

**DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT
PROPOSED STATION # 2 – FORK UNION FIRE STATION
5725 JAMES MADISON HIGHWAY
FORK UNION, VIRGINIA 23055**

**FEMA A.R.R.A. FIRE STATION CONSTRUCTION GRANTS
GRANT # EMW-2009-FC-05290R – FORK UNION, VIRGINIA**

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Disaster Background and Project Location

Fluvanna County, Virginia is located approximately 50 miles from the City of Richmond and 35 miles from the City of Charlottesville, and is near the geographic center of the state. The unincorporated community of Fork Union is one of Fluvanna County's primary population centers, with an estimated population of 1,470 people in 2009. Fork Union is situated at the southern end of the county near the confluence of the James and Rivanna Rivers. Fork Union is home to Fork Union Military Academy, a bank, motor lodge, post office, other businesses and residences, and several Fluvanna County municipal properties.

Recent property damage at the Fork Union Fire Station, and a compromised ability to deliver emergency response capabilities as a result of numerous storm events have created the need to seek funds made available through the American Recovery Reinvestment Act (PL 111-5) of 2009 provided by the Department of Homeland Security to fund the construction of and modification of fire stations.

The Fork Union Fire Department (Company 2), on tax parcel (51-A-42) located at 15608 W. River Road, Fork Union, VA 23055. (Figure 1) is the facility that has experienced repeated flood related damage and compromised preparedness as a result. Judy Creek, which flows less than 50 feet from the eastern and southern walls of the fire station building, is the watercourse responsible for the flooding problems. The frequency of the flooding, the location of the fire station within the floodplain, and the poor condition of the facility has resulted in the County of Fluvanna not pursuing flood mitigation for the current site. The county prefers to cease using the existing Fork Union facility as an active fire station; it will be retained as an auxiliary structure instead. The Fluvanna County Board of Supervisors has not made a decision on the future use of the building. However it is likely the structure will be used to store materials for the municipal water system serving Fork Union; materials that are not subject to water damage.

The county has requested to build a new facility on another county owned property approximately one mile to the northeast and has sought public assistance funds be applied to this alternate project. The proposed location of the new Fork Union Fire Station, tax parcel (51-A-129A), is a 90-acre county owned tract adjacent to an another county owned ten-acre parcel (Figure 1) on which the County Parks and Recreation Center is located, at 5725 James Madison Hwy, Fork Union, VA 23055.

1.2 Purpose and Need

The stated goals and objectives of the FEMA programs are to alleviate the negative consequences of natural disasters on infrastructure and to assist localities in the recovery from natural disasters. The purpose of the alternate project discussed in this Environmental Assessment (EA) is to relocate an existing county structure and infrastructure to an area outside of the Judy Creek floodplain. This project will eliminate the problems and damage associated with the regular flooding of the existing facility, by locating the new facility outside of the floodplain. The need for the project is also to provide a modern and efficient fire station for the southern portion of Fluvanna County. The new facility would eliminate future risk of flood damage and associated compromise of emergency response and financial losses. In addition to the previously stated need, the relocation of the facility will greatly reduce the risk of possible discharge of chemicals and fuel into Judy Creek and the Rivanna River watershed as a result of associated flood damage.

2.0 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

This section describes in detail Alternative 1 – No Action Alternative and Alternative 2 – the Proposed Alternative. Section 2.1 serves to dismiss the No Action Alternative and states the reasons why it is deemed infeasible and Section 2.2 describes the Proposed Alternative in detail.

2.1 Alternative 1 – No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative is for the county to continue utilization of the existing Fork Union Fire Station and to continue operations at its current location at 15608 W. River Road Fork Union, VA 23055. The existing fire station facility is located in an area along Judy Creek with a narrow floodplain. The area has not been categorized as a FEMA regulatory Floodplain; flooding, however occurs on a regular basis, roughly corresponding with the two-year storm event. Continuing development within the watershed, particularly upstream will only increase the frequency of the flood events at the existing fire station. Additionally, the existing mature hardwood forests of the area are rapidly being converted to open fields as part of the development, further exacerbating the flooding problem. The county intends to retain the existing facility for use as an unoccupied structure. The county is responsible for securing the existing facility currently and after it becomes unoccupied.

2.2 Action Alternative 2 – New Fork Union Fire Station (Proposed Alternative)

The proposed alternative is to construct a new county fire station, including stormwater management, geothermal cooling/heating system, and required onsite wastewater disposal system in Fork Union. The site is located outside of the Judy Creek floodplain in an upland area with no documented history of flooding problems. The property is currently owned by the county. The portion of the property on which the facility is to be constructed presently has no designated use and is undeveloped. (Figure 2) in Appendix A provides a conceptual site plan of this alternative.

The proposed site has been disturbed through lumbering and farming activities in the recent past. The vegetation of the site is composed primarily of Virginia Pine (*Pinus virginiana*), a fast growing species occasionally used in reforestation and silviculture. The regular pattern of the pine trees in the area of the proposed development is indicative of a man-made situation, although this cannot be substantiated. The other vegetation present is primarily Sweet Gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), various species of White Oak, and invasive exotics such as Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), and Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*). Aerial imagery of the area suggests that the area may have been reforested with Loblolly Pine (*Pinus taeda*), but this cannot be confirmed. Surrounding the proposed development site, mature eastern hardwoods are dominant. Based upon the conceptual site plan, it does not appear as though land-clearing operations will affect the hardwood-forested area to the northwest. An approximately 30-foot strip of land comprised of young Virginia Pine will also be retained and will provide a visual buffer from State Route 6/15.

The proposed structure will be a LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) certified building, modeled after a 2006 constructed fire station in nearby Palmyra Virginia, the Fluvanna County seat. The proposed fire station will be approximately 80' wide x 95' long and will be constructed of concrete masonry units (CMU's) with an architectural brick veneer. The structure will be built to accommodate three vehicle bays, a kitchen, day room, office, tool room, bunkroom, and several smaller utility rooms. Provisions to allow for future expansion will be included in the final architectural plans for the structure. The building will be designed to support a second floor level, thus minimizing the need to expand the footprint of the structure. The site will likely include a geothermal heat pump system, consisting of four bored wells within close proximity to the fire station building.

The proposed building layout is shown on (Figure 3) in Appendix A.

3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENTS AND POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

The following table summarizes the potential impacts analyzed for the major areas of concern in the following sections:

Section	Topic	Alternative 1 Impact	Alternative 2 Impact
3.1.1	Geology, Seismicity, and Soils	No	No
3.2.2	Floodplains	Potential Impacts	No
3.5.1	Environmental Justice	No	No
3.10.1	Wetlands	Potential Impacts	No
3.10.2	Endangered Species	No	No
3.11	Historic/Cultural Resources	No	No

3.1 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

3.1.1 Geology, Seismicity, and Soils

Executive Order 12699 requires that federal preparedness and mitigation activities include the development and promulgation of specifications, building standards, design criteria, and construction practices to achieve appropriate earthquake resistance for new structures, and directs federal agencies to incorporate cost-effective seismic safety measures in all new buildings that are constructed, leased, assisted, or regulated by the Federal Government.

The potential for earthquakes exists throughout the Commonwealth of Virginia. Historical and scientific data illustrate those areas of the commonwealth having an elevated seismic risk as a result of the likelihood of occurrence and the resulting ground motion. Most areas of the state are characterized as possessing a low to moderate level of seismicity and seismic hazard. The highest levels of seismicity are concentrated in the southwestern Appalachian mountain region and to a lesser extent, the central portion of the state.

(Alternatives 1 and 2)

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) Percent Peak Ground Acceleration (% PGA) Seismic Hazard Map (Figure 4) and the National Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program (NEHRP) maps used by the Commonwealth of Virginia in the formulation of the Virginia State Building Code (VSBC) were used to evaluate the % PGA for both alternative sites. The maps indicate % PGA values for Virginia with a (10% chance of being exceeded over 50 years. % PGA is a common earthquake measurement that demonstrates the geographic area affected, the probability of an earthquake of each given level of severity (10% chance in 50 years), and the strength of ground movement (severity) expressed in terms of percent of the acceleration force of gravity (%g).

A final assessment of the earthquake hazard indicates the locations of both alternatives are in an area of low to moderate hazard. To reduce the earthquake risk in Virginia, various seismic reduction measures are considered in seismic codes and regulations. During the project design phase, the building will be designed to meet the current seismic provisions of the Virginia State Building Code in Alternative 2.

(Alternative 2 Only)

The (NRCS) Natural Resource Conservation Service, Fluvanna County Soils Maps indicate that the Alternative 2 site consists of the following soil types within the project vicinity: (Ad) Appling fine sandy loam, undulating phase, (Ak) Appling sandy loam, undulating phase, and (Sa) Seneca fine sandy loam. The vast majority of the site area consists of (map unit Ad) classified soils (Figure 5). Ad soils are generally described as zero to six inches in depth; brown (10YR 5/3) sandy loam; weak medium granular structure; very friable; common medium pores: common fine roots; about ten percent angular quartz gravel; slightly acid; clear smooth boundary 5 to 12 inches thick. A soil study completed by John Hutcherson ASOE on January 1, 2010 contains more detail of the site conditions [See Appendix D]. The proposed project location is currently forested, with no agricultural land within proximity of the site; therefore, no impact to farmland is expected.

**3.2 Land Use
(Alternatives 1 and 2)**

The unincorporated rural community of Fork Union is located in the southern portion of Fluvanna County. It is surrounded by the unincorporated rural communities of Dixie to the northeast, Scottsville to the west, and Bremo Bluff to the south. Land in the area is used primarily for residential, agricultural, and limited commercial purposes. The Fork Union Military Academy occupies a large portion of the community of Fork Union, and is the economic center for the area.

3.2.1 Zoning

The Fluvanna County has adopted an internally crafted Comprehensive Plan in 2009. The unincorporated community of Fork Union has no governing body, and thus no authority to enact land use guidelines or regulations. All matters related to zoning and site plan review regulations are the responsibility of Fluvanna County. The county reviews all site plans and proposals of development. A zoning map (Figure 6) of the site area and surroundings was prepared for the area using the county (GIS) Geographical Information System. The land uses in the general vicinity of the proposed site are a conglomeration of residential, agricultural, small commercial and institutional facilities. Forested land in either pine plantation or natural re-growth constitutes a relatively large component of the existing undeveloped area.

