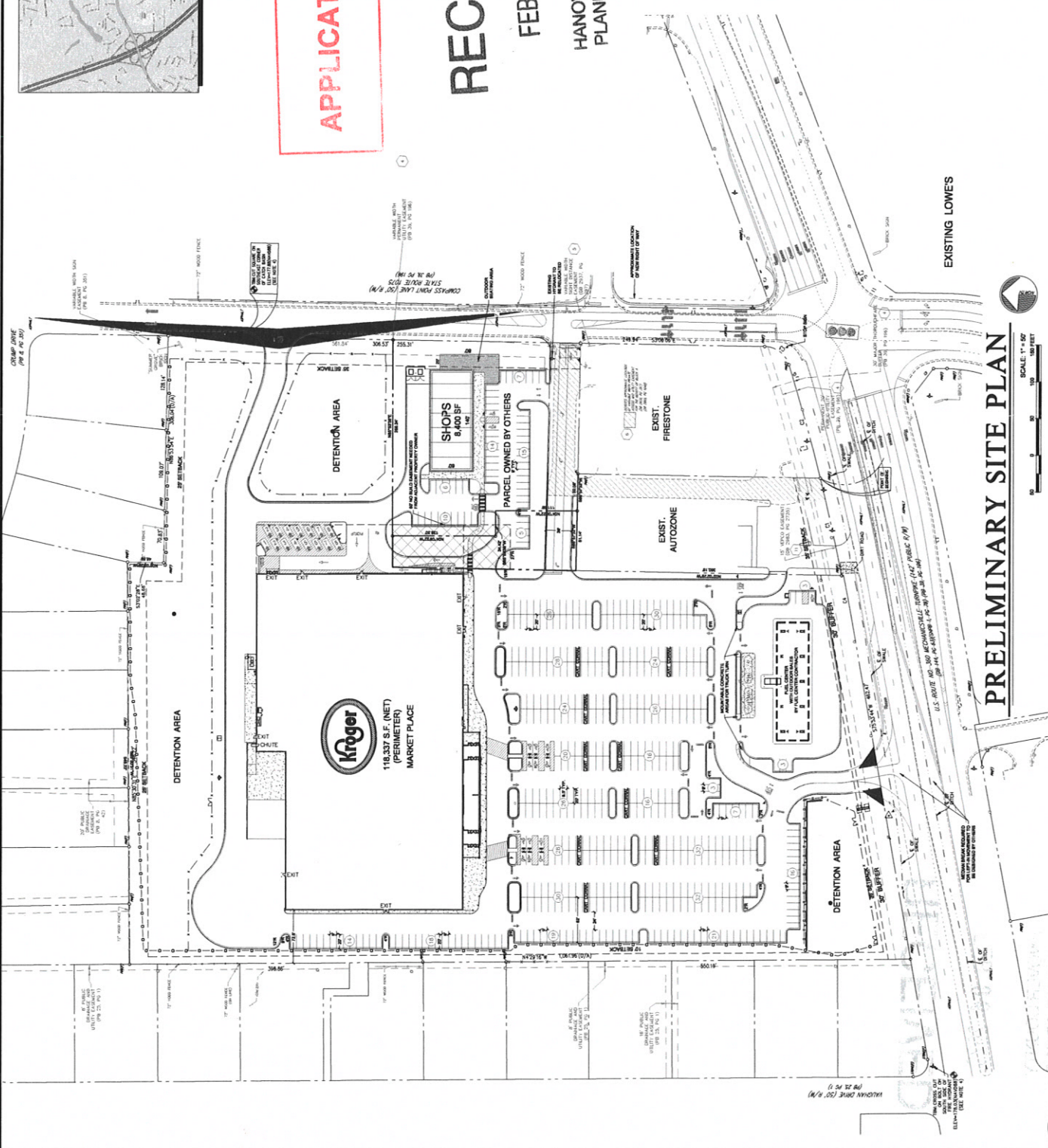
JOB# 14209A
SCALE: 1" = 50'



VICINITY MAP
SCALE: NONE

APPLICATION PLAN

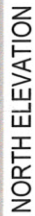
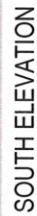
RECEIVED
FEB 06 2023
HANOVER COUNTY
PLANNING OFFICE



SITE ANALYSIS

KROGER MARKETPLACE	118,537 S.F.
PARKING SPACES	100 SPACES
SPACES WITH CART CORNERS	40 SPACES
PARKING SPACES WITH CART CORNERS	40 SPACES
PARKING SPACES WITH CART CORNERS	40 SPACES
SHOPS AREA	8,400 S.F.
SHOPS AREA	8,400 S.F.
PARKING SPACES	100 SPACES
PARKING SPACES	100 SPACES
1. TOTAL BLDG AREA	118,537 S.F.
2. PARKING REQ. (100' (1000'))	400 SPACES
3. PARKING REQ. (100' (1000'))	130 SPACES
4. TOTAL PARKING REQ.	530 SPACES
5. TOTAL PARKING ON SITE	100 SPACES
6. EXIST. PARKING NOT INCLUDING CART CORNERS	430 SPACES

PRELIMINARY SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1" = 50'



- [illegible]



EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS

February 03, 2023

KROGER STORE R529

MECHANICSVILLE, VA

RECEIVED

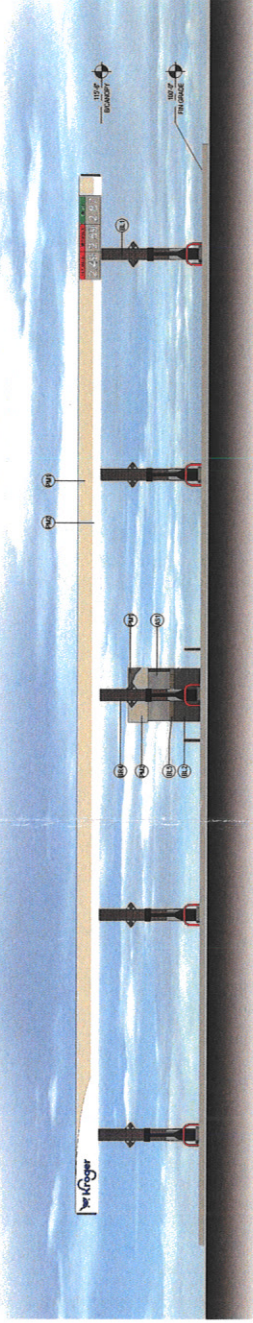
FEB 06 2023

**HANOVER COUNTY
PLANNING OFFICE**

APPLICATION PLAN

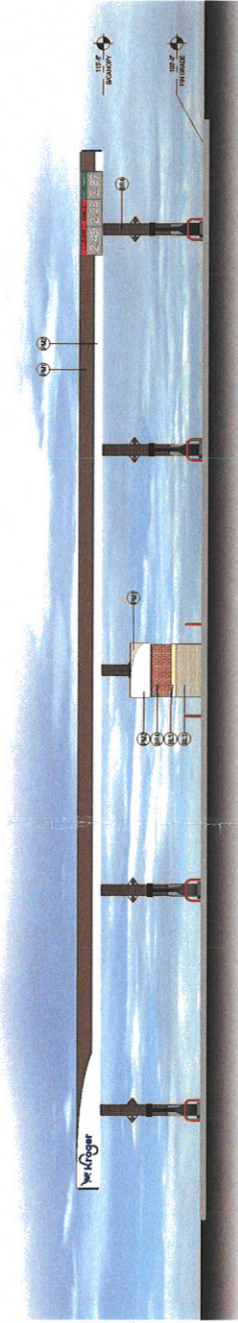


522354

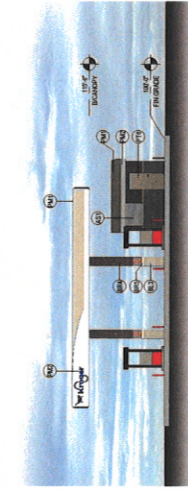


WEST ELEVATION

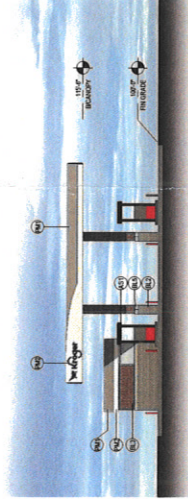
- EXTERIOR MATERIAL LEGEND**
- 100 Concrete, Stucco, Colored CMU - Soft Blue
 - 101 Concrete, Stucco, Colored CMU - Soft Blue
 - 102 Concrete, Stucco, Colored CMU - Soft Blue
 - 103 Concrete, Stucco, Colored CMU - Soft Blue
 - 104 Concrete, Stucco, Colored CMU - Soft Blue
 - 105 Concrete, Stucco, Colored CMU - Soft Blue
 - 106 Concrete, Stucco, Colored CMU - Soft Blue
 - 107 Concrete, Stucco, Colored CMU - Soft Blue
 - 108 Concrete, Stucco, Colored CMU - Soft Blue
 - 109 Concrete, Stucco, Colored CMU - Soft Blue
 - 110 Concrete, Stucco, Colored CMU - Soft Blue
 - 111 Concrete, Stucco, Colored CMU - Soft Blue
 - 112 Concrete, Stucco, Colored CMU - Soft Blue
 - 113 Concrete, Stucco, Colored CMU - Soft Blue
 - 114 Concrete, Stucco, Colored CMU - Soft Blue
 - 115 Concrete, Stucco, Colored CMU - Soft Blue
 - 116 Concrete, Stucco, Colored CMU - Soft Blue
 - 117 Concrete, Stucco, Colored CMU - Soft Blue
 - 118 Concrete, Stucco, Colored CMU - Soft Blue
 - 119 Concrete, Stucco, Colored CMU - Soft Blue
 - 120 Concrete, Stucco, Colored CMU - Soft Blue



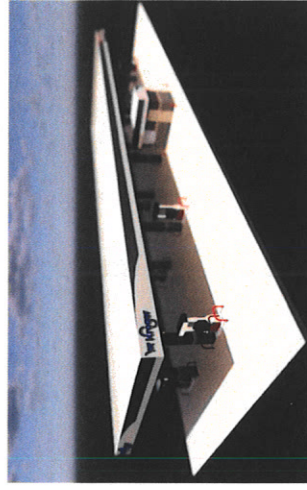
EAST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



PERSPECTIVE



FUEL CENTER

January 31, 2023

KROGER STORE R529

Mechanicsville, VA



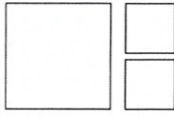
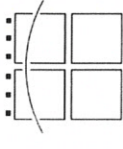
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FEB 06 2023

APPLICATION PLAN

HANOVER COUNTY
PLANNING OFFICE

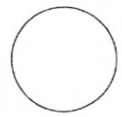
McAllister + Follz
Architecture, P.C.
401 Southlake Boulevard
Richmond, Virginia 2326
Telephone: (804) 794-7317



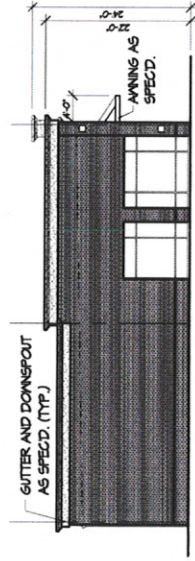
Shoppes at
Kroger Marketplace
Mechanicsville Turnpike
Hanover County, Virginia

COMM NO	DRAWN BY
18006	MF/CLC
DESIGN	REVIEW
02.28.2016	

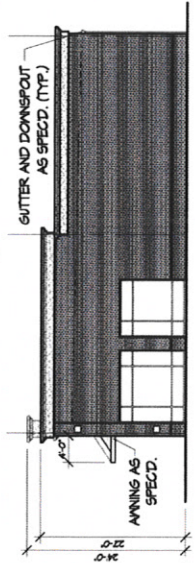
© McAllister + Follz Architecture
P.C. is not responsible for
any errors or omissions in these
plans. The user of these plans
is responsible for obtaining all
necessary permits and for
compliance with all applicable
laws and regulations. The user
is also responsible for obtaining
all necessary insurance coverage.
McAllister + Follz
Architects, P.C.



