

ATTACHMENT 4

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT ADDENDUM, NORTH ANNA POWER STATION

OCTOBER 2001

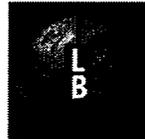
**ADDENDUM
TO THE CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT
NORTH ANNA POWER STATION**

Louisa County, Virginia

Prepared for:

**DOMINION RESOURCES, INC.
Innsbrook Technical Center
5000 Dominion Boulevard
Glen Allen, Virginia 23060
(804) 273-2170**

Prepared by:



**THE LOUIS BERGER GROUP, INC.
1001 East Broad Street, Suite LL40
Richmond, Virginia 23219
(804) 225-0348**

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I. INTRODUCTION

Subsequent to the initial cultural resource assessment of the North Anna Power Station and vicinity, Louisa County, Virginia, The Louis Berger Group, Inc. (Berger), in conjunction with Dominion Resources, Inc. (Dominion) staff, conducted a cemetery reconnaissance of the property on September 13, 2001. Berger staff included Todd M. Ahlman, Ph.D., Project Archaeologist, and Debra A. McClane, Project Architectural Historian. The Dominion staff consisted of Tony Banks and George D. O'Connell. Mr. O'Connell is the Reservoir Coordinator for the North Anna Power Station and has worked for Dominion since the initial stages of construction at the power station. His insight into the power station's landscape and memory of activities that occurred close to 30 years ago during construction of the plant were invaluable to locating the cemeteries. During the cemetery reconnaissance of the Study Area three cemeteries were identified within the area of the North Anna Power Station and two cemeteries were identified on the downriver side of the Lake Anna Dam (Figures 1a and 1b). During the cemetery reconnaissance, information was recorded on the physical characteristics and condition of each cemetery and black and white photographs were taken. This information was then entered onto Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) reconnaissance survey field forms and cemetery field forms (for those cemeteries with marked graves) and archaeological site inventory forms (for those cemeteries with unmarked graves). These forms have been submitted to VDHR for inclusion in the statewide historic resources inventory. Copies of the forms with accompanying photographs are located in Appendix A.

II. CEMETERY RECONNAISSANCE

CEMETERY 1

This cemetery is located in the area of the power station know as the Northwest Laydown Yard in a lightly wooded area. During construction of the North Anna Power Station, the laydown yard was used as a staging area for equipment and construction material. The general area was marked during construction activities and appears to have not been impacted by any of these activities. The reconnaissance identified 19 field stones comprising 8 headstones and 8 footstones and five shallow depressions oriented east-west for a total of 12 possible interments in three rows. The head and footstones are small, angular slabs of granite. Two large piles of larger granite cobbles are located to the south of the cemetery.

CEMETERY 2

This cemetery is located to the east of the North Anna Training Center in an area of secondary growth and is surrounded by recently planted pines. Dominion has marked the area as not to be disturbed because of the cemetery and an associated stone foundation and stone-lined well, which are probably the structural remains of Beech Hill. This is the family cemetery of the Collins family, who owned Beech Hill.

The cemetery is enclosed by a dry-laid stone wall that measures 10x13 meters (33x43 feet) with an opening on the south side. The graves are laid in two linear rows facing east-west, with four burials in each row. There are seven marked graves within the cemetery walls and two graves outside the cemetery wall on the west side. The monuments for the graves on the interior of the wall are built up with brick and have large flat stone slabs that have been engraved. There is one grave on the interior that does not have a monument marking it. The interments on the interior of the cemetery date to the mid-1800s and are all Collins family members. The grave markers on the exterior of the cemetery are of common form and are not notable for their artistic character. These interments date to the early twentieth century and are Garrett family members. The structural remains of Beech Hill include a stone foundation with concrete porch or foundation piers and a scatter of stone on the southern side and stone and concrete piers on the northern side. A stone lined cellar entrance is located on the eastern side of the building. There is a large pile of stone and brick off the eastern end of the house and a smaller pile off the northeastern corner. A small pile of hand-made brick is located approximately 10 meters (33 feet) of the northeast corner. The stone lined well is located approximately 17 meters to the east of the house. This well has a fence around its opening indicating that it is open.

CEMETERY 3

This cemetery is located immediately east of the Telecommunications Tower/Helo Pad in a lightly wooded area that is demarcated by a tall chain-link fence. The reconnaissance of the cemetery identified five headstones, one footstone, and five shallow depressions totaling a possible seven interments. There is at least one row of interments with a possibility of two additional rows.

CEMETERY 4

This cemetery, located in a lightly wooded area near the North Anna dam, is marked by a four wire fence placed around the cemetery during construction activities associated with the dam. The cemetery is covered by a 50x50 meter (165x165 feet) area of periwinkle but there are no extant grave markers. Two shallow depressions were noted toward the western end of the periwinkle; however, no definitive graves were identified.

CEMETERY 5

This cemetery is located on a high bluff overlooking the North Anna River on the downriver side of the Lake Anna Dam in a lightly wooded area at the edge of an agricultural field. A survey pin denoting Dominion property is located to the south of the cemetery. Two domestic/agricultural properties historically belonging to the Harris family adjoin the dam property on the southeast side of the woods. The cemetery is enclosed by a wire and post fence with a gate on the south side. The graves are laid in three rows. The western two rows each have three interments and the eastern row only has one interment. One grave was marked only by fieldstone head and foot stones while the other six graves are marked by engraved marble or limestone headstones. Most of these graves are also marked by footstones bearing the interee's initials. The interments range from 1896 through 1969. The grave markers in this cemetery are of common form and are not notable for their artistic character. The cemetery is notable as a Louisa County family cemetery that has been in continual use for over 100 years. The Harris family retains right-of-way to the cemetery.

TABLE 1

**HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES RECORDED
WITHIN STUDY AREA**

VDHR #	ADDRESS/LOCATION	DESCRIPTION
054-0020	Elk Creek Baptist Church/ North side of Rt. 652	1849, one-story classical revival brick church. Modern addition attached at rear corner.
054-0021	Ellerslie/East side of Rt. 614	1770, two-story, brick house, with later additions. Associated extant outbuildings.
054-0144	Laurel Hill/North side of Rt. 652.	ca. 1800, two-story, frame I-house, with later ell addition.
054-0145	Johnson House/North side of Rt 652.	May be the house identified as Longway by Chisholm & Lillie (1979) - Two-story frame house with hipped roof and portico, and a later brick addition connected by a frame breezeway.
054-0146	House/ Rt. 652	ca. 1890, two-story, frame I-house with hipped roof and ell addition
054-0147	Vaughan House/West side of Rt. 614	late 19 th -century, two-story, frame house with hipped roof
088-0133	Bel-air/	18 th -century two-story, frame house with gambrel roof and side shed additions.