Alternative 1 (No-Action)

The existing fire station facility site is located on the south side of State Route 6. This facility is situated within 1,000 feet of the intersection of State Routes 6 and 15. The zoning designation is (A-1) Agricultural. The adjacent parcels to the west are primarily (A-1) Agricultural designated, while the properties to the east are (R-1) Residential and (B-1) Business. Continued use of the site as a fire station will have no impact on zoning or planning designations on the subject parcel or surrounding properties.

Alternative 2

The designated zoning for the parcel (51-129A) on which Alternate 2 is proposed is classified as (I-1) Industrial. The adjacent county owned parcel (51-129) to the east, the location of the existing Parks and Recreation Center, is also designated with an (I-1) zoning. These two parcels collectively comprise 100 acres of mostly undeveloped forested land. All other adjacent parcels are currently zoned (A-1) Agricultural. Residential (R-1) and (R-2), along with Business (B-1), zones are encountered to the south along State Route 15/6 headed into Fork Union. The county currently has no plans to subdivide or to

further develop the parcel on which the proposed Alternative 2, fire station is proposed. The construction of the proposed facility will have no impact to the zoning or planning designations of the subject parcel or surrounding properties.

3.2.2 Floodplains

Executive Order (EO) 11988 requires federal agencies to take action to minimize occupancy and modification of the floodplain. Specifically, EO 11988 prohibits federal agencies from funding construction in the 100-year floodplain unless there are no practicable alternatives. FEMA's regulations for complying with EO 11988 are promulgated in 44CFR Part 9.

The County of Fluvanna participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The 2008 Flood Insurance Study for the County of Fluvanna and Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Community Panel # 51065C0175C were reviewed to determine the relationship of sites in the flood zones. (Figure 7) Notation regarding the lack of comprehensive flood hazard mapping from FEMA for all areas subject to flooding is as follows:

"This map is for use in administering the National Flood Insurance Program. It does not necessarily identify all areas subject to flooding, particularly from local drainage sources of small size."

Alternative 1 (No-Action)

The existing Fork Union Fire Station site is located directly adjacent to Judy Creek, a moderately sized watercourse with a narrow floodplain and intermittently constricted flow. The Route 6 Bridge, directly upstream from the existing Fork Union Fire Station, likely contributes to flooding problems experienced thus far. The Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Community Panel # 51065C0175C (Figure 7) does not indicate that the existing facility is located within a designated flood hazard area however, the numerous flood events experienced at the fire station, clearly indicate that this area does exist within a narrow un-mapped floodplain. The continued use of this facility could potentially discharge oil, gasoline, diesel fuel, salt, firefighting chemicals, and building maintenance chemicals into floodwaters when damage or flooding occurs.

Alternative 2

The proposed site development including the associated drain field, stormwater management basin, parking, and associated appurtenances will not be located within a floodplain area. The location of the proposed fire station is approximately 300 feet from the existing Parks and Recreation building which has never experienced flood conditions according to county staff. The fire station facility will be designed so that the finished floor elevation is 367.42' AMSL or higher, however no base flood elevation is indicated for the project location. This project will have no impact on floodplains.

3.3 Traffic Circulation and Parking Access

Alternative 1 (No-Action)

The Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) has estimated the 2009 traffic volume along this segment of State Route 6/15 James Madison Highway near the existing fire station site to be 4,800 AADT (Average Annual Daily Traffic). This count is a relatively low traffic volume for a road, which shares the Route 6 and Route 15 designation, effectively two roadways within a single-two lane facility. Land use in the immediate area is a combination of residential, commercial, and institutional (Fork Union Military Academy). The military academy is primarily a boarding only institution, which does not generate the high traffic volumes of day-use schools. The existing fire station site does not impact current traffic patterns nor does it encumber access for parking to any surrounding areas.

Alternative 2

VDOT has generated an estimated 2009 traffic volume count for this segment of State Route 6/15 at the approximate location of the proposed fire station to be 1,900 AADT. The Alternative 2 location is generally described as having a more rural setting than the existing fire station location. The driving distance between the existing fire station and the proposed facility location is approximately 1.2 miles. The proposed fire station location is to the northeast of the more densely populated area closer to the military academy, thus contributing to the lower traffic count. Aside from temporary increases in traffic resulting during the construction phase of the project due to the need to mobilize heavy equipment, deliver materials, and for the estimated 100 construction worker positions for the required trades. The addition of a turn lane is proposed to accommodate fire trucks. The bituminous concrete turn lane will be approximately 100-foot long x 12-foot wide. A 4-foot wide unpaved shoulder and 4-wide roadside drainage ditch are also proposed. The existing gravel entrance, which currently serves the Fluvanna County Parks and Recreation Center, will be modified and paved. This entrance will serve both facilities. The proposed project will not generate any long-term changes in traffic patterns, volumes, or create significant traffic safety concerns. The long-term permanent use of the proposed fire station will potentially house three fire engines and two or three personal and/or municipal vehicles. The proposed project will have little to no significant impact on the surrounding areas.

3.4 Public Health and Safety (Alternatives 1 and 2)

Neither Alternative 1 nor Alternative 2 present tangible public health and safety issues. Conversely, due to the close proximity of the existing fire station in the Judy Creek floodplain, the site could potentially discharge fuel and chemicals into the watercourse, negatively affecting Judy Creek and receiving waters. The proposed Alternative 2 facility site will be constructed above the closest base flood elevation and will include a stormwater management system that will control site drainage and treat runoff from impervious surfaces.

3.5 Socioeconomic Issues

3.5.1 Executive Order 12898 – Environmental Justice (Alternatives 1 and 2)

On February 11, 1994, Former President Clinton signed EO 12898, entitled Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and low-income populations. The EO directs federal agencies "to make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations in the United States..."

The Virginia Department of Transportation website includes Virginia state maps indicating potential Environmental Justice areas. The areas that the proposed and existing fire stations are located are quite close to one another, alleviating the potential for environmental injustice and the Fluvanna County map indicates no potential environmental justice situations in the Fork Union area.

Additionally, 2000 Census Data was reviewed for the project area. The proposed site is located in Census Block 3006. Both the proposed and existing sites are located in zip code 20355. In 2000, this zip code area had a total population of 1,148, with 24.9% minorities, and a median age of 41.4 years. The median family income of the area was \$34,688, with 16.9% of families living below the poverty level. The proposed and existing locations are 1.2 miles apart within the same community. Therefore, there will be no socioeconomic impacts associated with either alternative.

3.6 Air Quality (Alternatives 1 and 2)

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) establishes standards monitored by the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), which determine whether a region is a —air quality attainment area. Fluvanna County lies within a region that achieves the designation as an air quality attainment area. Those areas that do not achieve designation as an air quality attainment area are required to design a plan and to take steps to improve air quality. — (*Fluvanna County 2009 Comprehensive Plan*).

Fluvanna County is a constituent part of the Region 4 - Northeastern Virginia Intrastate Air Quality Control Region. In order for the Commonwealth to fulfill its obligations under the Clean Air Act, certain provisions of these regulations are required to be approved by the EPA as part of the State Implementation Plan and when approved those provisions are federally enforceable. Fluvanna County does not have ordinances in place to regulate impacts to air quality, as the county has not been identified as a municipality that fails to meet federal air quality standards. The proposed fire station facility is slated to receive a newer and more efficient air handling system including geo-thermal cooling/heating. These features will increase the air quality of the facility over what is currently available at the existing facility. The continued use of the existing facility (Alternative 1) will have a negative impact to air quality compared to the proposed fire station. The proposed project (Alternative 2) will not decrease the local air quality.

3.7 Noise

Fluvanna County has enacted a Noise Control Ordinance (15.1) to control noise and its deleterious effects however; section 15.1-7 exempts sounds associated with emergency operations. Sound generated in the performance of emergency operations includes, but is not limited to, audible signal devices, which are employed as warning or alarm signals in case of fire, collision, imminent danger or other emergency situations.

Alternative 1 (No Action)

The existing fire station site is located in an unincorporated community in a relatively densely populated portion of the area generally known as Fork Union. This no-action alternative will not create an increase in ambient noise levels resulting from emergency operations.

Alternative 2

The proposed fire station site is located on a parcel, which is removed from the core area of population by 1.2 miles. Aside from the Parks and Recreation Center and a residence to the east (parcel 51-239), the surrounding area is generally open pasture and forested land. The normal functional activities of the proposed fire station will not create local ambient noise levels that are substantially different from the existing noise levels, and emergency operations will have an impact on a reduced population with Alternative 2.

3.8 Public Services and Utilities

Both the existing fire station and the proposed site location are located in an area generally known to be the unincorporated community of Fork Union. The area, is reliant upon Fluvanna County for fire response (Fork Union Fire Company # 2), law enforcement (Fluvanna County Sheriff, Virginia State Police), and emergency services (Fork Union Rescue Squad). In the event of an incident that would render Fork Union Fire Company # 2 unable to respond, the fire and rescue capabilities of the

Palmyra Fire 1 and Palmyra Rescue located north of the County Seat of Palmyra will be called upon to render assistance. Other emergency squad response resources would also be called upon as needed.

Alternative 1 (No Action)

The existing fire station utilizes a municipal system for water supply, and an on-site wastewater disposal system. Stormwater drainage is overland flow to existing drainage features, and subsequently to Judy Creek where flooding occurs. Electric and telephone services are provided by the Central Virginia Electric Cooperative / Dominion Virginia Power and Sprint/United Telephone-Southeast, respectively. The existing highway garage and daily operations have no adverse impacts on public services or utilities.