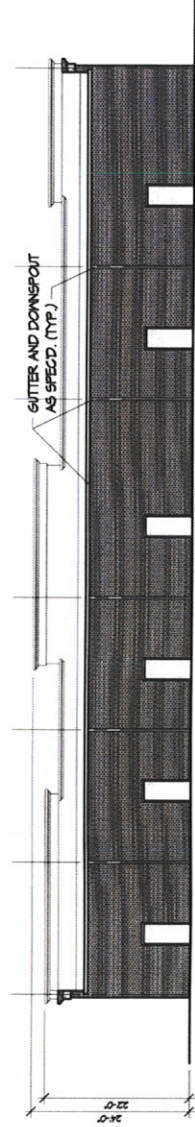
FRONT ELEVATION
3/16" = 1'-0"



LEFT ELEVATION
1/8" = 1'-0"



RIGHT ELEVATION
1/8" = 1'-0"



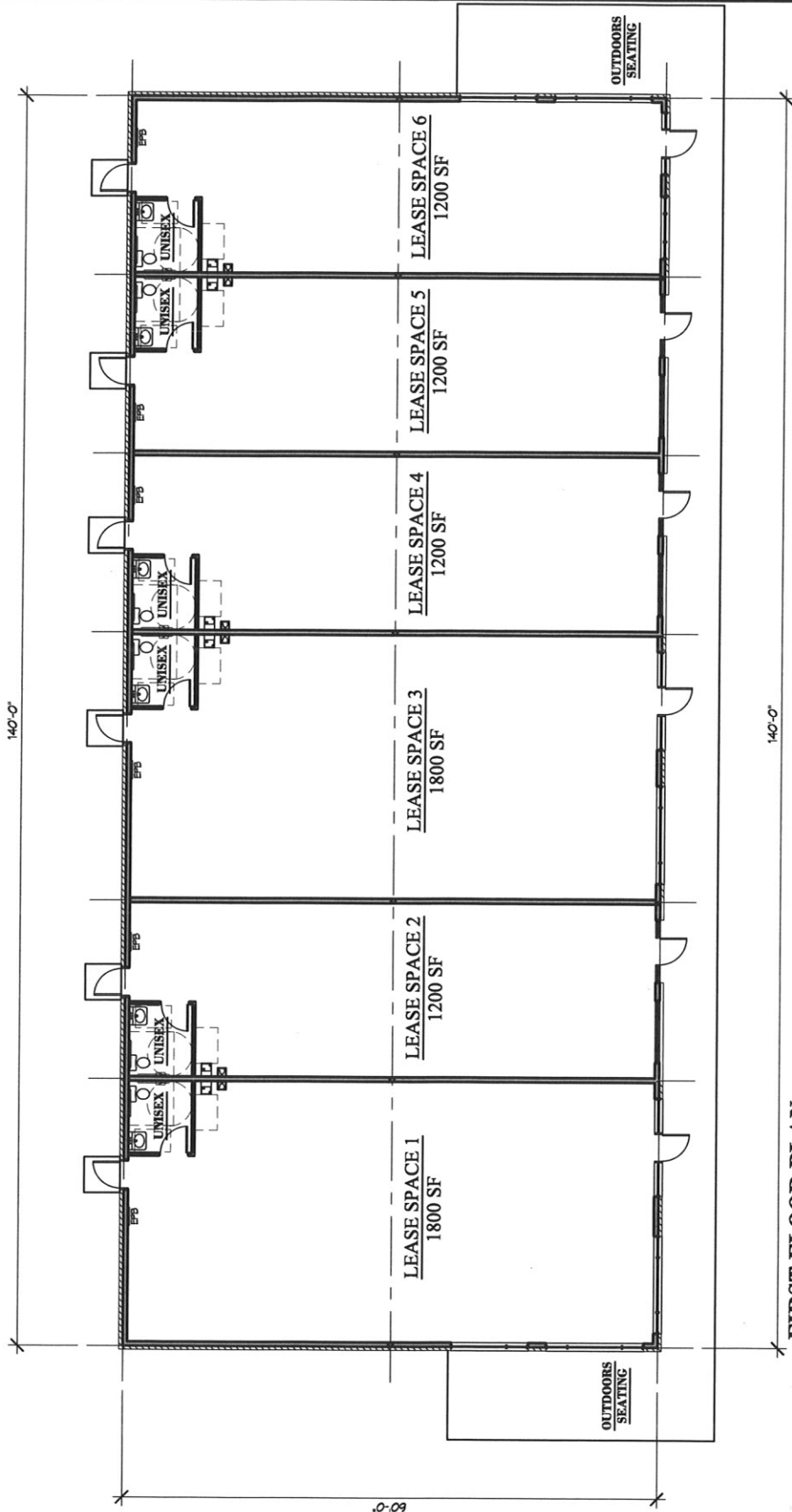
REAR ELEVATION
1/8" = 1'-0"

RECEIVED

FEB 06 2023

HANOVER COUNTY
PLANNING OFFICE

APPLICATION PLAN

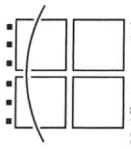


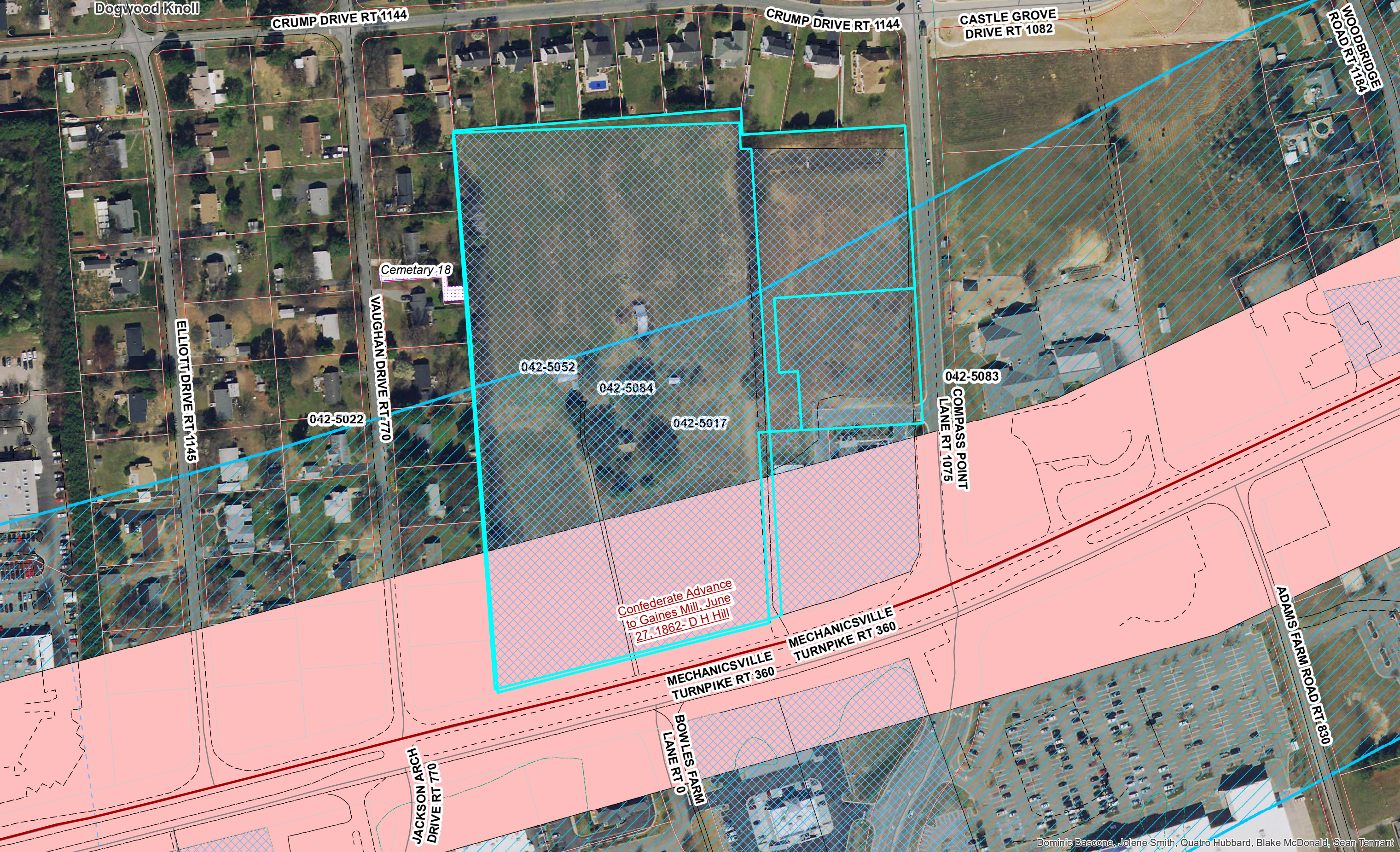
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
3/16" = 1'-0"

shoppes at
Kroger Marketplace
Mechanicsville, Tynnpkic
Hanover County, Virginia

COMA NO.	DRAWN BY
10000	WFLC
REVIEWED	10/20/2014

McAllister + Foltz Architecture, P.C.
401 Southlake Boulevard
Richmond, Virginia 23256
Telephone: (804) 794-7317





Dogwood Knoll

CRUMP DRIVE RT 1144

CRUMP DRIVE RT 1144

CASTLE GROVE
DRIVE RT 1082

WOODBRIDGE
ROAD RT 1184

Cemetery 18

ELLIOTT DRIVE RT 1145

VAUGHAN DRIVE RT 770

042-5022

042-5052

042-5084

042-5017

042-5083

COMPASS POINT
LANE RT 1075

Confederate Advance
to Gaines Mill, June
27, 1862- D H Hill

MECHANICSVILLE
TURNPIKE RT 360

MECHANICSVILLE
TURNPIKE RT 360

JACKSON ARCH
DRIVE RT 770

BOWLES FARM
LANE RT 0

ADAMS FARM ROAD RT 830

Property Information

Property Names

Name Explanation	Name
Current Name	Cold Harbor Battlefield
Historic	Second Cold Harbor

Property Evaluation Status

DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible

Property Addresses

Current - Cold Harbor Road Route 156
Alternate - Studley Road Route 606
Alternate - Beulah Church Road Route 633
Alternate - Beulah Church Road Route 633

County/Independent City(s): Hanover (County), Henrico (County), New Kent (County)

Incorporated Town(s): Mechanicsville

Zip Code(s): 23069, 23111, 23116, 23141, 23150

Magisterial District(s): *No Data*

Tax Parcel(s): *No Data*

USGS Quad(s): MANQUIN, QUINTON,
RICHMOND, SEVEN PINES,
STUDLEY, YELLOW TAVERN

Additional Property Information

Architecture Setting: Rural

Acreage: *No Data*

Site Description:

The northern half of the area is bisected by a high-growth corridor, Route 360, spurring the intrusion of residential subdivisions and commercial development. Residential developments are pushing north along Route 156 from the I-295 and Creighton Road interchange, north of I-295 & Hanover Road interchange, and east from the vicinity of Mechanicsville.

See survey file for additional development information.

September 2010: No changes have occurred to this resource.

November 2011: No changes have occurred to this resource.

October 2014: A portion of Cold Harbor Battlefield is located within the Cold Harbor unit of Richmond NBP in the unincorporated community of Cold Harbor in Hanover County, approximately 11 miles northeast of downtown Richmond. Secondary-growth forest characterizes the surrounding landscape within the District, and large open fields line both sides of Cold Harbor Road within the District.

February 2016: The core of the battlefield was located to the east of the current project area (Mechanicsville Turnpike (Route 360)). Modern development has obliterated much of the Cold Harbor Battlefield, especially around the location of the current project area (Salmon 2001: ABPP 2009).

April 2017: The area surveyed at this time falls just on the northwestern edge of the battlefield study area adjacent to the area determined potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. This area is situated on either side of the banks of Totopotomoy Creek. The project area consists of a low, saturated floodplain with a few higher knolls noted within the project corridor. The difference in elevation of these knolls was roughly one to two feet above the surrounding wetlands.