Alternative 2

The proposed site will utilize the same existing municipal water system that runs along State Route 6/15. A new on-site wastewater disposal system will be constructed, with an identified secondary drain field location, as required by the Virginia department of Health. A stormwater basin is also proposed to manage run-off from impervious surfaces associated with the fire station, access drive, and parking areas. Proper drainage patterns will also be created with site grading. Electric and telephone service are to be provided by Central Virginia Electric Cooperative / Dominion Virginia Power and Sprint/United Telephone-Southeast, respectively. The proposed facility will not affect public services, as there will be no significant increase in the demand for those services. When the fire station is relocated to this site, the utility demand at the existing facility will be drastically reduced and most of the current demands will be transferred to the new location.

3.9 Water Resources / Water Quality

Alternative 1 (No Action)

The existing fire station facility is located within 50 feet of Judy Creek. Stormwater runoff follows existing drainage features and discharges directly to the creek. There is no stormwater management system in place to control or treat runoff before reaching Judy Creek.

Alternative 2

At this time, the proposed site drains generally to north and to the east through natural drainage features, which drain to an unnamed tributary of Judy Creek and then to Judy Creek along the rear property line. The proposed drainage system will include a permanent stormwater management system that will capture and treat runoff from all impervious surfaces.

The project will result in a land disturbance greater than one acre. Therefore, the VPDES Industrial Stormwater General Discharge Permit (VAR05) will be needed with a full Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan that includes water quality and water quantity controls.

The intent of the SWPPP is to minimize erosion and sedimentation associated with the construction activities, provide for treatment of stormwater runoff from the developed site and to maintain stormwater runoff rates from the post-developed site consistent with pre-development conditions.

The SWPPP will be crafted in accordance with the technical standards outlined in the VA DCR SWPPP – General Requirements and the Virginia Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook. Temporary impacts due to construction will therefore be minimized while a permanent treatment system for impervious surfaces will also be incorporated into the site design.

3.10 Biological Resources

3.10.1 Executive Order 11990 Wetlands

Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands, requires federal agencies to take action to minimize the loss of wetlands. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance process requires federal agencies to consider direct and indirect impacts to wetlands, which may result from federally financed actions.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory Maps (NWI) were reviewed (Figures 8 and 9). NWI maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery and are based on vegetation, visible hydrology, and geography. These maps provide reconnaissance level information on the type, location, and size of potential wetlands and deepwater areas. There are several NWI wetlands in the vicinity of both the proposed and the existing fire station sites.

Alternative 1 (No Action)

The existing fire station site sits on the bank of Judy Creek, a tributary of Cary Creek and the Rivanna River. NWI maps indicate that this portion of Judy Creek supports a 10.53 acre freshwater wetland, classified as PFO1A (Palustrine, Forested, Broad-Leaved Deciduous, Temporary Flooded.) The no-action alternative has the potential to affect the health of this jurisdictional wetland through continued untreated runoff into Judy Creek.

Alternative 2

There is a 0.29 acre NWI, PFO1A (Freshwater, Palustrine, Forested, Broad-Leaved Deciduous, Temporary Flooded) wetland area along with a pond which is classified as PUBHh (Palustrine Unconsolidated Bottom, Permanently Flooded, Diked/Impounded), on the south side of State Route 6/15 nearby that will not be impacted by this proposed project since it is upstream.

Wetlands delineation was also conducted, and subsequently a determination was made after a survey location that the wetlands are located on the adjacent parcel (TM 51-239). These wetlands will not be impacted in any way. The wetlands are generally associated with an unnamed tributary stream to Judy Creek, and are classified as PFO1A (Freshwater, Palustrine, Forested, Broad-Leaved Deciduous, Temporary Flooded.) The wetlands are not present within the area proposed for development of the Alternative 2 fire station. The fire station project will create no short-term or long-term impacts to the wetlands or Waters of the United States (WoUS) through the use of stormwater management, and erosion and sediment control practices.

3.10.2 Threatened and Endangered Species (Alternatives 2 Only)

In accordance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, the project area was evaluated for the potential occurrences of federally threatened and endangered species. The ESA requires any federal agency that funds, authorizes, or carries out an action to ensure that its action is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered or threatened species (including plant species) or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitats.

The Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (VDGIF) provide a faunal geographic review service for the recorded presence of animals including threatened and endangered species. The listing indicates the presence of 357 known or likely species ordered by Status Concern for

Conservation within a 3-mile radius of the proposed site. Of those 357, 26 species of conservation concern were identified. One Federal and State Endangered Species, the James Spiny mussel (*Pleurobema collina*) and six state and or threatened species were identified. The state threatened species include the Upland Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*), Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), Green Floater (*Lasmigona subviridis*), Atlantic Pigtoe (*Fusconaia masoni*), and migrant Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus migans*).

The James Spiny mussel is, as the name implies, a freshwater mollusk. The proposed development will have no impact on waters in which this species is capable of living since none are evident at or near either site. Strict sediment and erosion control measures will be followed, thus further reducing the potential for adversely affecting suitable habitat. The same situation can be applied to the other threatened mussels, the Green Floater and the Atlantic Pigtoe. The lack of foraging habitat for the Bald Eagle would preclude the proposed fire station site from being more than a stopover location. The thick even-aged Loblolly pine of the proposed fire station site is not likely to provide attractive foraging habitat for either Loggerhead Shrike species or the Upland Sandpiper either.

The DCR – Natural Heritage Division maintains databases for the presence of threatened and endangered species of plants and rare or significant natural communities throughout the State of Virginia. A determination of the existence of these organisms and natural communities within the proposed project area may be forthcoming upon DCR review and comment.

3.11 Cultural Resources

Cultural resources include archeological or cultural sites, standing structures, and other historic properties considered to be eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) mandates that federal agencies consider the impact of their undertaking on historic properties within the project's area of potential effect (APE). If adverse effects on historic, archeological, or cultural properties are identified, then agencies must attempt to avoid, minimize, or mitigate these impacts to resources considered important in our nation's history.

A Detailed Archives Search was conducted by the (VDHR) Virginia Department of Historic Resources. The search focuses on identified resources within a one-half mile radius of the project area. A copy of this research material is included in Appendix A of this report.

3.11.1 Historic Properties

The State and National Historic Register have designated 14 (Figure 10) sites throughout Fluvanna County; however, there have been no sites designated within the Fork Union area. The lack of designated properties in Fork Union does not necessarily indicate that there are no properties that would qualify for historic designation.

Alternative 1 (No Action)

The existing fire station is located within the (Figure 11) Fork Union Military Academy Historic District (DHR ID - 032-5020). It is also located to the south of the Captain Sned Homestead / Rose Hill (DHR ID – 032-0224), and the Careby Hall House to the southeast (DHR ID – 032-0300). As this facility is an existing use, it will create no new impacts to the historic properties or the Fork Union Military Academy Historic District.

Alternative 2

The proposed fire station site (Figure 12) is located on a 90-acre county owned property adjacent to the 10-acre property on which the Fork Union Parks and Recreation Community Center is located. This Community Center building was constructed as The Fork Union School in 1941 (DHR ID – 032-0295). This structure was catalogued by the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks in June of 1986. This former school of Flemish variant design has not received a historic landmark designation.

Two additional architectural resources have been identified to the west of the project area. The privately owned two-story Galt-Cobb-Snead House (DHR ID – 032-0339) was constructed of wood and brick between 1830 and 1860. This resource has not been formally evaluated by DHR, thus additional information is lacking. The Holmhead Post Office was constructed approximately in the year 1800 of wood and brick. The structure was reported to have been pivoted in the 1930's and now faces the roadway. This home also in private ownership, is an example of Early National Period architecture and is indicative of settlement patterns of the 19th century. The proposed fire station will be screened with existing natural evergreen vegetation from State Route 6/15 and adjacent properties and the proposed fire station will have no impact on historic properties.

3.11.2 Archeological Resources

(Alternative 2 Only)

The Detailed Archives Search of Virginia Department of Historic Resources records have revealed no prehistoric sites within one-half mile of the proposed Alternate 2 project area. During a site investigation walk of the 90-acre property on which the proposed fire station is to be located, an historic burial site was encountered. This archeological feature (Figure 2) is located approximately 410 feet to the northwest of the proposed fire station location. A *Reconnaissance Level Survey and Documentation* study was prepared by Rivanna Archaeological Services, in September 2010 and is included as (Appendix G) of this report. There will be no disturbance to this area; the site will be clearly marked with signs and blaze orange plastic fencing. It will be avoided during construction activities and for future planning efforts. A pre-construction meeting will be held prior to the start of construction. Project conditions and avoidance techniques will be made apparent to all contractors involved in both verbal and written form in English and Spanish. No areas of archaeological interest were encountered within the proposed area of disturbance for the Alternative 2 Fork Union Fire Station.

Further archeological research (Figure 12) indicates an additional resource (DHR ID – 044FV-0133), located on tax parcel 52-10-1A. This property and others in the area have a long history as gold mining operations. The recorded plat of the property (Figure 13) further substantiates this fact. This property is currently open field and early successional forest regrowth. The property was actively mined starting in 1838, yielding small amounts of gold. The proposed fire station will have no impact on this former mining area, which is several thousand feet away to the northeast.

3.12 Cumulative Impacts

There are no cumulative impacts for any given resource.

3.13 Coordination and Permits

Alternative 1 (No Action)

This no Action Alternative currently requires no federal, state, or local permits. The county is responsible for securing the property upon its deactivation as a fire station and for determining its future use.

Alternative 2

The county and their general contractor for the project are responsible for securing permits for this project. A county building permit covering all trades and an occupancy permit will be secured through the Fluvanna County Building Inspection Office. Site Plan Approval will also be required, and will be administered by the Fluvanna County Department of Planning and Zoning. A SWPPP and VPDES Industrial Stormwater General Discharge Permit (VAR05) are required by the Commonwealth of Virginia and are administered and permitted through the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation.

4.0 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

A draft Environmental Assessment (EA) Report was coordinated with the local community by the County of Fluvanna. A 15-day public review and comment period will be advertised by the county via public notice in the Fluvanna Review Newspaper, a local newspaper of Fluvanna County. A hard copy of the Environmental Assessment will be made available at the County of Fluvanna Administration Building, 132 Main St. Palmyra, Virginia 22963, for review. The project was widely publicized through local media outlets. It has thus far received positive response. The draft EA was circulated to various state agencies (indicated below), and later coordinated with FEMA.

In accordance with the NEPA, this EA will be made available for an additional 15-day public review and comment period. This EA reflects the evaluation and assessment of the Federal government, the decision-maker for the federal action. A public notice of document availability will be advertised in The Fluvanna Review. A copy of the EA will also be available at the County of Fluvanna Administration Building, 132 Main St. Palmyra, Virginia 22963, for review. An electronic copy of the EA will be available at: <http://www.fema.gov/plan/ehp/envdocuments/ea-region3.shtm>. Written comments can be faxed to A. Morton Thomas & Associates at (804) 276-6233 or emailed to jfarrell@amtengineering.com or kate.mcmanus@dhs.gov, Regional Environmental and Historic Preservation Officer, FEMA Region III, Mitigation Division.

If no substantive comments are received, from the public and/or agency reviewers the EA will be adopted as final and a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) will be issued by FEMA. If substantive comments are received, FEMA will evaluate and address comments as part of Final Environmental Assessment documentation.

5.0 AGENCY COORDINATION

Copies of the EA (electronic or hard copy) have been sent to:

- **Fluvanna County**
P.O. Box 540
Palmyra, Virginia 22963
(434) 591-1910

- **Virginia Department of Environmental Quality**
- **Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries**
- **Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation**
- **Virginia Department of Health**
- **Virginia Department of Historic Resources**
- **Virginia Department of Forestry**
- **Virginia Department of Transportation**
- **Virginia Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy**
- **Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission**

- **Kate McManus**
Regional Environmental Officer
FEMA Region III
615 Chestnut Street, 6th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19106

215 931-5510
215 931 5501 fax
kate.mcmanus@dhs.gov

6.0 AGENCY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
Street address: 629 East Main Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219
Mailing address: P.O. Box 1105, Richmond, Virginia 23218
TDD (804) 698-4021
www.deq.virginia.gov

Douglas W. Domenech
Secretary of Natural Resources

David K. Paylor
Director
(804) 698-4000
1-800-592-5482

October 26, 2010

Ms. Kate McManus
FEMA Region III
615 Chestnut Street, 6th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19106

Ms. Patricia A. Groot
County of Fluvanna
132 Main Street
P.O. Box 540
Palmyra VA 22963

RE: Draft Environmental Assessment: Fork Union Fire Station (DEQ 10-139F)

Dear Ms. McManus and Ms. Groot:

The Commonwealth of Virginia has completed its review of the above-referenced environmental assessment (EA). The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is responsible for coordinating Virginia's review of federal environmental documents prepared pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act and responding to appropriate federal officials on behalf of the Commonwealth. The following agencies joined in this review:

- Department of Environmental Quality
Department of Game and Inland Fisheries
Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Department of Conservation and Recreation
Department of Health
Department of Historic Resources
Department of Forestry
Department of Transportation
Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy

The Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission and Fluvanna County also were invited to comment.

Draft EA: Fork Union Fire Station, FEMA
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PROPOSED FEDERAL ACTION

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is supplying funds to Fluvanna County for the construction of a new fire station and submitted an EA for review. The proposed project will disturb more than an acre of land and will include the removal of trees. The proposed building will be 80 feet wide by 95 feet long and will be constructed of concrete masonry units with an architectural brick veneer. It will include three vehicle bays, a kitchen, day room, office, tool room, bunkroom and several utility rooms. The fire station will most likely have a geothermal cooling and heating system as well as an onsite wastewater disposal system. The EA considers Alternative 1, the no-action alternative, and Alternative 2, the preferred alternative, which is described above.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA COMMENTS

1. Erosion and Sediment Control, and Stormwater Management. The EA (page 10) indicates that erosion prevention and stormwater control methods will be implemented.

1(a) Agency Jurisdiction. The Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) Division of Soil and Water Conservation (DSWC) administers the Virginia Erosion and Sediment Control Law and Regulations and the Virginia Stormwater Management Law and Regulations,

1(b) Erosion and Sediment Control. According to DCR DSWC, if the project involves a land-disturbing activity of equal to or greater than 10,000 square feet, the property owner is responsible for submitting a project-specific erosion and sediment control (ESC) plan to the local government for review and approval pursuant to the local ESC requirements. Depending on local requirements, the area of land-disturbance requiring an ESC plan may be less. The ESC plan must be approved by the locality prior to any land-disturbing activity at the project site. All regulated land-disturbing activities associated with the project, including on- and off-site access roads, staging areas, borrow areas, stockpiles and soil intentionally transported from the project, must be covered by the project-specific ESC plan. Local ESC program requirements must be requested through the local government.

1(c) Stormwater Management. Depending on local requirements, a stormwater management plan may be required. Local stormwater management program requirements must be requested through the local government.

1(d) Virginia Stormwater Management Program General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities. According to the DCR DSWC, the operator or owner of construction activities involving land-disturbing activities equal to or greater than 1 acre are required to register for coverage under the General Permit for Discharges of Stormwater from Construction Activities and develop a project-specific stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP). Construction activities requiring registration also includes the land-disturbance of less than one acre of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan of

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3. Solid and Hazardous Wastes and Hazardous Materials.

3(a) Agency Jurisdiction. Solid and hazardous wastes in Virginia are regulated by DEQ, the Virginia Waste Management Board and EPA. They administer programs created by the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act, commonly called Superfund, and the Virginia Waste Management Act. DEQ administers regulations established by the Virginia Waste Management Board and reviews permit applications for completeness and conformance with facility standards and financial assurance requirements. All Virginia localities are required, under the Solid Waste Management Planning Regulations, to identify the strategies they will follow on the management of their solid wastes to include items such as facility siting, long-term (20-year) use, and alternative programs such as materials recycling and composting.

3(b) Data File and Database Search. The DEQ Waste Division states that solid and hazardous waste issues were not addressed in the EA. The EA did not include a search of waste-related databases. The Waste Division conducted a cursory review of its data files, including a Geographic Information System (GIS) database search, but did not identify any waste sites that would impact or be impacted by the proposed construction.

3(c) Agency Recommendations. DEQ encourages all projects and facilities to implement pollution prevention principles, including:

- o the reduction, reuse and recycling of all solid wastes generated; and
- o the minimization and proper handling of generated hazardous wastes.

3(d) Agency Requirement. Test and dispose of any soil that is suspected of contamination or solid wastes that are generated during demolition activities in accordance with applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations.

4. Natural Heritage Resources. The EA (page 12) indicates that significant habitat for protected species will not be affected.

4(a) Agency Jurisdiction. The mission of DCR is to conserve Virginia's natural and recreational resources. The DCR Division of Natural Heritage's (DNH) mission is conserving Virginia's biodiversity through inventory, protection and stewardship. The Virginia Natural Area Preserves Act, 10.1-209 through 217 of the Code of Virginia, was passed in 1989 and codified DCR's powers and duties related to statewide biological inventory: maintaining a statewide database for conservation planning and project review, land protection for the conservation of biodiversity, and the protection and ecological management of natural heritage resources (the habitats of rare, threatened and endangered species, significant natural communities, geologic sites, and other natural features).

4(b) Agency Finding. DCR states that according to the information currently in its files, the Rivanna River, which has been designated by the Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (DGIF) as a Threatened and Endangered Species Water, is downstream of

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the project site. The species associated with this Threatened and Endangered Species Water is the Atlantic pigtoe (*Fusconaia masoni*, G2/S2/SOC/LT).

4(c) State Natural Area Preserves. DCR's files do not indicate the presence of any State Natural Area Preserves under the agency's jurisdiction in the project vicinity.

4(d) Threatened and Endangered Plant and Insect Species. Under a Memorandum of Agreement established between the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (VDACS) and DCR, DCR has the authority to report for VDACS on state-listed plant and insect species.

- DCR states that the current activity will not affect any documented state-listed plants or insects.
- VDACS states that based on available information, no threatened or endangered plant and insect species are documented in the vicinity of the project area. At this time, VDACS does not anticipate that this project will have significant adverse effects as it relates to VDACS' responsibilities for the protection of listed plant and insect species.

4(e) Agency Recommendation. Since new and updated information is continually added to the Biotics Data System, contact DCR DNH at (804) 786-7951 if a significant amount of time passes before the project is implemented.

5. Wildlife Resources. The EA (page 12) indicates that protected species will not be negatively affected by the proposed project.

5(a) Agency Jurisdiction. DGIF, as the Commonwealth's wildlife and freshwater fish management agency, exercises enforcement and regulatory jurisdiction over wildlife and freshwater fish, including state or federally listed endangered or threatened species, but excluding listed insects (Virginia Code Title 29.1). DGIF is a consulting agency under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. sections 661 *et seq.*) and provides environmental analysis of projects or permit applications coordinated through DEQ and several other state and federal agencies. DGIF determines likely impacts upon fish and wildlife resources and habitat, and recommends appropriate measures to avoid, reduce or compensate for those impacts.

5(b) Agency Findings. According to DGIF's records, the Rivanna River has been designated a Threatened and Endangered Species Water due to the presence of the state-listed threatened green floater and state-listed threatened Atlantic pigtoe. In addition, this river is designated an Anadromous Fish Use Area. Based on the scope and location of the proposed work, DGIF does not anticipate it to result in adverse impacts upon this resource.

5(c) Agency Comment. DGIF supports the use of Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) building techniques for the proposed facility.

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5(d) Agency Recommendations. To minimize overall impacts to wildlife and natural resources, DGIF offers the following comments about development activities:

- Avoid and minimize impacts to undisturbed forest, wetlands, and streams to the fullest extent practicable.
- Maintain undisturbed naturally vegetated buffers of at least 100 feet in width around all on-site wetlands and on both sides of all perennial and intermittent streams.
- Maintain wooded lots to the fullest extent possible.
- Design stormwater controls to replicate and maintain the hydrographic condition of the site prior to the change in landscape. This should include, but not be limited to, utilizing bioretention areas, and minimizing the use of curb and gutter in favor of grassed swales. Bioretention areas (also called rain gardens) and grass swales are components of low impact development. They are designed to capture stormwater runoff as close to the source as possible and allow it to slowly infiltrate into the surrounding soil. They benefit natural resources by filtering pollutants and decreasing downstream runoff volumes.
- Adhere to a time-of-year restriction from March 15 through August 15 of any year for all tree removal and ground-clearing activities to protect nesting resident and migratory songbirds.
- Adhere to erosion and sediment controls during ground disturbance.