September 2019: The area surveyed at this time, which encompasses approximately 29 acres, is bordered by rural residential land to the north, west, and south, and by Bell Creek Road to the east. The project area is currently undeveloped and is dominated by a mix of early successional pine, hardwoods, and herbaceous vegetation following the last logging activity that occurred in 2018. Currently, there are no improved roads connecting the Project Area to the adjacent roadways. An unimproved gravel/dirt road does exist that provides access to the project area from Bell Creek Road. Existing elevations within the project area range from approximately 148 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) along the stream channel to 244 feet AMSL along the top of the uplands. The majority of the project area is located on a rolling, elevated flat, which is a common landscape feature of the coastal plain physiographic region of Virginia. The project area lies within the upper reaches of Beaverdam Creek on a north-to-south trending upland ridge. The project area drains to Beaverdam Creek to the south, east, and west.

August 2022: The Cold Harbor Battlefield is in southeastern Hanover County, Virginia, between the Chickahominy River and Sandy Creek, approximately nine miles northeast of Richmond in the unincorporated town of Cold Harbor. The 439-acre battlefield is part of Richmond National Battlefield Park, which encompasses over 3,600 acres. The park commemorates thirteen American Civil War sites around Richmond, Virginia, which served as the capital of the Confederate States of America for most of the war. The park connects certain features within the city with defensive fortifications and battle sites around it. In addition to Cold Harbor Battlefield, the park's sites include Totopotomoy Creek Battlefield, Beaver Dam Creek Battlefield, Chickahominy Bluff, Gaines' Mill Battlefield, Chimborazo, Fort Harrison, Glendale Battlefield, Malvern Hill Battlefield, Drewry's Bluff, and Parker's Battery. The CLI indicates 11 previously evaluated contributing features and 30 additional contributing features not included in existing National Register

documentation.

Surveyor Assessment:

Start Year: 1864
End Year: 1864
Date Source: Site Visit
Type: Historical Event

On May 31, Sheridan's cavalry seized the vital crossroads of Old Cold Harbor. Early on June 1, relying heavily on their new repeating carbines and shallow entrenchments, Sheridan's troopers threw back and attack by Confederate infantry. Confederate reinforcements arrived from Richmond and from the Totopotomoy Creek lines. Late on June 1, the Union VI and XVIII Corps reached Cold Harbor and assaulted the Confederate works with some success. By June 2, both armies were on the field forming on a seven-mile front that extended from Bethesda Church to the Chickahominy River. At dawn on June 3, the II and XVIII Corps, followed later by the IX Corps, assaulted along the Bethesda Church-Cold Harbor line and were slaughtered at all points. Grant commented in his memoirs that this was the only attack he wished he had never ordered. The armies confronted each other on these lines until the night of June 12, when Grant again advanced by his left flank, marching to the James River. On June 14, the II Corps was ferried across the river at Wilcox's Landing by transports. On June 15, the rest of the army began crossing on a 2,200-foot long pontoon bridge at Weyanoke. Abandoning the well-defended approaches to Richmond, Grant sought to shift his armies quickly south of the river to threaten Petersburg.

September 2010: the Cold Harbor Battlefield, consists of monuments, interpretive markers, a cemetery, historic road beds, ruins, structures, trenches/field fortifications, and potential archaeological sites. The battlefield is currently in agricultural and residential use and the northern half is bisected by Route 360 a high growth corridor lined with residential and commercial development. The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission conducted a Phase I survey of the battlefield in 1993 but did not make any recommendations regarding the National Register of Historic Places eligibility. In January 2007, both VDHR and the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) determined that the battlefield was likely eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and that the site should be re-assessed during future Section 106/National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance reviews. In 2009, the ABPP revised the battlefield boundaries and the areas potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. They created a map of the battlefield showing these locations.

November 2011: VDHR #042-5017, the Cold Harbor Battlefield, was determined potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, no Civil War resources were identified within the project area and no remains of the earthworks shown on Civil War era maps were found during the course of the survey. The project as proposed would remain close to the existing road. In addition, 20th century residences line both Atlee Station Road and Cool Spring Road thus altering the battlefield landscape from its appearance in the 1860s. Taking this into account, while the project area proposed may have an effect on the battlefield, it should not adversely affect the battlefield or the battlefield landscape. Therefore, Circa~ recommends no further survey work for this resource within the project area.

October 2014: Cold Harbor Battlefield contributes to the Richmond NBP Historic District under Criterion A in the area of Military for its association with the Battle of Cold Harbor (May 31–June 12, 1864).

February 2016: The American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) established a study area encompassing approximately 37,422 acres; of those 29,461 acres are considered potential National Register lands (ABPP 2009). No part of the APE for improvements to Route 360 and Lee-Davis Road falls within the potential National Register lands. VDHR staff recommended the battlefield potentially eligible for listing in 2007. Commonwealth recommends that due to loss of integrity, the portion of the battlefield within the APE for the current Route 360 improvement project would not contribute to any eligibility established for other portions of the battlefield.

April 2017: Site 042-5017, the Cold Harbor Battlefield, was determined potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, no Civil War resources were identified within the project area. The project as proposed would remain close to the existing powerline easement. In addition, 20th century residences line several roads adjacent to the project area thus altering the battlefield landscape from its appearance in the 1860s. The existing infrastructure in the project area vicinity was noted by the ABPP in 2009 when they were reviewing the potential for battlefield areas and they mapped the project area as having low potential for intact resources. Taking this into account, while the project area proposed will add a pipeline below ground and clear some trees, it should not adversely affect the battlefield, the battlefield landscape, or the battlefield viewshed. Therefore, Circa~ recommends no further survey work for this resource within the project area.

September 2019: Site 042-5017, the Cold Harbor Battlefield, was determined potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, no Civil War resources were identified within the project area. The project as proposed would add some infrastructure to the battlefield. But, 20th century residences line several roads adjacent to the project area thus altering the battlefield landscape from its appearance in the 1860s. The existing infrastructure in the project area vicinity was noted by the ABPP in 2009 when they were reviewing the potential for battlefield areas and they mapped the project area as having low potential for intact resources. Taking this into account, while the project area proposed will add a new building to the battlefield, it should not adversely affect the battlefield, the battlefield landscape, or the battlefield viewshed. Therefore, Circa~ recommends no further survey work for this resource within the project area.

August 2022: According to the 2022 CLI, the battlefield associated with the Cold Harbor unit of the park is nationally significant under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A in the area of Military History for the Battle of Cold Harbor, May 31–June 13, 1864. The Cold Harbor Battlefield, along with the Totopotomoy Creek Battlefield, are the locations of the last two battles of the Overland Campaign (May 4–June 15, 1864), during which Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant directed the operations of the Army of the Potomac against General Robert E. Lee of the Army of Northern Virginia. The climax of what was the bloodiest campaign of the war occurred at Cold Harbor, where Grant ordered several futile charges against heavily fortified Confederate lines, an act he later said was among his greatest regrets of the war. Following Cold Harbor, Grant changed his strategy to focus on the capture of Petersburg, a major transportation and supply hub 25 miles south of Richmond. Cold Harbor Battlefield is also nationally significant under Criterion B for associations with the careers of the principal commanders of the opposing forces during the early stages of the Civil War: Ulysses S. Grant (1822–1885), Robert E. Lee (1807–1870), and George B. McClellan (1826–1885). Cold Harbor Battlefield is nationally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Commemoration and Conservation for the late nineteenth and early twentieth-century efforts to memorialize and preserve the battlefield, which paralleled national trends in the veneration and protection of Civil War battle sites. Under Criterion C, the battlefield is significant at the national level in the area of Engineering for remains of the earthen fortifications, and significant at the state level in the area of Architecture for the colonial Virginia domestic architecture

embodied in the Garthright House. The battlefield is also significant under Criterion D in the area of Historic (Non-Aboriginal) Archeology for above-ground and subsurface resources that have the potential to yield information about the battle and antebellum uses. The period of significance for the Cold Harbor Battlefield aligns with the period of significance for the larger Richmond National Battlefield Park, extending from ca.1720, the earliest date associated the construction of the Garthright House, to 1944, the end of the initial park development under the guidance of the National Park Service.

Surveyor Recommendation: Recommended Eligible

Ownership

Ownership Category	Ownership Entity
Federal Govt	National Park Service
Private	No Data
Public - Federal	No Data
Public - Local	No Data

Primary Resource Information

Resource Category: Defense
Resource Type: Battle Site
NR Resource Type: Site
Historic District Status: No Data
Date of Construction: Ca 1720
Date Source: Written Data
Historic Time Period: Civil War (1861 - 1865)
Historic Context(s): Architecture/Landscape, Landscape, Military/Defense
Other ID Number: 44NK0287, 44NK0288
Architectural Style: No Discernable Style
Form: No Data
Number of Stories: No Data
Condition: Good
Threats to Resource: Development, Transportation Expansion
Cultural Affiliations: Euro-American, Native American
Cultural Affiliation Details:

No Data

Architectural Description:

Currently the battlefield consists of monuments (monuments erected in the National Cemetery), interpretive markers (state and Freeman markers), a cemetery, historic road beds (roads follow old alignments), ruins, period structures, period buildings (many period houses in the battlefield study area), trenches/field fortifications, and numerous potential archaeological sites (including Boze and Woody sites). Its current uses are agricultural and residential in nature.

September 2010: Circa~ completed a metal-detecting survey of the portion of the battlefield at the intersection of Pole Green Road and Rural Point Road and at the intersection of Pole Green Road and Walnut Grove Road. Circa~ staff did not notice any previous metal-detecting activities from relic hunters in the area.

Using Fisher Model #1266-XB Deep Search all-metal metal detectors, Circa~ archaeologists slowly walked this area of the battlefields overlapping from south to north and from west to east. As the archaeologists walked along the corridor, they slowly swung the head of the metal detector perpendicular with each transect being walked. Modern metal trash was clearly evident strewn in the ditches and along the shoulder of the road. No artifacts associated with the Civil War were recovered from the metal-detecting survey.

November 2011: Circa~ completed a metal-detecting survey of the portion of the battlefield at the intersection of Atlee Station Road and Cool Spring Road. Circa~ staff did not notice any previous metal-detecting activities from relic hunters in the area.

Using Fisher Model #1266-XB Deep Search all-metal metal detectors, Circa~ archaeologists slowly walked this area of the battlefields overlapping from south to north and from west to east. As the archaeologists walked along the corridor, they slowly swung the head of the metal detector perpendicular with each transect being walked. Modern metal trash was clearly evident strewn in the ditches and along the shoulder of the road. No artifacts associated with the Civil War were recovered from the metal-detecting survey.

October 2014: The Cold Harbor Battlefield site within the Richmond NBP Historic District encompasses 310.7 acres of the 1864 Cold Harbor battlefield lands. It contains remnants of Federal and Confederate earthworks built during the battle and accessed by the Cold Harbor Battlefield Tour Road and Turkey Hill Trail; a National Park Service visitor center; and various walking trails and monuments. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) rehabilitated the majority of the site between 1933 and 1935, removing the brush and trees obscuring the landscape and constructing parking and picnic areas and a bridle trail connecting Cold Harbor and Gaines' Mill. The relatively flat site is bisected by Bloody Run Stream, a narrow water drainageway running east-west, and a branch of the Powhite Stream that runs northeast-southwest at the northwest corner. The area between the two sets of earthworks that served as the no-man's land between the two sides fighting in the Civil War now consists of open woods maintained by prescriptive burning.

February 2016: This resource was originally recorded in V-CRIS in 1993. The encounter between Confederate troops, led by General Robert E. Lee, and Union troops, led by Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant and Major General George G. Meade, took place between May 31, and June

12, 1864. The battle was part of Grant's Overland Campaign. The core of the battlefield was located to the east of the current project area. Modern development has obliterated much of the Cold Harbor Battlefield, especially around the location of the current project area (Salmon 2001; ABPP 2009).

April 2017: Because the project area falls within three Civil War battlefields, Circa~ completed a metal-detecting survey of the project area. Circa~ staff did not notice any previous metal-detecting activities from relic hunters in the area. Using Fisher Model #1266-XB Deep Search and Mine-Wolf all-metal metal detectors, Circa~ archaeologists slowly walked along the project corridor overlapping from south to north and from west to east. As the archaeologists walked along the corridor, they slowly swung the head of the metal detector perpendicular with each transect being walked.

The metal-detecting survey was difficult due to the locations of metal car parts located on the ground surface, the power lines and towers, along the roads, and along the railroad tracks. In addition, although the survey was completed before the vegetation had leafed out, the grasses and shrubs were dense impeding the swing of the detector and making it difficult to keep the head of the machine close to the ground.

The survey resulted in the location of numerous cans and bottle tops along the edges of the roadways, iron cleats and rail spikes along the railroad tracks, and galvanized bolts and nuts along the edges of the power line easements. These finds date to the middle 20th century to present, and were not retained. No artifacts dating to the Civil War period were recovered.

September 2019: A metal-detecting survey was completed of the area as it falls within the boundaries of three Civil War battlefields. Circa~ staff did not notice any previous metal-detecting activities from relic hunters in the area.

Using Mine-wolf and Fisher Model #1266-XB Deep Search all-metal metal detectors, Circa~ archaeologists slowly walked along and in between the shovel test lines at 25-foot intervals. As the archaeologists walked along the line, they slowly swung the head of the metal detector perpendicular with each transect being walked. Each time the metal detector alerted the archaeologist to the presence of a ground surface or sub-ground surface metallic object, a non-metallic pin flag was placed on the suspect location. After total transect completion, each suspect area and the ground surface immediately surrounding the suspect area were again metal detected for additional hits. Following the completion of this procedure, each suspect area was excavated using a round shovel and/or trowel and all soils were screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth until artifacts were recovered. All excavated soils and all areas surrounding the excavation were continually surveyed using the metal detector until the unit registered no alerts as to the presence of metallic artifacts at which point, at that location the metal-detector survey at that point was concluded. A GPS was used to record the hits, unless the artifact was modern.

In total, 22 artifacts were recovered from 19 metal-detecting hits. This material included two iron chain fragments, three metal oil cans fragments, and one iron machine part recovered either from the ground surface or within the first 0.15 feet of soil. This material is associated with the recent timber harvesting activities in 2018. The remaining material included four clear bottle glass necks with the aluminum lids attached, one iron rebar fragment, and 11 iron wire fencing fragments. All artifacts were recovered from 0.15 to 0.47 feet below the ground surface and date to the 20th century.

August 2022: The National Park Service completed a Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for Cold Harbor Battlefield in August 2022. The CLI fully evaluates the cultural landscape, particularly the associated landscape characteristics and features, and finds that the site's landscape retains integrity to the areas of Military, Other (Commemoration), Conservation, Engineering, Architecture, and Archeology (Historic, Non-Aboriginal). Eleven of the property's features have already been evaluated in the National Register. The CLI identifies an additional 30 resources related to natural systems and features, spatial organization, land use, topography, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, and small-scale features that contribute to the significance and historic character of the property. An additional 18 features have been evaluated as noncontributing because they are not historically significant. A total of two features have been evaluated as undetermined because future research is needed to determine their significance. Please see the CLI report for detailed information.

Secondary Resource Information

Historic District Information

Historic District Name: *No Data*
Local Historic District Name: *No Data*
Historic District Significance: *No Data*

CRM Events

Event Type: Other

Project Review File Number: *No Data*
Investigator: Jeff Killion
Organization/Company: National Park Service Northeast Region
Photographic Media: Digital
Survey Date: 8/23/2022

Dhr Library Report Number: *No Data*

Project Staff/Notes:

No Data

Project Bibliographic Information:

National Park Service, Cultural Landscape Inventory, Cold Harbor Battlefield, Richmond National Battlefield Park, 2022.

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations: A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History, B - Significant Individual from History, C - Distinctive Characteristics of Architecture/Construction, D - Potential to Yield Important Historic and/or Pre-Historic Information

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: 2019-0204

Investigator: Dawn Muir

Organization/Company: Circa~ Cultural Resource Management, LLC

Photographic Media: Digital

Survey Date: 8/5/2019

Dhr Library Report Number: HN-153

Project Staff/Notes:

September 2019: In August and September of 2019, Circa~ Cultural Resource Management, LLC (Circa~) conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the Alcohol Beverage Control (ABC) Warehouse property in Hanover County, Virginia. The total project area, which encompasses approximately 40 acres, is bordered by rural residential land to the north, west, and south, and by Bell Creek Road to the east. Of this acreage, 29 acres will be impacted by development and 11 acres will remain as a buffer around the facility. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for archaeological and architectural resources is the approximately 29-acre developable project area. The ABC department plans to construct a warehouse in this location.

At Circa~, Carol D. Tyrer served as the Project Manager for the project. Dawn M. Muir, RPA, served as the Principal Investigator, Historian, and Architectural Historian for the project and completed the historic context and architectural survey. She was assisted in the field by Diana Johnson, Shayne Spears, Michael Foley, McKenzie Kyger, and Matt Carr, Field Archaeologists. Dawn M. Muir and Carol D. Tyrer prepared the report. The successful completion of the Phase I survey for the proposed development was made possible by the contribution of many individuals. Jeff Fugate with H+M Architects/Engineers, Inc. ensured that project information and maps were always available for the study.

Project Bibliographic Information:

National Park Service, Cultural Landscape Inventory, Cold Harbor Battlefield, Richmond National Battlefield Park, 2022.

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations: A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History, B - Significant Individual from History, C - Distinctive Characteristics of Architecture/Construction, D - Potential to Yield Important Historic and/or Pre-Historic Information

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: *No Data*

Investigator: Dawn Muir-Frost

Organization/Company: Circa~ Cultural Resource Management, LLC

Photographic Media: Digital

Survey Date: 4/17/2017

Dhr Library Report Number: *No Data*

Project Staff/Notes:

April 2017: In the spring of 2017, Circa~ Cultural Resource Management, LLC (Circa~) conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the Pump Station No. 5 and Royal Glen Pump Station Sewer corridor in Hanover County, Virginia. The project area, which encompasses approximately 6.30 acres, is located along the bank of Totopotomoy Creek. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for archaeological and architectural resources is the approximately 6.30-acre project corridor.

At Circa~, Carol D. Tyrer served as Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the project and was assisted in the field by Charlie Rutledge, Eric Mai, Matt Carr, and McKenzie Kyger Field Archaeologists. Dawn M. Muir-Frost served as the Historian and Architectural Historian for the project and completed the historic context and architectural survey. McKenzie Kyger, Archaeological Lab Technician, assisted in the processing of artifacts. Dawn M. Muir-Frost and Carol D. Tyrer prepared the report. Carol D. Tyrer photographed the resources and Dawn M. Muir-Frost entered the information into the V-CRIS system.

Project Bibliographic Information:

National Park Service, Cultural Landscape Inventory, Cold Harbor Battlefield, Richmond National Battlefield Park, 2022.

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations: A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History, B - Significant Individual from History, C - Distinctive Characteristics of Architecture/Construction, D - Potential to Yield Important Historic and/or Pre-Historic Information

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: 2004-0390

Investigator: Jeroen van den Hurk

Organization/Company: Coastal Carolina Research

Photographic Media: Digital

Survey Date: 2/19/2016

Dhr Library Report Number: HN-126

Project Staff/Notes:

Jeroen van den Hurk, Susan E. Bamann, Taryn P. Ricciardelli
Cultural Resources Survey Route 360 (Mechanicsville Turnpike) and Lee-Davis Road Improvements, Hanover County, Virginia
April 2016
Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc.
(formerly Coastal Carolina Research/CCR, Inc.)
2004-0390
HN-126

Project Bibliographic Information:

National Park Service, Cultural Landscape Inventory, Cold Harbor Battlefield, Richmond National Battlefield Park, 2022.

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations: A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History, B - Significant Individual from History, C - Distinctive Characteristics of Architecture/Construction, D - Potential to Yield Important Historic and/or Pre-Historic Information

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: *No Data*

Investigator: Laura Kline

Organization/Company: PAL

Photographic Media: Digital

Survey Date: 10/27/2014

Dhr Library Report Number: *No Data*

Project Staff/Notes:

Survey conducted in support of the Richmond National Battlefield Park Historic District NRHP nomination (043-0033).

Project Bibliographic Information:

National Park Service, Cultural Landscape Inventory, Cold Harbor Battlefield, Richmond National Battlefield Park, 2022.

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations: A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History, B - Significant Individual from History, C - Distinctive Characteristics of Architecture/Construction, D - Potential to Yield Important Historic and/or Pre-Historic Information

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: *No Data*

Investigator: Circa~

Organization/Company: Circa~ Cultural Resource Management, LLC

Photographic Media: Film

Survey Date: 11/1/2011

Dhr Library Report Number: HN-086

Project Staff/Notes:

November 2011: Circa~ conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the portion of the battlefield at Atlee Station Road and Cool Spring Road prior to intersection improvements. Dawn M. Frost and Carol D. Tyrer conducted the Phase I survey and Dawn M. Frost entered the information into the DSS system. No Civil War resources were identified within the project area. In addition, the project as proposed would remain close to the existing road. Taking this into account, the project area proposed should not adversely impact the battlefield. Therefore, Circa~ recommends no further survey work for this resource within the project area.

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations: A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History, B - Significant Individual from History, C - Distinctive Characteristics of Architecture/Construction, D - Potential to Yield Important Historic and/or Pre-Historic Information

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: *No Data*

Investigator: Circa~

Organization/Company: Unknown (DSS)

Photographic Media: *No Data*

Survey Date: 9/1/2010

Dhr Library Report Number: HN-86

Project Staff/Notes:

September 2010: Circa~ conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the portion of the battlefields at Pole Green Road and Rural Point

Road and Pole Green Road and Walnut Grove Road prior to intersection improvements. No Civil War resources were identified within the project area. In addition, the project as proposed would remain close to the existing road and would only add a small amount of new pavement and several new road signs, which would be considered reversible elements. Taking this into account, the project area proposed should not adversely impact the battlefield. Therefore, Circa~ recommends no further survey work for this resource within the project area.

Project Bibliographic Information:

National Park Service, Cultural Landscape Inventory, Cold Harbor Battlefield, Richmond National Battlefield Park, 2022.

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations: A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History, B - Significant Individual from History, C - Distinctive Characteristics of Architecture/Construction, D - Potential to Yield Important Historic and/or Pre-Historic Information

Event Type: DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible

DHR ID: 042-5017
Staff Name: ABPP
Event Date: 1/24/2007
Staff Comment

Preliminary survey data from American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) indicates that this historic Civil War battlefield is likely eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and likely deserving of future preservation efforts. This survey information should be reassessed during future Section 106/NEPA compliance reviews.

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: CWSAC - VA062
Investigator: CWSAC
Organization/Company: Unknown (DSS)
Photographic Media: No Data
Survey Date: 1/1/1993
Dhr Library Report Number: HN-86
Project Staff/Notes:

Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Survey Form - no photos submitted - not dated or signed, but surveys occurred during the period between 1991 and 1993.

Project Bibliographic Information:

National Park Service, Cultural Landscape Inventory, Cold Harbor Battlefield, Richmond National Battlefield Park, 2022.

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations: A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History, B - Significant Individual from History, C - Distinctive Characteristics of Architecture/Construction, D - Potential to Yield Important Historic and/or Pre-Historic Information

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

Name: Moore, Edward (et al); CRAI
DHR CRM Report Number: NK-041
Record Type: Report
Bibliographic Notes: Archaeological Evaluation of Four Sites and Metal Detector Survey of 31 Acres Within Segment A of the Interstate 64 Widening Project, Henrico and New Kent Counties, Virginia -- Dec 27, 2016
DHR Project No. 2008-1573
VDOT Project No. 0064-043-602, B624, B625, P101
UPC NO.: 107458

Name: Circa~CRM, LLC.
DHR CRM Report Number: HN-86
Record Type: Report
Bibliographic Notes: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Lower Opossum Creek Wastewater Improvements, Hanover County, Virginia
October 2007 2007-0490

Name: Circa~
DHR CRM Report Number: HN-112
Record Type: Report
Bibliographic Notes: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Atlee Road Extended
Hanover County, Virginia. DHR File No. 2011-1485. Date: December 2011.