Contact DGIF (Amy Ewing at 804-367-2211) for additional information on these comments.

6. Historic Architectural Resources. The EA (page 13) states that the proposed project area contains a historic burial site, discovered during a field investigation, and it will not be disturbed during the construction of the building.

6(a) Agency Jurisdiction. The Department of Historic Resources (DHR) conducts reviews of projects to determine their effect on historic structures or cultural resources under its jurisdiction. DHR, as the designated State's Historic Preservation Office, ensures that federal actions comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulation at 36 CFR Part 800. The preservation act requires federal agencies to consider the effects of federal projects on properties that are listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Section 106 also applies if there are any federal involvements, such as licenses, permits, approvals or funding. DHR also provides comments to DEQ through the state environmental impact report review process.

6(b) Agency Comments. DHR states that FEMA has already initiated consultation with DHR on this project pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and its implementing regulation 36 CFR Part 800. On September 24, 2010, DHR received the project materials, including a Phase I archaeological survey. Unfortunately, the survey did not meet the National Park Service or DHR survey

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guidelines. DHR reported this to FEMA and expects FEMA will continue to consult with DHR.

6(c) Requirement. FEMA must ensure compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR 800.

7. Transportation Impacts. According to the EA (page 8), the proposed project will not cause long-term changes in traffic patterns.

7(a) Agency Jurisdiction. The Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) provides comments pertaining to potential impacts to existing and future transportation systems.

7(b) Agency Comments. VDOT states that the EA indicates there would be some minor impact to traffic during the construction phase of the new facility, but it did not give any details regarding how those impacts would be handled. These details must be addressed as part of the site plan development process. The EA did not identify any long-term impacts.

Contact the VDOT Culpeper District Office (Charles Proctor at 540-829-7558) for additional information.

8. Forest Resources. The EA (page 4) indicates that the site is covered with trees.

8(a) Agency Jurisdiction. The mission of the Virginia Department of Forestry (DOF) is to protect and develop healthy, sustainable forest resources for Virginians. DOF was established in 1914 to prevent and suppress forest fires and reforest bare lands. Since the Department's inception, it has grown and evolved to encompass other protection and management duties including: protecting Virginia's forests from wildfire, protecting Virginia's waters, managing and conserving Virginia's forests, managing state-owned lands and nurseries, and managing regulated incentive programs for forest landowners.

8(b) Agency Finding. The DOF finds no significant impact to the forest resources of the Commonwealth for this project.

8(c) Recommendations. In general, the DOF recommends that, to the extent feasible, trees should be left in groupings or clusters to provide aesthetic and environmental benefits, as well as reducing costs associated with maintaining open space. The following measures are recommended during construction to protect trees not slated for removal:

- Trees not slated for removal should be protected from the effects of future construction activities. These trees should be marked and fenced at least to the drip line or the end of the root system, whichever extends farther from the stem. Marking should be done with highly visible ribbon so that equipment operators see the protected areas easily.

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- Parking and stacking of heavy equipment and construction materials near trees can damage root systems by compacting the soil. Soil compaction, from weight or vibration, affects root growth, water and nutrient uptake, and gas exchange. The protection measures suggested above should be used for parking and stacking as well as for moving of equipment and materials. If parking and stacking are unavoidable, the contractors should use temporary crossing bridges or mats to minimize soil compaction and mechanical injury to plants.
- Any stockpiling of soil should take place away from trees. Piling soil at a tree stem can kill the root system of the tree. Soil stockpiles should be covered, as well, to prevent soil erosion and fugitive dust.

Questions concerning the protection of trees and forest resources may be addressed to DOF (Todd Groh, Assistant Director of the DOF Forest Resource Management Division, at 434-220-9044 or at Todd.Groh@dof.virginia.gov).

9. Water Sources and Sewerage Regulations. The EA (page 10) states that the existing municipal water system will be utilized. A septic system will be installed.

9(a) Agency Jurisdiction. The Virginia Department of Health (VDH) ODW reviews projects for the potential to impact public drinking water sources (groundwater wells, springs and surface water intakes). VDH also has authority for non-discharging systems such as septic tanks and drain fields.

9(b) Agency Findings. VDH ODW states that there are minimal potential impacts to public drinking water sources due to this project. No groundwater wells are within a 1-mile radius of the project site. No surface water intakes are located within a 5-mile radius of the project site. The project does not fall within Zone 1 (up to 5 miles into the watershed). The project falls within Zone 2 (greater than 5 miles into the watershed) of the James River Correctional Center's James River intake.

9(c) Agency Recommendations.

- Implement best management practices on the project site including erosion and sediment controls as well as spill prevention controls and countermeasures.
- Contact the local VDH district (434-972-6219) to ensure compliance with local septic system regulations.

9(d) Requirement. Potential impacts to public water distribution systems or sanitary sewage collection systems must be verified by the local utility.

9(e) Waterworks Operation Regulations. Installation of new water lines and appurtenances must comply with the Commonwealth's Waterworks Regulations. The VDH Office of Drinking Water (540-463-7136) administers both federal and state laws governing waterworks operation.

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9(f) Water Conservation Recommendations. DEQ recommends that to the extent practicable, the responsible party consider the following water conservation measures:

- Grounds should be landscaped with hardy native plant species to conserve water as well as minimize the need to use fertilizers and pesticides.
- Convert turf to low water-use landscaping such as drought resistant grass, plants, shrubs and trees.
- Consider installing low flow restrictors/aerators to faucets.
- Improve irrigation practices by:
 - upgrading sprinkler clock; watering at night, if possible, to reduce evapotranspiration (lawns need only 1 inch of water per week and do not need to be watered daily; over watering causes 85 percent of turf problems);
 - installing a rain shutoff device; and
 - collecting rainwater with a rain bucket or cistern system with drip lines.
- Check for and repair leaks (toilets and faucets) during regular routine maintenance activities.

10. Local and Regional Comments. Fluvanna County and the Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission did not respond to DEQ's request for comments.

REGULATORY AND COORDINATION NEEDS

1. Erosion and Sediment Control, and Stormwater Management.

1(a) Erosion and Sediment Control. If this project will disturb equal to or greater than 10,000 square feet, the property owner must submit a project-specific erosion and sediment control plan to the local government. Depending on local requirements the area of land-disturbance requiring an ESC plan may be less. Local ESC program requirements must be requested through the local government (Reference: Virginia Erosion and Sediment Control Law §10.1-563; Virginia Erosion and Sediment Control Regulations §4VAC50-30-30, §4VAC50-30-40).

1(b) Stormwater Management. Depending on local requirements, a stormwater management plan may be required. Local stormwater management program requirements must be requested through the local government (Reference: Virginia Stormwater Management Act §10.1-603.3; Virginia Stormwater Management Permit Regulations §4VAC50-60-110).

1(c) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities. For projects involving land-disturbing activities equal to or greater than 1 acre, the owner or operator of construction activities are required to apply for registration coverage under the General Permit for Discharges of Stormwater from Construction Activities and develop a project-specific stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP

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must address water quality and quantity in accordance with the Virginia Stormwater Management Program (VSMP) Permit Regulations. Specific questions regarding the Stormwater Management Program requirements should be directed to Holly Sepety with DCR at (804) 225-2613 (Reference: Virginia Stormwater Management Law §10.1-603.1 *et seq.*; VSMP Permit Regulations §4VAC-50 *et seq.*).

2. Air Quality Regulation. According to the DEQ Air Division, the following regulations may apply during project operation:

- 9VAC5-50-60 *et seq.* of the regulations governing fugitive dust.
- 9VAC5-130 *et seq.* of the regulations governing open burning.

For information on any local requirements pertaining to open burning, contact local officials.

Also, permits may be required for any boilers or fuel-burning equipment installed at the development. Prior to construction and operation, contact the DEQ Valley Regional Office (Janardan Pandey at 540-574-7817) for a permitting determination.

3. Solid and Hazardous Wastes. All solid waste, hazardous waste and hazardous materials must be managed in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local environmental regulations. Some of the state laws and regulations that may apply are:

- Virginia Waste Management Act (Code of Virginia Section 10.1-1400 *et seq.*);
- Virginia Hazardous Waste Management Regulations (VHWMR) (9VAC20-60);
- Virginia Solid Waste Management Regulations (VSWMR) (9VAC20-80);
- Virginia Vegetative Waste Management Regulations (9VAC20-101 *et seq.*); and
- Virginia Regulations for the Transportation of Hazardous Materials (9VAC20-110).

Some of the federal laws and regulations that may apply are:

- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (42 U.S.C. Section 6901 *et seq.*, and the applicable regulations contained in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations); and
- U.S. Department of Transportation Rules for Transportation of Hazardous materials (49 Code of Federal Regulations Part 107).

4. Natural Heritage Resources. Contact the DCR DNH at (804) 786-7951 for an update on natural heritage information if a significant amount of time passes before it is utilized.

5. Historic Resources. Continue coordination with DHR (Marc Holma at 804-367-2323, 114) to ensure compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic and Preservation Act.

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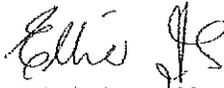
6. Septic System Regulations. Contact the local VDH district (434-972-6219) to ensure compliance with local septic system regulations.

7. Waterworks Operation Regulations. Installation of new water lines and appurtenances must comply with the Commonwealth's Waterworks Regulations. The VDH Office of Drinking Water (540-463-7136) administers both federal and state laws governing waterworks operation.

CONCLUSION

The Commonwealth has no objection to the preferred alternative provided that all applicable state, federal and local laws and regulations are followed. Thank you for the opportunity to review the EA. Detailed comments of reviewing agencies are attached for your review. Please contact me at (804) 698-4325 or Julia Wellman at (804) 698-4326 for clarification of these comments.