Name: Circa~CRM, LLC
DHR CRM Report Number: HN-111
Record Type: Report
Bibliographic Notes: HN-111: Addendum to Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Pole Green Road and Walnut Grove Road Intersection Improvements, Hanover County, Virginia, February 2012. #2010-2147

Name: Circa~

DHR CRM Report Number: HN-102

Record Type: Report

Bibliographic Notes: HN-102: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Pole Green Road and Walnut Grove Road Intersection Improvements Hanover County, Virginia, November 2010. #2010-2147

Name: Civil War Sites Advisory Commission

Record Type: Book

Bibliographic Notes: Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields.

Includes 3 books - Report, Volume I: Appendices, and Volume II: Battle Summaries

Name: Circa~

DHR CRM Report Number: HN-097

Record Type: Report

Bibliographic Notes: HN-097: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Pole Green Road and Rural Point Road Intersection Improvements Hanover County, Virginia, November 2010. #2010-2146

October 2014: See 2015 NRHP Form for Richmond NBP Historic District.

February 2016:

American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP), "Update to the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields, Commonwealth of Virginia. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, American Battlefields Protection Program", Washington, D.C., 2009

Salmon, John S., "The Official Virginia Civil War Battlefield Guide." Stackpole Books, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania., 2001

Property Notes:

No Data

Property Information

Property Names

Name Explanation	Name
Current Name	Gaines' Mill Battlefield
Historic	First Cold Harbor Battlefield

Property Addresses

Current - Cold Harbor Road Route 156
Alternate - Route 613

County/Independent City(s): Hanover (County), Henrico (County)

Incorporated Town(s): East Highland Park, Highland Springs, Mechanicsville

Zip Code(s): 23075, 23111, 23116, 23150, 23223

Magisterial District(s): *No Data*

Tax Parcel(s): *No Data*

USGS Quad(s): RICHMOND, SEVEN PINES, STUDLEY

Property Evaluation Status

DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible

This Property is associated with the The Civil War in Virginia, 1861-1865: Historic & Archaeological Resources and Richmond National Battlefield Park.

Additional Property Information

Architecture Setting: Rural

Acreage: 346.04

Site Description:

Although the battlefield suffers from heavy residential intrusions, its core is substantially intact. The National Park Service maintains 60.3 acres at the Watt House and two acres at the Garthwright House. Crucial to the integrity of the battlefield is the large Adams property, which has remained in the same family since the Civil War. This land remains in agriculture and woodland. The main Confederate breakthrough point at the center of the line is privately owned (Adams). The area of fighting east of Route 156 and south of Old Cold Harbor is heavily wooded and in fairly pristine condition, except along the highway itself. This area was not surveyed but probably contains substantial remnants of 1864 works.

2000 CLR: The Gaines' Mill Unit of Richmond National Battlefield Park is located in eastern Hanover County, five miles southeast of Mechanicsville. The 59.7-acre park is situated on the southern bank of Boatswain Creek, approximately one-half mile south of two-lane VA Route 156 (Cold Harbor Road) via Watt Farm Road near the community of New Cold Harbor. It is situated atop a plateau above the Chickahominy River corridor, 0.8 mile to the south.

October 2014: 346.04 acres of the Gaines' Mill Battlefield are located within the Gaines' Mill unit of Richmond NBP, approximately 1.5 miles south of Cold Harbor.

February 2016: The core of the battlefield is located mainly to the southeast of the current project area (Mechanicsville Turnpike (Route 360)). Modern development has obliterated much of the Gaines' Mill Battlefield, especially around the location of the project area (Salmon 2001: ABPP 2009).

February 2017: Only a small portion of the battlefield property as defined by the ABPP extends into the survey area for this project. This area along Grapevine Road and Lacywood Lane includes a portion of the battlefield study area as defined by the ABPP, as well as a small portion of area defined as potential National Register area. It is just south and outside of the battlefield core area.

Surveyor Assessment:

This was the third of the Seven Days' Battles. On June 27, 1862, General Robert E. Lee renewed his attacks against Porter's V Corps, which had established a strong defense line behind Boatswain's Swamp north of the Chickahominy River. Porter's reinforced V Corps held fast for the afternoon against disjointed Confederate attacks, inflicting heavy casualties. At dusk, the Confederates finally mounted a coordinated assault that broke Porter's line and drove his soldiers back toward the river. The Federals retreated across the river during the night. Defeat at Gaines' Mill convinced McClellan to abandon his advance on Richmond and begin the retreat to the James River. Gaines' Mill saved Richmond for the Confederacy in 1862.

2000 CLR: On June 27, 1862, the 59.7 acres of the Sarah Watt plantation, Springfield, that comprise the current Gaines' Mill Unit of the Richmond National Battlefield Park were the scene of the fiercest and most decisive fighting of the Battle of Gaines' Mill. Gaines' Mill was the third day of the Seven Days' battles in which Confederate General Robert E. Lee's attacking Army of Northern Virginia defeated the Union's spring 1862 Peninsular offensive. The attack drove Major General George B. McClellan's Army of the Potomac from the outskirts of Richmond to the banks of the James River at Harrison's Landing fifteen miles southeast of the city. Much of the plantation and its landscape features were damaged during the battle action.

October 2014: The Gaines' Mill Battlefield contributes to the Richmond NBP Historic District under Criterion A in the area of Military for its association with the June 27, 1862, Battle of Gaines' Mill, which was part of the Seven Days' battles. Portions of the site are also associated with the 1864 Cold Harbor offensive.

February 2016: The American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) established a study area encompassing approximately 11,545 acres; of those 7,641 acres are considered potential National Register lands (ABPP 2009). No part of the APE for improvements to Route 360 and Lee-Davis Road falls within the potential National Register lands. VDHR staff recommended the battlefield

potentially eligible for listing in 2007. Commonwealth recommends that due to loss of integrity, the portion of the battlefield within the APE for the current Route 360 improvement project would not contribute to any eligibility established for other portions of the battlefield.

February 2017: The Battle of Gaines Mill was an encounter between Confederate troops, led by General Robert E. Lee, and Union troops, led by Brigadier General Fitz John Porter, and took place on June 27, 1862. It was part of the Peninsula Campaign and was the third of the Seven Days' Battles. On June 27, 1862, General Robert E. Lee renewed his attacks against Porter's V Corps, which had established a strong defense line behind Boatwain's Swamp north of the Chickahominy River. Porter's reinforced V Corps held fast for the afternoon against disjointed Confederate attacks, inflicting heavy casualties. At dusk, the Confederates finally mounted a coordinated assault that broke Porter's line and drove his soldiers back toward the river. The Federals retreated across the river during the night. Defeat at Gaines' Mill convinced McClellan to abandon his advance on Richmond and begin the retreat to the James River. Gaines' Mill saved Richmond for the Confederacy in 1862.

VDHR staff recommended the battlefield potentially eligible for listing in 2007.

Surveyor Recommendation: Recommended Potentially Eligible

Ownership

Ownership Category

Federal Govt

Private

Ownership Entity

National Park Service

No Data

Primary Resource Information

Resource Category: Defense
Resource Type: Battle Site
NR Resource Type: Site
Historic District Status: Contributing
Date of Construction: 1862
Date Source: Site Visit
Historic Time Period: Civil War (1861 - 1865)
Historic Context(s): Military/Defense
Other ID Number: *No Data*
Architectural Style: No Discernable Style
Form: *No Data*
Number of Stories: *No Data*
Condition: Fair
Threats to Resource: Development, Transportation Expansion
Cultural Affiliations: *No Data*
Affiliation Details:

No Data

Architectural Description:

Although the battlefield suffers from heavy residential intrusions, its core is substantially intact. The National Park Service maintains 60.3 acres at the Watt House and two acres at the Garthwright House. Crucial to the integrity of the battlefield is the large Adams property, which has remained in the same family since the Civil War. This land remains in agriculture and woodland. The main Confederate breakthrough point at the center of the line is privately owned (Adams). The area of fighting east of Route 156 and south of Old Cold Harbor is heavily wooded and in fairly pristine condition, except along the highway itself. This area was not surveyed but probably contains substantial remnants of 1864 works.

The current site of the battlefield is comprised of: Freeman and state markers; an NPS interpretation of the battle at the Watt House Unit; the Cold Harbor National Cemetery and other family cemeteries; major roads which follow historic alignments; historic road traces on the Adams property; ruins of the Adams House; period buildings (Watt House, Curtis house, Little Egypt, Garthwright House, Trent House and others); significant remains of field fortifications on the Adams property, some clearly from 1864; two shallow trenches facing north which may date from the 1862 battle; a trench along Route 718 en route to the Watt House, probably dating from 1864; and archeological sites (Dr. Gaines House site, McGhee House site, Gaines' Mill site, Barker's Mill site, Alexander's bridge site, and Grapevine Bridge site).

October 2014: The portion of the Gaines' Mill Battlefield at Richmond NBP encompasses 346.04 acres of primarily agricultural land, including portions of the former Springfield plantation. The irregularly shaped site consists of gently sloping open fields surrounded by forest. Powhite Creek forms a portion of the northwest and west boundary, and Interstate 295 runs along part of the southwestern boundary. Private land holdings are located to the east, north, and southeast. The eastern portion of the site is made up of portions of the Springfield plantation, including the Watt House and associated farm roads and outbuildings. The western portion of the site consists of agricultural fields surrounded by successional-growth forests, all accessed by a narrow dirt road running west then south from Watt House Road.

February 2016: This resource was originally recorded in V-CRIS in 1993. The encounter between Confederate troops, led by General Robert E. Lee, and Union troops, led by Brigadier General Fitz John Porter, took place on June 27, 1862. The battle was part of the Peninsula Campaign. The core of the battlefield is located mainly to the southeast of the current project area. Modern development has obliterated much of the Gaines' Mill Battlefield, especially around the location of the project area (Salmon 2001: ABPP 2009).

February 2017: The portion of the battlefield within the survey area is currently residential and characterized by smaller mid-century private

residences. It is nearly one-half mile from the project area with the intervening area vegetated with woodland.

Secondary Resource Information

Historic District Information

Historic District Name: The Civil War in Virginia, 1861-1865: Historic & Archaeological Resources and Richmond National Battlefield Park

Local Historic District Name: *No Data*

Historic District Significance: The Civil War in Virginia, 1861-1865: Historic & Archaeological Resources

2000: A battlefield is the area within which combat occurred between Confederate and Union forces. It may or may not contain earthworks, historic roads and fences, buildings used as headquarters or hospitals, historic fields and woodlands, bivouac and camp sites, and archaeological components. It may encompass a continuous area, or it may be divided into several separate areas. The combat may have occurred entirely or partially on land or on water. It may have involved small units or major portions of armies, and it may be classified as a skirmish, a larger engagement, or a full-scale battle.

Most Virginia Civil War battles were fought in rural areas on open or wooded ground, usually on farms. The size of rural battlefields depends on several factors: the number of troops engaged, the military branches (artillery, cavalry, infantry, navy) involved, the duration of the battle, whether or not the combatants maneuvered or employed flanking tactics, whether the combatants entrenched, and so forth.

The typical rural battleground may include the following components: terrain features (hills, lowlands, ravines, etc.); watercourses (rivers, ponds, streams, wetlands, etc.); transportation resources (roads, turnpikes, railroads, etc.); buildings (dwellings, agricultural buildings, churches, depots, etc.); structures (bridges, walls and fences, forts, redoubts, entrenchments, etc.); and miscellaneous elements such as fords, cemeteries, etc. A battlefield may also retain some or all of its historic patterns of fields, pastures, and woods. Other battles took place as the combatants contended for the possession of towns, cities, and industrial sites. Examples include the engagements at Norfleet House and Hill's Point during the siege of Suffolk in 1863, the battles for Richmond and Petersburg in 1862 and 1864-1865, and the battles for Jonesville and Saltville in 1864. Still other battles, like those at Fredericksburg in 1862 and at Gettysburg in Pennsylvania, in 1863, were unintended; neither army planned to fight at those locations, but unanticipated encounters nonetheless resulted in major engagements. Urban or industrial-site battlefields may include dwellings, industrial and commercial buildings, bridges, dams, walls and fences, and streets, as well as such natural features as watercourses, hills, and lowlands.

See DHR record 076-5168 for list of sites associated with this MPD.

Richmond National Battlefield Park

October 2014: The Richmond National Battlefield Park Historic District derives its primary significance under Criterion A in the area of Military as the site of major Civil War battlefields and related properties associated with the Union's attempts to take the Confederate capital city of Richmond during the Peninsula Campaign of 1862, the Overland Campaign of 1864, and the Richmond-Petersburg Campaign of 1864-1865. The District has additional significance under Criterion A in the areas of Military and Ethnic Heritage: Black for the valiant role played by United States Colored Troops in the September 29-30, 1864, Battle of Chaffin's Farm/New Market Heights. Under Criterion B in the area of Military, the District is significant for its associations with Union Major General George B. McClellan and Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant and Confederate General Robert E. Lee, each of whom devised the strategy and tactics that led to and determined the outcome of the battles fought around Richmond in 1862 and 1864-1865. The District has significance under Criterion A in the areas of Conservation and Commemoration for the early twentieth-century efforts that resulted in the commemoration and preservation of the Richmond battlefields. The Richmond Weather Station at Chimborazo has significance under Criterion A in the area of Science and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an example of a purpose-built observation station constructed during the early twentieth century by the United States Weather Bureau. Several other buildings within the District are significant at the state level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as representative examples of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century residential architecture. The well-preserved earthworks within the District are highly important examples of Civil War field fortifications that are significant under Criterion C in the area of Engineering. The period of significance for the District begins c. 1720, the earliest date associated with a standing historic resource, and extends through the end of the initial national park development period in 1944. This period encompasses the years between the construction of the Richmond defensive fortifications in 1861 and the conclusion of the Richmond-Petersburg Campaign in 1865 that lend the District its primary national significance, as well as the series of commemoration and preservation activities that occurred from 1866 to 1944.

CRM Events

Event Type: DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible

DHR ID: 042-5018
Staff Name: Roger Kirchen
Event Date: 7/6/2017
Staff Comment
DHR File No.: 2016-1294

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: *No Data*
Investigator: Blythe Rowe
Organization/Company: Dutton + Associates, LLC
Photographic Media: Digital
Survey Date: 2/10/2017
Dhr Library Report Number: *No Data*

Project Staff/Notes:

This Phase I survey was conducted on behalf of Draper Aden Associates, Inc., as part of a proposed solar project. Field survey was conducted by architectural historian Blythe Rowe.

Project Bibliographic Information:

Dutton + Associates. Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Briel Farm Solar Project Area, Henrico County, Virginia, February 2017.

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations: A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: 2004-0390
Investigator: Jeroen van den Hurk
Organization/Company: Coastal Carolina Research
Photographic Media: Digital
Survey Date: 2/19/2016
Dhr Library Report Number: HN-126

Project Staff/Notes:

Jeroen van den Hurk, Susan E. Bamann, Taryn P. Ricciardelli
Cultural Resources Survey Route 360 (Mechanicsville Turnpike) and Lee-Davis Road Improvements, Hanover County, Virginia
April 2016
Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc.
(formerly Coastal Carolina Research/CCR, Inc.)
2004-0390
HN-126

Project Bibliographic Information:

Dutton + Associates. Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Briel Farm Solar Project Area, Henrico County, Virginia, February 2017.

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations: A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: *No Data*
Investigator: Laura Kline
Organization/Company: PAL
Photographic Media: Digital
Survey Date: 10/27/2014
Dhr Library Report Number: *No Data*

Project Staff/Notes:

Survey conducted in support of the Richmond National Battlefield Park Historic District NRHP nomination (043-0033).

Project Bibliographic Information:

Dutton + Associates. Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Briel Farm Solar Project Area, Henrico County, Virginia, February 2017.

Surveyor's NR Criteria A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History

Recommendations:

Event Type: DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible

DHR ID: 042-5018
Staff Name: ABPP
Event Date: 1/24/2007
Staff Comment

Preliminary survey data from American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) indicates that this historic Civil War battlefield is likely eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and likely deserving of future preservation efforts. This survey information should be reassessed during future Section 106/NEPA compliance reviews.

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: *No Data*
Investigator: CWSAC
Organization/Company: National Park Service
Photographic Media: *No Data*
Survey Date: 1/1/1993
Dhr Library Report Number: *No Data*

Project Staff/Notes:

Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Survey Form - no photos submitted - not dated or signed, but surveys occurred during the period between 1991 and 1993.
CWSAC - VA017

Surveyor's NR Criteria A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History
Recommendations:

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

Name: J. Timothy Keller, Genevieve Keller, Frederick W. Schneider, Harold L. Reem, Lance Foster, Ann Wanner
DHR CRM Report Number: HN-146
DHR Project Number: 1998-0604
Record Type: Report
Bibliographic Notes: Gaines' Mill Cultural Landscape Report and Archeological Survey, Richmond National Battlefield Park, Virginia
Land and Community Associates - January 2000

Name: Dickinson, Clifford R.
DHR CRM Report Number: HN-145
Record Type: Report
Bibliographic Notes: Historical Landscape Study: Terrain of Gaines' Mill Battlefield, June 27, 1862
February 21, 1990

Name: Civil War Sites Advisory Commission
DHR CRM Report Number: VA-093
Record Type: Report
Bibliographic Notes: Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields
Includes 3 books - Report, Volume I: Appendices, and Volume II: Battle Summaries

October 2014: See 2015 NRHP Form for Richmond NBP Historic District.

February 2016:
American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP), "Update to the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields, Commonwealth of Virginia. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, American Battlefields Protection Program", Washington, D.C., 2009

Salmon, John S., "The Official Virginia Civil War Battlefield Guide." Stackpole Books, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania., 2001

Property Notes:

No Data

Property Information

Property Names

Name Explanation	Name
Current Name	Totopotomoy Creek Battlefield
Historic	Battle of Bethesda Church
Historic	Battle of Crumps Creek
Historic	Battle of Hanovertown
Historic	Battle of Shady Grove Road

Property Evaluation Status

DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible

Property Addresses

Alternate - Rural Point Road Route 643
Current - Studley Road Route 606
Alternate - Pole Green Road Route 627
Alternate - Mechanicsville Turnpike Route 360

County/Independent City(s): Hanover (County), King William (County)
Incorporated Town(s): Mechanicsville
Zip Code(s): 23005, 23069, 23106, 23111, 23116
Magisterial District(s): No Data
Tax Parcel(s): No Data
USGS Quad(s): ASHLAND, HANOVER, MANQUIN, SEVEN PINES, STUDLEY, YELLOW TAVERN

Additional Property Information

Architecture Setting: Rural

Acreage: 124.4

Site Description:

Extensive Confederate and Union trenches were dug, sometimes in multiple lines in case of a breakthrough, on the banks overlooking the meandering Totopotomoy River. They extend roughly four miles from north of Route 606 southwest of Route 360. An estimated 80 percent of these have been plowed or bull-dozed for fields or residential areas that also block public access to most of the remaining trenches on wooded and/or rough terrain. This is a very attractive area for residential development. Only one roadside marker, one monument and one sign relating to Totopotomoy were observed.

September 2010: No changes have occurred to this resource. There are no known secondary resources associated with this resource.

November 2011: No changes have occurred to this resource.

October 2014: 124.4 acres of the 1864 Totopotomoy Creek Battlefield are located within the Totopotomoy Creek unit of Richmond NBP in Mechanicsville, approximately 14 miles northeast of Richmond.

February 2016: The core of the battlefield is located mainly to the north and northwest of the current project area (Mechanicsville Turnpike (Route 360)). Modern development has obliterated much of the Totopotomoy Battlefield, especially around the location of the project area (Salmon 2001: ABPP 2009).

April 2017: The area surveyed at this time falls within the western portion of the study area adjacent to the area determined potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. This area is situated on either side of the banks of Totopotomoy Creek. The project area consists of a low, saturated floodplain with a few higher knolls noted within the project corridor. The difference in elevation of these knolls was roughly one to two feet above the surrounding wetlands.

September 2019: The area surveyed at this time, which encompasses approximately 29 acres, is bordered by rural residential land to the north, west, and south, and by Bell Creek Road to the east. The project area is currently undeveloped and is dominated by a mix of early successional pine, hardwoods, and herbaceous vegetation following the last logging activity that occurred in 2018. Currently, there are no improved roads connecting the Project Area to the adjacent roadways. An unimproved gravel/dirt road does exist that provides access to the project area from Bell Creek Road. Existing elevations within the project area range from approximately 148 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) along the stream channel to 244 feet AMSL along the top of the uplands. The majority of the project area is located on a rolling, elevated flat, which is a common landscape feature of the coastal plain physiographic region of Virginia. The project area lies within the upper reaches of Beaverdam Creek on a north-to-south trending upland ridge. The project area drains to Beaverdam Creek to the south, east, and west.

Surveyor Assessment:

Marching from the North Anna, Grant's army begins crossing the Pamunkey River on May 27. On that day, there is cavalry fighting at Dabney's Ferry and Crump's Creek. During the cavalry fight at Haw's Shop on May 28, Union and Confederate infantry begin to arrive in the vicinity. The Confederates entrench south of Totopotomoy Creek. On May 29, the Union II, IX, and V Corps maneuver to uncover Lee's position. The VI Corps marches to the vicinity of Hanover Courthouse, then early on May 30, marches south with the intent of coming in on the far right of the Union line (II Corps), instead bogging down in swampy Crump's Creek without getting into position. The same day, the II Corps forces a crossing of the creek in two places, capturing the first line of Confederate trenches. The

IX Corps maneuvers into position on the left of the II Corps, driving back Confederate pickets on the Shady Grove Road. In the meantime, Early's Corps assaults the V Corps in the vicinity of Bethesda Church, driving them back to Shady Grove Road after heavy fighting.

September 2010: the Totopotomoy Creek Battlefield, consists of extensive Confederate and Union trenches, sometimes in multiple lines, on the banks overlooking Totopotomoy Creek. These extend approximately four miles north of Route 606 southwest of Route 360, although an estimated 80% of them have been plowed or bulldozed for fields or residential development. Public access for most of the remaining trenches in wooded and/or rough terrain areas is blocked. The battlefield is currently in agricultural and residential use. The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission conducted a Phase I survey of the battlefield in 1993 but did not make any recommendations regarding the National Register of Historic Places eligibility. However, they did note that only one roadside marker, one monument, and one sign were observed. In January 2007, both VDHR and the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) determined that the battlefield was likely eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and that the site should be re-assessed during future Section 106/NEPA compliance reviews. In 2009, the ABPP revised the battlefield boundaries and the areas potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. They created a map of the battlefield showing these locations.

November 2011: VDHR #042-5022, the Totopotomoy Creek Battlefield, was determined potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, no Civil War resources or artifacts were identified within the project area. The project as proposed would remain close to the existing road. In addition, 20th century residences line both Atlee Station Road and Cool Spring Road thus altering the battlefield landscape from its appearance in the 1860s. Taking this into account, while the project area proposed may have an effect on the battlefield, it should not adversely affect the battlefield or the battlefield landscape. Therefore, Circa~ recommends no further survey work for this resource within the project area.

October 2014: The Totopotomoy Creek Battlefield contributes to the Richmond NBP Historic District under Criterion A in the area of Military for its association with Ulysses S. Grant's 1864 Overland Campaign and the May 29–31, 1864, battles at Totopotomoy Creek that led up to the battle at Cold Harbor.

February 2016: The American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) established a study area encompassing approximately 29,301 acres; of those 20,829 acres are considered potential National Register lands (ABPP 2009). No part of the APE for improvements to Route 360 and Lee-Davis Road falls within the potential National Register lands. VDHR staff recommended the battlefield potentially eligible for listing in 2007. Commonwealth recommends that due to loss of integrity, the portion of the battlefield within the APE for the current Route 360 improvement project would not contribute to any eligibility established for other portions of the battlefield.