Sincerely,



Ellie L. Irons, Manager
Office of Environmental Impact Review

Enclosures

cc: Stephen W. Williams, Thomas Jefferson PDC
Frank Pleva, Fluvanna County
Roger Kirchen, DHR

ec: Amy Ewing, DGIF
Robbie Rhur, DCR
Barry Matthews, VDH
Paul Kohler, DEQ ORP
Kotur S. Narasimhan, DEQ OADA
Greg Clark, DEQ VRO
Melanie Allen, VDOT
Todd Groh, DOF
David Spears, DMME

7.0 REFERENCES

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Assessment (3 / 31 / 2004)

Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR)
Archival Research (7 / 26 / 2010)

Patricia Groot, Fluvanna County Grants Administrator
Interview (6 / 28 / 2010)

Mike Brent, Fluvanna County Fire Chief
Email Interview (7 / 26 / 2010)

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Resource Record Details.
<http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=3249>

County of Fluvanna GIS
<http://www.onlinegis.net/VaFluvanna/>

U.S. Census Bureau (USCB). 2000.
<http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet>

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/>.

Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries
<http://www.dgif.virginia.gov/gis/>

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation
http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/natural_heritage/index.shtml

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) – National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)
<http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/>

National Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program (NEHRP)
<http://www.nehrp.gov/>

National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)
<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/HomePage.htm>

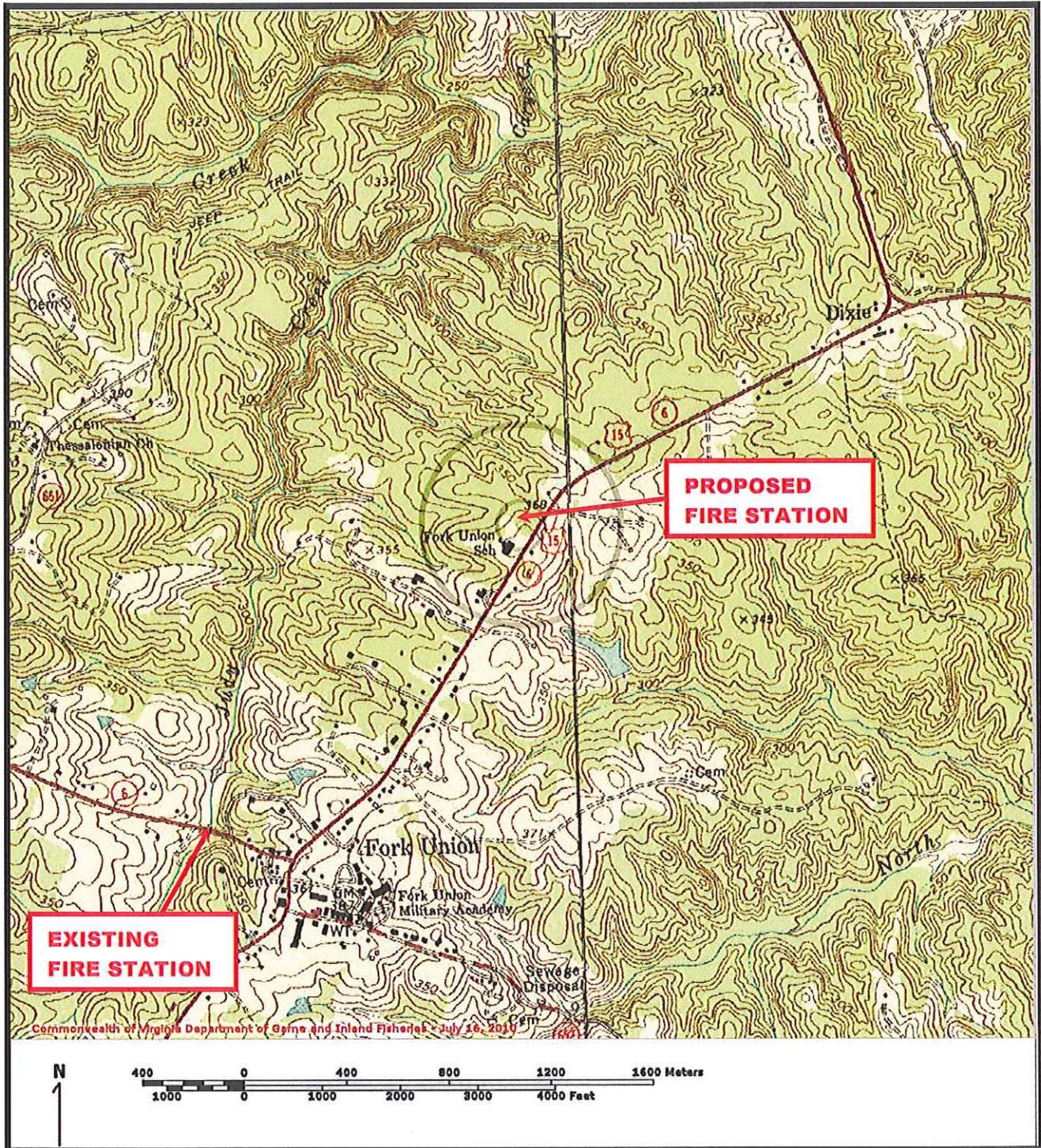
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
<http://msc.fema.gov/webapp/wcs/stores/servlet/FemaWelcomeView?storeId=10001&catalogId=10001&langId=-1&userType=G>