April 2017: Site 042-5022, the Totopotomoy Creek Battlefield, was determined potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, no Civil War resources or artifacts were identified within the project area. The project as proposed would remain close to the existing power line easement. In addition, 20th century residences line several roads adjacent to the project area thus altering the battlefield landscape from its appearance in the 1860s. The existing infrastructure in the project area vicinity was noted by the ABPP in 2009 when they were reviewing the potential for battlefield areas and they mapped the project area as having low potential for intact resources. Taking this into account, while the project area proposed will clear some trees and add the pipeline below grade, it should not adversely affect the battlefield, the battlefield landscape, or the battlefield viewshed. Therefore, Circa~ recommends no further survey work for this resource within the project area.

September 2019: Site 042-5022, the Totopotomoy Creek Battlefield, was determined potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, no Civil War resources or artifacts were identified within the project area. The project as proposed would add some infrastructure to the battlefield. But, 20th century residences line several roads adjacent to the project area thus altering the battlefield landscape from its appearance in the 1860s. The existing infrastructure in the project area vicinity was noted by the ABPP in 2009 when they were reviewing the potential for battlefield areas and they mapped the project area as having low potential for intact resources. Taking this into account, while the project area proposed will add a new building to the battlefield, it should not adversely affect the battlefield, the battlefield landscape, or the battlefield viewshed. Therefore, Circa~ recommends no further survey work for this resource within the project area.

Surveyor Recommendation: Recommended Potentially Eligible

Ownership

Ownership Category
Federal Govt
Private

Ownership Entity
National Park Service
No Data

Primary Resource Information

Resource Category: Defense
Resource Type: Battle Site
NR Resource Type: Site
Historic District Status: *No Data*
Date of Construction: Ca 1864
Date Source: Written Data
Historic Time Period: Civil War (1861 - 1865)
Historic Context(s): Landscape, Military/Defense
Other ID Number: *No Data*
Architectural Style: No discernible style
Form: *No Data*

Number of Stories: *No Data*
Condition: Fair
Threats to Resource: Development, Transportation Expansion
Cultural Affiliations: *No Data*
Cultural Affiliation Details:
No Data

Architectural Description:

Extensive Confederate and Union trenches were dug, sometimes in multiple lines in case of a breakthrough, on the banks overlooking the meandering Totopotomoy River. They extend roughly four miles from north of Route 606 southwest of Route 360. An estimated 80 percent of these have been plowed or bull-dozed for fields or residential areas that also block public access to most of the remaining trenches on wooded and/or rough terrain. This is a very attractive area for residential development. Only one roadside marker, one monument and one sign relating to Totopotomoy were observed. The current land usage is agricultural and residential in nature.

September 2010: Circa~ completed a metal-detecting survey of the portion of the battlefield at the intersection of Pole Green Road and Rural Point Road and the intersection of Pole Green Road and Walnut Grove Road. Circa~ staff did not notice any previous metal-detecting activities from relic hunters in the area.

Using Fisher Model #1266-XB Deep Search all-metal metal detectors, Circa~ archaeologists slowly walked this area of the battlefields overlapping from south to north and from west to east. As the archaeologists walked along the corridor, they slowly swung the head of the metal detector perpendicular with each transect being walked. Modern metal trash was clearly evident strewn in the ditches and along the shoulder of the road. No artifacts associated with the Civil War were recovered from the metal-detecting survey.

November 2010: Circa~ completed a metal-detecting survey of the portion of the battlefield at the intersection of Atlee Station Road and Cool Spring Road. Circa~ staff did not notice any previous metal-detecting activities from relic hunters in the area.

Using Fisher Model #1266-XB Deep Search all-metal metal detectors, Circa~ archaeologists slowly walked this area of the battlefields overlapping from south to north and from west to east. As the archaeologists walked along the corridor, they slowly swung the head of the metal detector perpendicular with each transect being walked. Modern metal trash was clearly evident strewn in the ditches and along the shoulder of the road. No artifacts associated with the Civil War were recovered from the metal-detecting survey.

October 2014: The 124.4 acres of Totopotomoy Creek Battlefield within Richmond NBP encompass an irregularly shaped parcel bounded on the north by Studley Road, on the west and south by Totopotomoy Creek, and on the east by a residential subdivision. The site is predominantly forested, with a few open fields near the domestic core, most of which are leased to local farmers for agricultural use. A high-tension power line runs northwest-southeast near the Totopotomoy Creek boundary. A crushed gravel drive provides access to the site from Studley Road, with a visitor parking lot on the east side of the drive. Pedestrian paths predominantly provide circulation around the site. Remnants of an ornamental plant and shrub nursery operated by the Shelton family from ca. 1927 until 2006 are located west and south of the Shelton House, with rows of boxwoods and other ornamental shrubs running north-south to the west of a two-track, dirt and sod, farm road leading south from the Shelton House to the agricultural fields; the farm road is also part of the walking path around the site. Three small ca. 1855 grave markers are located southwest of the Shelton House at the edge of the woods on the west side of a pedestrian path. One stone marks the resting place of Ada Lumpkin, the granddaughter of Edwin Shelton. The other stone marks Eddie and Sallie Southall, with a footstone a few feet to the east. More unmarked burials may be located nearby.

February 2016: This resource was originally recorded in V-CRIS in 1993. The encounter between Confederate troops, led by General Robert E. Lee, and Union troops, led by Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant and Major General George G. Meade, took place between May 28 and 30, 1864. The battle was part of Grant's Overland Campaign. The core of the battlefield is located mainly to the north and northwest of the current project area. Modern development has obliterated much of the Totopotomoy Battlefield, especially around the location of the project area (Salmon 2001; ABPP 2009).

April 2017: Circa~ completed a metal-detecting survey of the project area. Circa~ staff did not notice any previous metal-detecting activities from relic hunters in the area. Using Fisher Model #1266-XB Deep Search and Mine-Wolf all-metal metal detectors, Circa~ archaeologists slowly walked along the project corridor overlapping from south to north and from west to east. As the archaeologists walked along the corridor, they slowly swung the head of the metal detector perpendicular with each transect being walked.

The metal-detecting survey was difficult due to the locations of metal car parts located on the ground surface, the power lines and towers, along the roads, and along the railroad tracks. In addition, although the survey was completed before the vegetation had leafed out, the grasses and shrubs were dense impeding the swing of the detector and making it difficult to keep the head of the machine close to the ground.

The survey resulted in the location of numerous cans and bottle tops along the edges of the roadways, iron cleats and rail spikes along the railroad tracks, and galvanized bolts and nuts along the edges of the power line easements. These finds date to the middle 20th century to present, and were not retained. No artifacts dating to the Civil War period were recovered.

September 2019: A metal-detecting survey was also completed of the area as it falls within the boundaries of three Civil War battlefields. Circa~ staff did not notice any previous metal-detecting activities from relic hunters in the area.

Using Mine-wolf and Fisher Model #1266-XB Deep Search all-metal metal detectors, Circa~ archaeologists slowly walked along and in between the shovel test lines at 25-foot intervals. As the archaeologists walked along the line, they slowly swung the head of the metal detector perpendicular with each transect being walked. Each time the metal detector alerted the archaeologist to the presence of a ground surface or sub-ground surface metallic object, a non-metallic pin flag was placed on the suspect location. After total transect completion, each suspect area and the ground surface immediately surrounding the suspect area were again metal detected for additional hits. Following the completion of this procedure, each suspect area was excavated using a round shovel and/or trowel and all soils were screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth until artifacts were recovered. All excavated soils and all areas surrounding the excavation were continually surveyed using the metal detector until the unit registered no alerts as to the presence of metallic artifacts at which point, at that location the metal-detector survey at that point was concluded. A GPS was used to record the hits, unless the artifact was modern.

In total, 22 artifacts were recovered from 19 metal-detecting hits. This material included two iron chain fragments, three metal oil cans fragments, and one iron machine part recovered either from the ground surface or within the first 0.15 feet of soil. This material is associated with the recent timber harvesting activities in 2018. The remaining material included four clear bottle glass necks with the aluminum lids

attached, one iron rebar fragment, and 11 iron wire fencing fragments. All artifacts were recovered from 0.15 to 0.47 feet below the ground surface and date to the 20th century.

Secondary Resource Information

Historic District Information

Historic District Name: *No Data*
Local Historic District Name: *No Data*
Historic District Significance: *No Data*

CRM Events

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: 2019-0204
Investigator: Dawn Muir
Organization/Company: Circa~ Cultural Resource Management, LLC
Photographic Media: Digital
Survey Date: 8/5/2019
Dhr Library Report Number: HN-153

Project Staff/Notes:

September 2019: In August and September of 2019, Circa~ Cultural Resource Management, LLC (Circa~) conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the Alcohol Beverage Control (ABC) Warehouse property in Hanover County, Virginia. The total project area, which encompasses approximately 40 acres, is bordered by rural residential land to the north, west, and south, and by Bell Creek Road to the east. Of this acreage, 29 acres will be impacted by development and 11 acres will remain as a buffer around the facility. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for archaeological and architectural resources is the approximately 29-acre developable project area. The ABC department plans to construct a warehouse in this location.

At Circa~, Carol D. Tyrer served as the Project Manager for the project. Dawn M. Muir, RPA, served as the Principal Investigator, Historian, and Architectural Historian for the project and completed the historic context and architectural survey. She was assisted in the field by Diana Johnson, Shayne Spears, Michael Foley, Mckenzie Kyger, and Matt Carr, Field Archaeologists. Dawn M. Muir and Carol D. Tyrer prepared the report. The successful completion of the Phase I survey for the proposed development was made possible by the contribution of many individuals. Jeff Fugate with H+M Architects/Engineers, Inc. ensured that project information and maps were always available for the study.

Project Bibliographic Information:

Darby O'Donnell
Phase I Cultural Resource Identification Survey of the ABC Warehouse Property, Hanover County, Virginia - November 20, 2019
Prepared By: Darby O'Donnell, LLC, Henrico, VA
DHR Project No. 2019-0204
DHR Report No. HN-153

Circa~
2019 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of ABC Warehouse Property, Hanover County, Virginia.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
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Blanton, Dennis B.
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1991 "Eastern Henrico Lateral Pipeline." Virginia Archaeologist 8(2).

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1757 A map of the most inhabited part of Virginia containing the whole province of Maryland with part of Pensilvania, New Jersey and North Carolina. Available online at <http://www.loc.gov/maps/collections>

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Surveyor's NR Criteria A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History
Recommendations:

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: No Data
Investigator: Dawn Muir-Frost
Organization/Company: Circa~ Cultural Resource Management, LLC
Photographic Media: Digital
Survey Date: 4/17/2017
Dhr Library Report Number: No Data

Project Staff/Notes:

April 2017: In the spring of 2017, Circa~ Cultural Resource Management, LLC (Circa~) conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the Pump Station No. 5 and Royal Glen Pump Station Sewer corridor in Hanover County, Virginia. The project area, which encompasses approximately 6.30 acres, is located along the bank of Totopotomoy Creek. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for archaeological and architectural resources is the approximately 6.30-acre project corridor.

At Circa~, Carol D. Tyrer served as Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the project and was assisted in the field by Charlie Rutledge, Eric Mai, Matt Carr, and McKenzie Kyger Field Archaeologists. Dawn M. Muir-Frost served as the Historian and Architectural Historian for the project and completed the historic context and architectural survey. McKenzie Kyger, Archaeological Lab Technician, assisted in the processing of artifacts. Dawn M. Muir-Frost and Carol D. Tyrer prepared the report. Carol D. Tyrer photographed the resources and Dawn M. Muir-Frost entered the information into the V-CRIS system.

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Phase I Cultural Resource Identification Survey of the ABC Warehouse Property, Hanover County, Virginia - November 20, 2019
Prepared By: Darby O'Donnell, LLC, Henrico, VA
DHR Project No. 2019-0204
DHR Report No. HN-153

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2019 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of ABC Warehouse Property, Hanover County, Virginia.

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Surveyor's NR Criteria A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History
Recommendations:

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: 2004-0390
Investigator: Jeroen van den Hurk
Organization/Company: Coastal Carolina Research
Photographic Media: Digital
Survey Date: 2/19/2016
Dhr Library Report Number: HN-126

Project Staff/Notes:

Jeroen van den Hurk, Susan E. Bamann, Taryn P. Ricciardelli
Cultural Resources Survey Route 360 (Mechanicsville Turnpike) and Lee-Davis Road Improvements, Hanover County, Virginia
April 2016
Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc.
(formerly Coastal Carolina Research/CCR, Inc.)
2004-0390
HN-126

Project Bibliographic Information:

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Phase I Cultural Resource Identification Survey of the ABC Warehouse Property, Hanover County, Virginia - November 20, 2019
Prepared By: Darby O'Donnell, LLC, Henrico, VA
DHR Project No. 2019-0204
DHR Report No. HN-153

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Surveyor's NR Criteria A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History
Recommendations:

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: No Data
Investigator: Laura Kline
Organization/Company: PAL
Photographic Media: Digital
Survey Date: 10/27/2014
Dhr Library Report Number: No Data
Project Staff/Notes:

Survey conducted in support of the Richmond National Battlefield Park Historic District NRHP nomination (043-0033).

Project Bibliographic Information:

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Phase I Cultural Resource Identification Survey of the ABC Warehouse Property, Hanover County, Virginia - November 20, 2019
Prepared By: Darby O'Donnell, LLC, Henrico, VA
DHR Project No. 2019-0204
DHR Report No. HN-153

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Surveyor's NR Criteria

A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History

Recommendations:

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: *No Data*

Investigator: Circa~

Organization/Company: Circa~ Cultural Resource Management, LLC

Photographic Media: Digital

Survey Date: 11/1/2011

Dhr Library Report Number: *No Data*

Project Staff/Notes:

November 2011: Circa~ conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the portion of the battlefield at Atlee Station Road and Cool Spring Road prior to intersection improvements. Dawn M. Frost and Carol D. Tyrer conducted the Phase I survey and Dawn M. Frost entered the information into the DSS system. No Civil War resources were identified within the project area. In addition, the project as proposed would remain close to the existing road. Taking this into account, the project area proposed should not adversely impact the battlefield. Therefore, Circa~ recommends no further survey work for this resource within the project area.

Surveyor's NR Criteria

A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History

Recommendations:

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: *No Data*

Investigator: Circa~

Organization/Company: Unknown (DSS)

Photographic Media: *No Data*

Survey Date: 9/1/2010

Dhr Library Report Number: HN-86

Project Staff/Notes:

September 2010: Circa~ conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the portion of the battlefields at Pole Green Road and Rural Point Road and Pole Green Road and Walnut Grove Road prior to intersection improvements. No Civil War resources were identified within the project area. In addition, the project as proposed would remain close to the existing road and would only add a small amount of new pavement and several new road signs, which would be considered reversible elements. Taking this into account, the project area proposed should not adversely impact the battlefield. Therefore, Circa~ recommends no further survey work for this resource within the project area.

Project Bibliographic Information:

Darby O'Donnell

Phase I Cultural Resource Identification Survey of the ABC Warehouse Property, Hanover County, Virginia - November 20, 2019

Prepared By: Darby O'Donnell, LLC, Henrico, VA

DHR Project No. 2019-0204

DHR Report No. HN-153

Circa~

2019 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of ABC Warehouse Property, Hanover County, Virginia.

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Surveyor's NR Criteria A - Associated with Broad Patterns of History
Recommendations:

Event Type: DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible

DHR ID: 042-5022
Staff Name: ABPP
Event Date: 1/24/2007
Staff Comment

Preliminary survey data from the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) indicates that this historic Civil War battlefield is likely eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and likely deserving of future preservation efforts. This survey information should be reassessed during future Section 106/NEPA compliance reviews.

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: CWSAC - VA057
Investigator: CWSAC
Organization/Company: Unknown (DSS)
Photographic Media: No Data
Survey Date: 1/1/1993
Dhr Library Report Number: HN-86
Project Staff/Notes:

Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Survey Form - no photos submitted - not dated or signed, but surveys occurred during the period between 1991 and 1993.

Project Bibliographic Information:

Darby O'Donnell
Phase I Cultural Resource Identification Survey of the ABC Warehouse Property, Hanover County, Virginia - November 20, 2019
Prepared By: Darby O'Donnell, LLC, Henrico, VA
DHR Project No. 2019-0204
DHR Report No. HN-153

Circa~
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Hanover County Related Lands

Site: Confederate Advance to Gaines' Mill – June 27, 1862

Location: The area over which the various Confederate columns advanced on their way to Gaines' Mill is in central Hanover County. The area is bounded by Beaver Dam Creek to the west, Cold Harbor to the east, the Chickahominy to the south, and Pole Green Road (Route 627) to the north.

Historical Significance: On the morning of June 27, 1862, the day following the Battle of Beaver Dam Creek, Union General Fitz John Porter's Fifth Corps fell back to a more defensible position atop Turkey Hill. Lee quickly formulated a plan to again bring his overwhelming numbers to bear against the isolated enemy corps. The Confederate commander mistakenly believed that Porter had taken up a new line of defense along Powhite Creek. Based upon this assumption, Lee organized an advance of his divisions with a plan to flank Porter out of his position.

Four Confederate columns followed nearly parallel roads eastward in pursuit. On the left, D.H. Hill's division moved out along the Old Church Road to Bethesda Church and then turned south toward Old Cold Harbor. Jackson's two divisions moved south from their encampment near Hundley's Corner, turning east at Walnut Grove Church. Ultimately they were to turn south again, also arriving at Old Cold Harbor. A.P. Hill was to move directly east to Walnut Grove Church and then turn south following the road past Gaines' Mill to New Cold Harbor. Longstreet, meanwhile, was to advance on the Confederate right, using farm roads paralleling the Chickahominy River. Longstreet and D.H. Hill met with little difficulty in accomplishing their tasks, but in the center, Jackson and A.P. Hill ran into a few problems.

The first encounter of the day occurred near Walnut Grove Church. There, as the heads of the two divisions converged, the confusion began. Richard Ewell, commanding the lead division of Jackson's column, halted when he saw Hill's division. Not knowing the identity of the distant force, Ewell began to prepare a battleline while his artillery lobbed a few shells at the column in his front. Fortunately for the Confederates, the identity of Hill's men was discovered before the action escalated. At Walnut Grove Church, Jackson, A.P. Hill and Lee briefly held a conference. This was the first junction between Jackson's Valley Army and the Army of Northern Virginia.

While Hill's men turned to the southeast, heading toward Gaines' Mill and New Cold Harbor, Jackson turned to the left, on a path for Old Cold Harbor. His march began well enough, but a short distance up the road the column turned to the south and began heading toward Gaines' Mill. As they neared the millpond, Jackson's men could distinctly hear the firing of A.P. Hill's troops to the front. Jackson sensed that something was wrong and inquired of his guide where it was that he was leading them. The response was that they were marching to Cold Harbor by the shortest route past Gaines' Mill. Jackson realized that this was a mistake and therefore was forced to turn his column around on the narrow woods road and retrace his steps. This error kept Jackson out of the fight for a few more hours. It was not until 3:30 p.m. that Ewell's division

arrived at Old Cold Harbor, while the remainder of Jackson's force was still on the march to the crossroads.

Lee had hoped that his converging columns would reach their destinations at approximately the same time, thus forcing Porter to abandon his line. As it turned out, Porter had not taken a north-south position along Powhite Creek, but was instead drawn up atop Turkey Hill with the Chickahominy behind him. The troubles encountered along the march kept Jackson's three divisions, as well as D.H. Hill's, from entering the fight until the late afternoon. Only at 7:00 p.m. was Lee able to launch a somewhat coordinated attack against Porter's lines, fracturing them and sending the Union troops running for the safety of the bridges across the river. Despite the handicaps encountered earlier in the day, R. E. Lee gained his first battlefield victory in the war.

Current Conditions: Most of the routes used by the various Confederate columns are still primary and secondary roads, frequently lined by commercial and residential development. Longstreet's line of march is nearly inaccessible, as the small farm roads have all but disappeared, and part of the route is nearly covered by residential developments.

Significant Views: Some striking vistas can be had at several places along the Confederate lines of march. The ½ mile stretch of dirt road now called Powhite Farm Drive is the only meaningful surviving chunk of Longstreet's route to the field. The presence of the adjacent Hogan House and open land improves the atmosphere still more. Two segments of Jackson's march route also enjoy an historic appearance. One is Melecole Lane, which covers some 300 yards between Sandy Valley Road and the modern "Gaines Mill" housing development. Its rutted dirt appearance nicely represents what Jackson's men saw during their march. Farther east, a stretch of farm lane just west of the junction of Sandy Valley Road and Beulah Church Road is part of the short-cut taken by Jackson and Hill during their approach to Old Cold Harbor.

Wartime Structures and Features:

1. Walnut Grove Baptist Church – Built in 1846, Walnut Grove Baptist Church began as a small one-room meeting house. It was there, on the morning of June 27, 1862, that A.P. Hill, R. E. Lee, and "Stonewall" Jackson conferred before the opening of the Battle of Gaines' Mill. Jackson's arrival there marked the literal connection between his forces and Lee's Army of Northern Virginia during the Seven Days Battles. The church was used numerous times as a hospital and it is reported that bloodstains are still visible on the floor under the carpet in the oldest section of the church. Over the years the small church has grown and undergone numerous additions and renovations.
2. Jackson's road to Gaines' Mill – Melecole Road apparently is all that remains of the wrong-turn taken by Jackson's column. Wartime maps show a farm lane leading into the northern end of Gaines' Millpond, and Melecole Road (a rutted dirt path) follows that course. The

modern "Gaines Mill" housing development has destroyed the southern tip of the road where it approached the millpond.

3. Gaines' Mill (site) – One of the most recognizable landmarks during the Seven Days Battles, Dr. William F. Gaines' gristmill was located along Powhite Creek approximately one mile west of New Cold Harbor. The advance brigade of A. P. Hill's division fought a sharp skirmish there with the 9th Massachusetts Infantry at the beginning of the battle. The mill withstood the fighting in 1862, but was burned by Philip Sheridan's Union cavalry in May 1864. The structure was rebuilt after the war and destroyed once again. Today the site is heavily overgrown and occupied by an abandoned white frame home.
4. Road to Beulah Church – The road used by the four combined divisions of D.H. Hill and Stonewall Jackson to get from the Walnut Grove Church Road to Beulah Church has changed somewhat. Modern Colt's Neck Road roughly follows a wartime trace south to modern Sandy Valley Road (Route 635) where a left turn continues along the wartime path for a short distance before reaching a small dirt road on the right. In the area of this small road a wartime trace headed south and then curved east into the road just north of Beulah Church. From there it is a short jaunt south to the Old Cold Harbor crossroads.
5. Edward Sydnor House – Also known as "Oakley Hill," the Edward Sydnor House is located ½ mile west of Walnut Grove Church along the Cold Harbor Road. On the morning of June 27, 1862, General A.P. Hill stopped at this house and was conferring with some his officers when Mrs. Sydnor emerged and admonished the general for riding his horse into her yard.
6. Walker Hogan House – More commonly known as "Selwyn," the Walker Hogan House served as Robert E. Lee's headquarters in the hours leading up to the Battle of Gaines' Mill.
7. Dr. William F. Gaines' House (site) – This large estate, known as "Powhite," was the home of Dr. William F. Gaines, one of the wealthiest landowners in Hanover County and the proprietor of the nearby gristmill from which the June 27, 1862, battle took its name. For almost an entire month prior to the Seven Days, Union troops occupied Dr. Gaines' property. On the morning of June 27, elements of Porter's Fifth Corps abandoned their camps here and moved back to Turkey Hill. The home does not survive, having been dismantled in the 1930's.

Original Terrain : In addition to the traces of original roads (detailed above in the "significant views" section), the landscape contours are intact and especially important at the sites of Gaines' Mill and the Gaines House.

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CONFEDERATE
ADVANCES TO
GAINES' MILL
JUNE 27, 1862

Map Legend

Water

Roads

LONGSTREET

D. H. HILL

JACKSON

A. P. HILL