Appendix

A

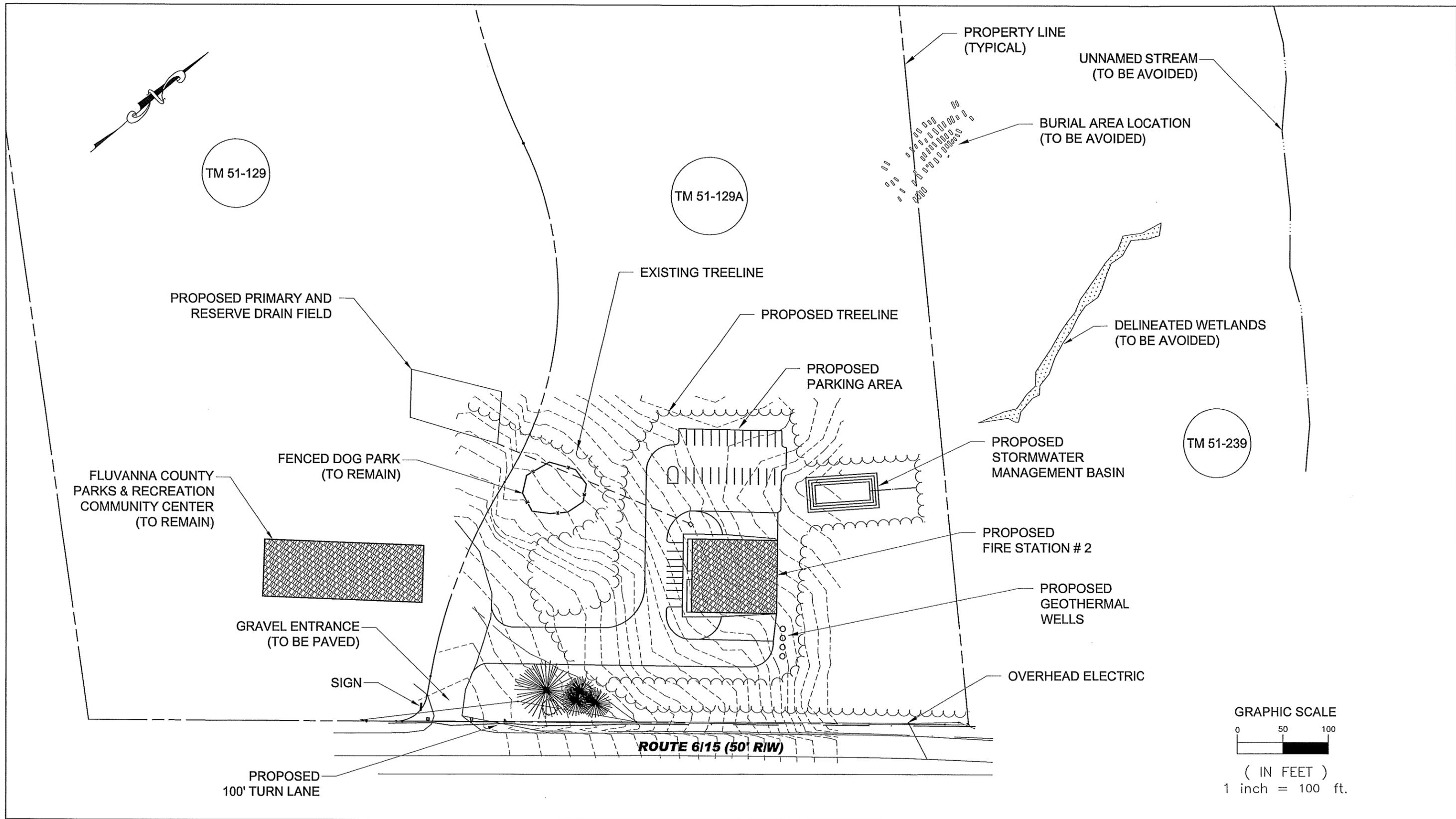
Figures and Maps

FIGURE 1



VICINITY MAP

*VA Dept. of Game and Inland Fisheries

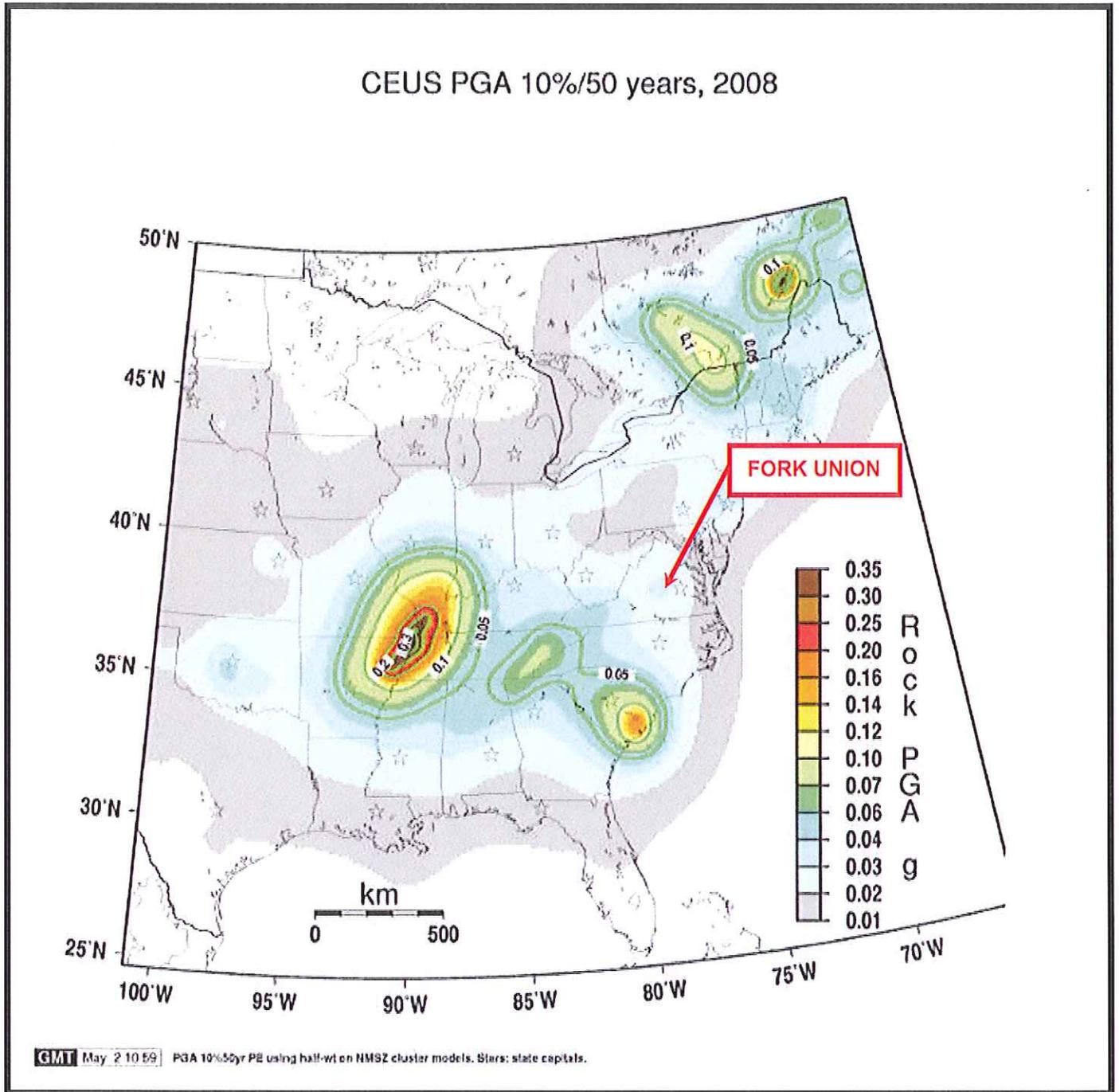


GRAPHIC SCALE
 0 50 100
 (IN FEET)
 1 inch = 100 ft.

**FIGURE 2
 PRELIMINARY SITE PLAN**

SEPTEMBER 17, 2010

FIGURE 4



PERCENT PEAK GROUND ACCELERATION

*National Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program (NEHRP)

FIGURE 5

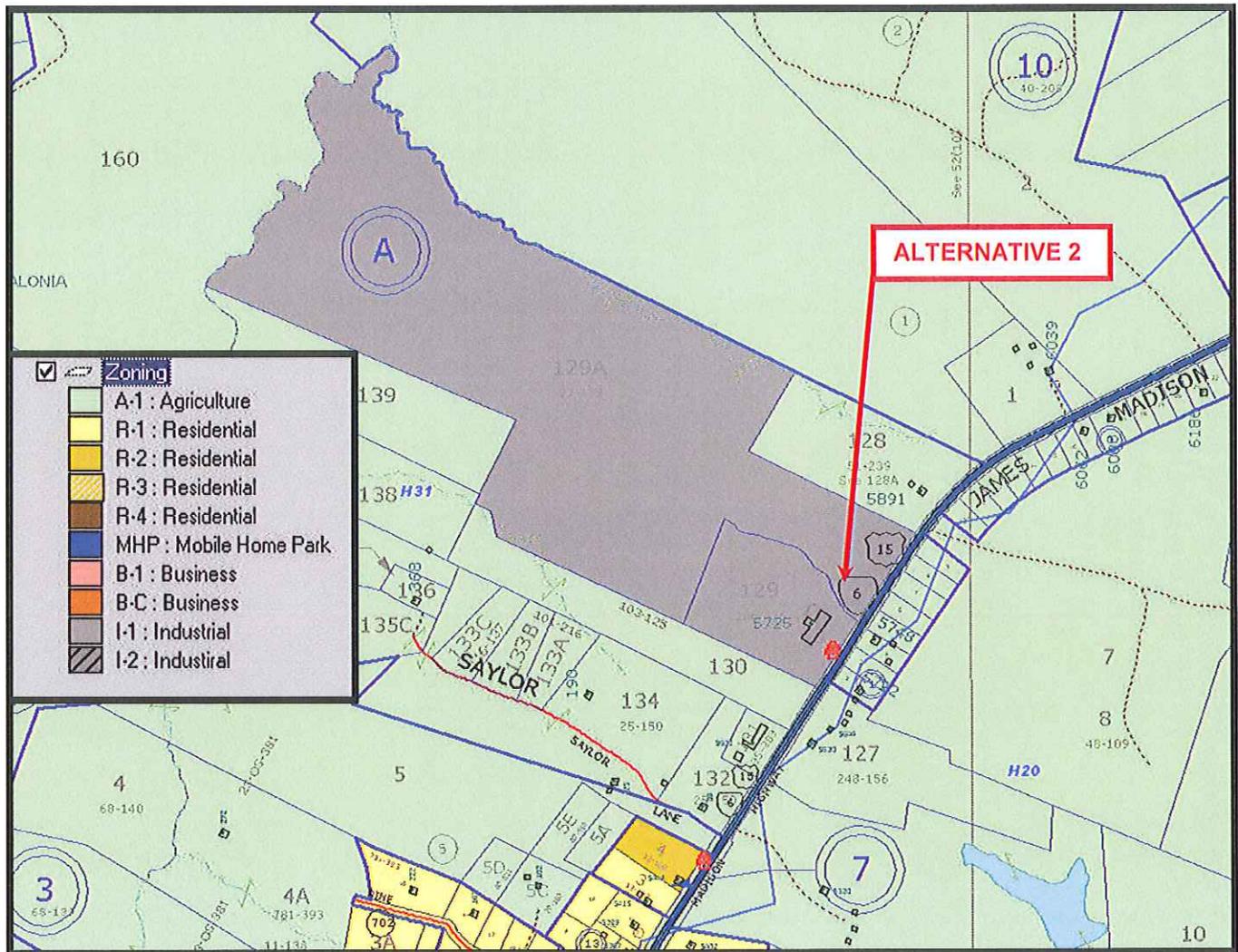


Fluvanna County, Virginia (VA065)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres In AOI	Percent of AOI
Ac	Appling fine sandy loam, rolling phase	0.2	1.2%
Ad	Appling fine sandy loam, undulating phase	5.7	28.9%
Ak	Appling sandy loam, undulating phase	10.5	53.5%
Hc	Helena fine sandy loam, undulating phase	0.7	3.8%
Sa	Seneca fine sandy loam	0.6	3.1%
We	Worsham sandy loam	1.8	9.4%
Totals for Area of Interest		19.6	100.0%

SOILS MAP

*National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)

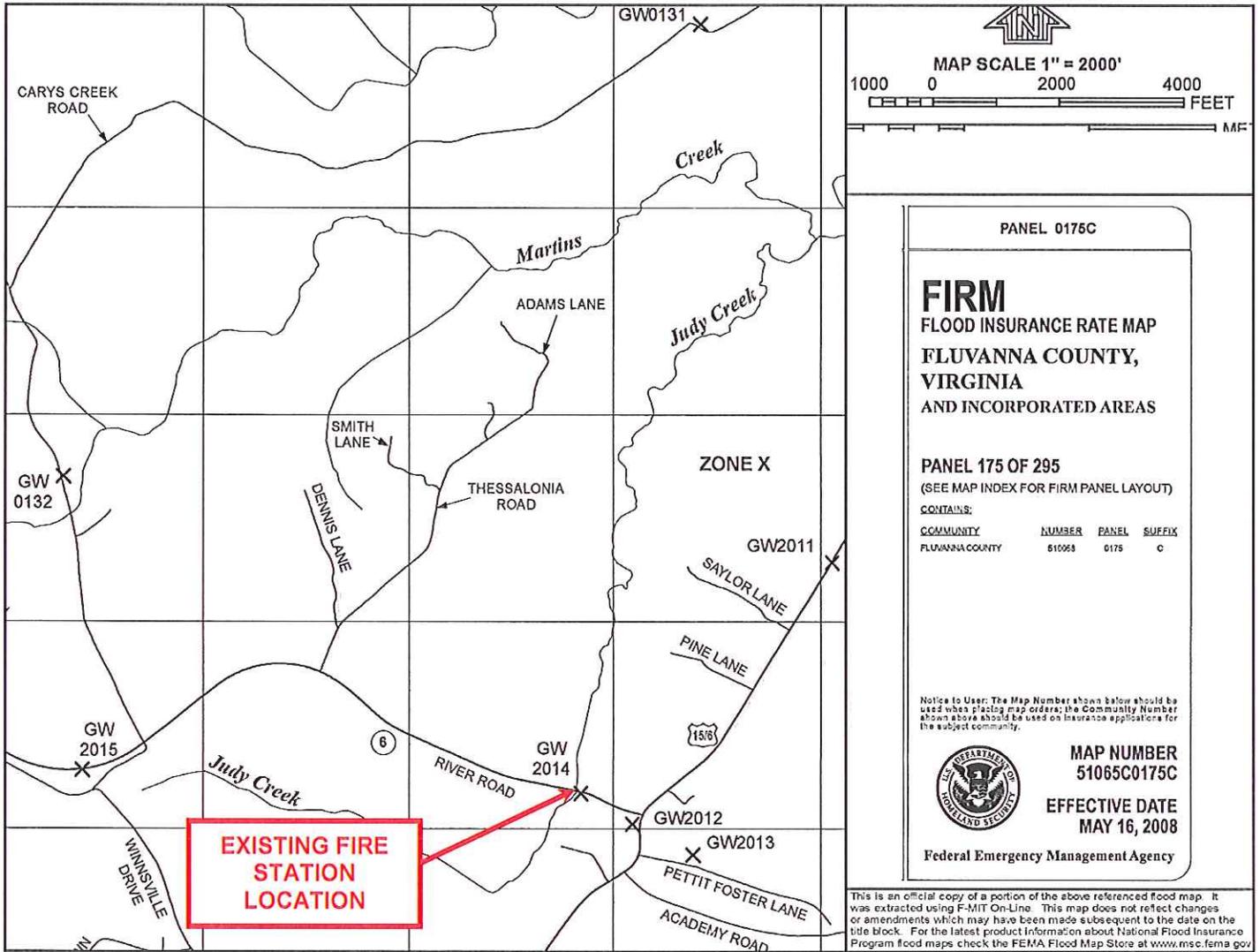
FIGURE 6



ZONING MAP

*Fluvanna County GIS

FIGURE 7



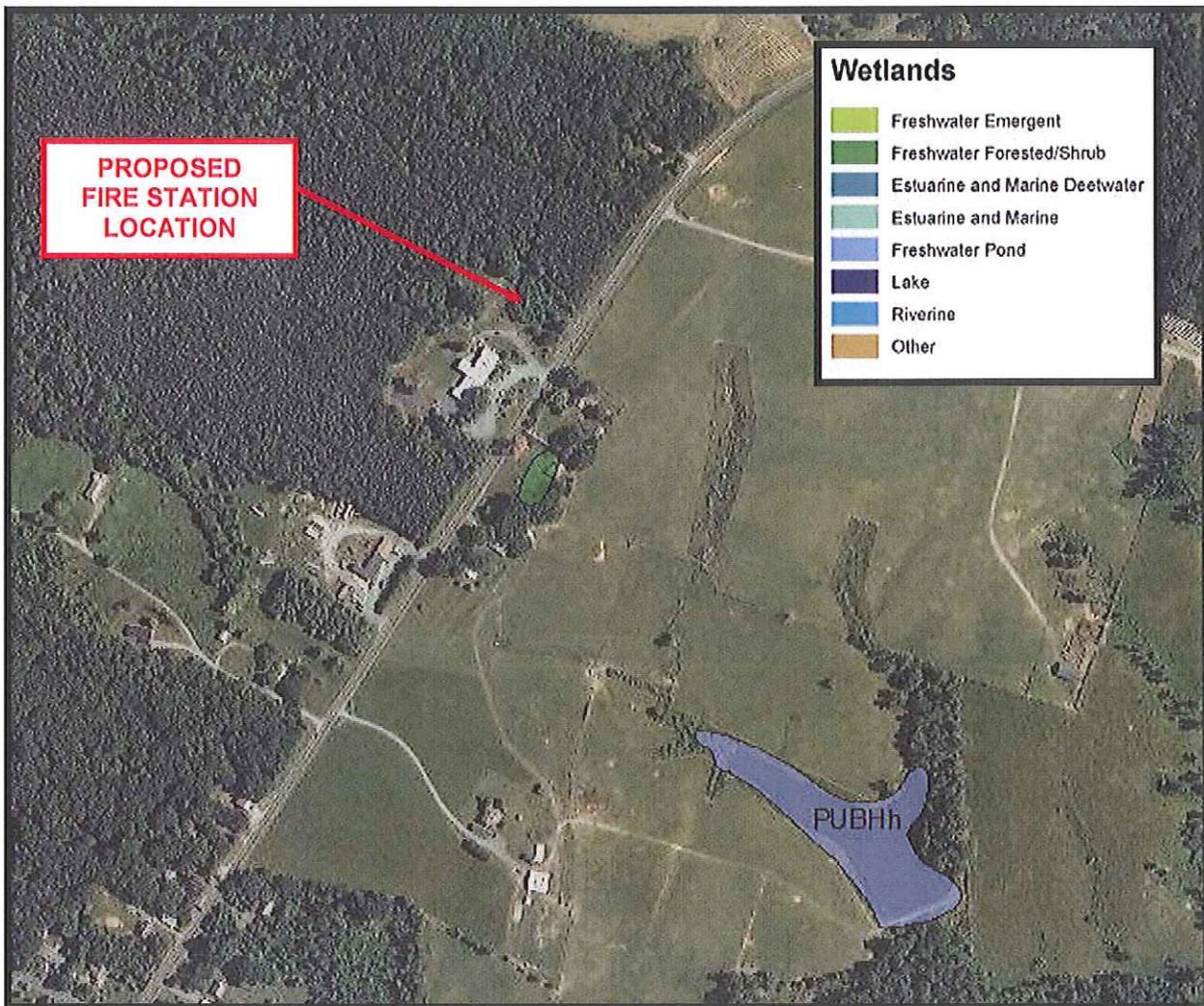
```

DATABASE = ,PROGRAM = datasheet, VERSION = 7.85
1 National Geodetic Survey, Retrieval Date = JULY 20, 2010
GW2014 *****
GW2014 DESIGNATION - M 499
GW2014 PID - GU2014
GW2014 STATE/COUNTY- VA/FLUVANNA
GW2014 USGS QUAD - PALHYRA (1974)
GW2014
GW2014 *CURRENT SURVEY CONTROL
GW2014
GW2014* NAD 83 (1986)- 37 45 51. (N) 078 15 57. (W) SCALED
GW2014* NAVD 88 - 94.612 (meters) 310.41 (feet) ADJUSTED
GW2014
GW2014 GEOID HEIGHT- -32.10 (meters) GEOID09
GW2014 DYNAMIC HT - 94.547 (meters) 310.19 (feet) COMP
GW2014 MODELED GRAV- 979,941.0 (mgal) NAVD 88
    
```

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

*Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

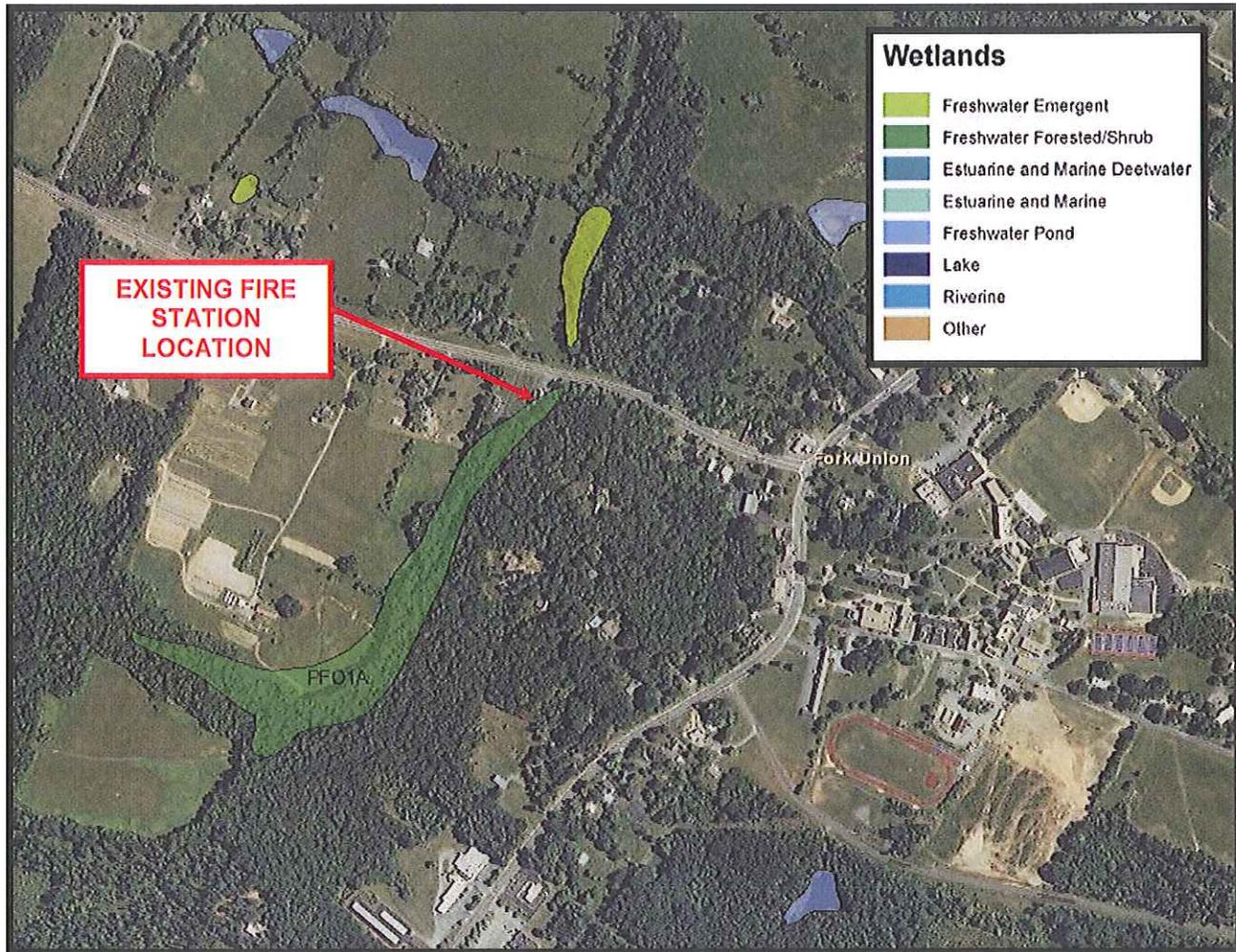
FIGURE 8



**NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTORY MAP
PROPOSED LOCATION**

*U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

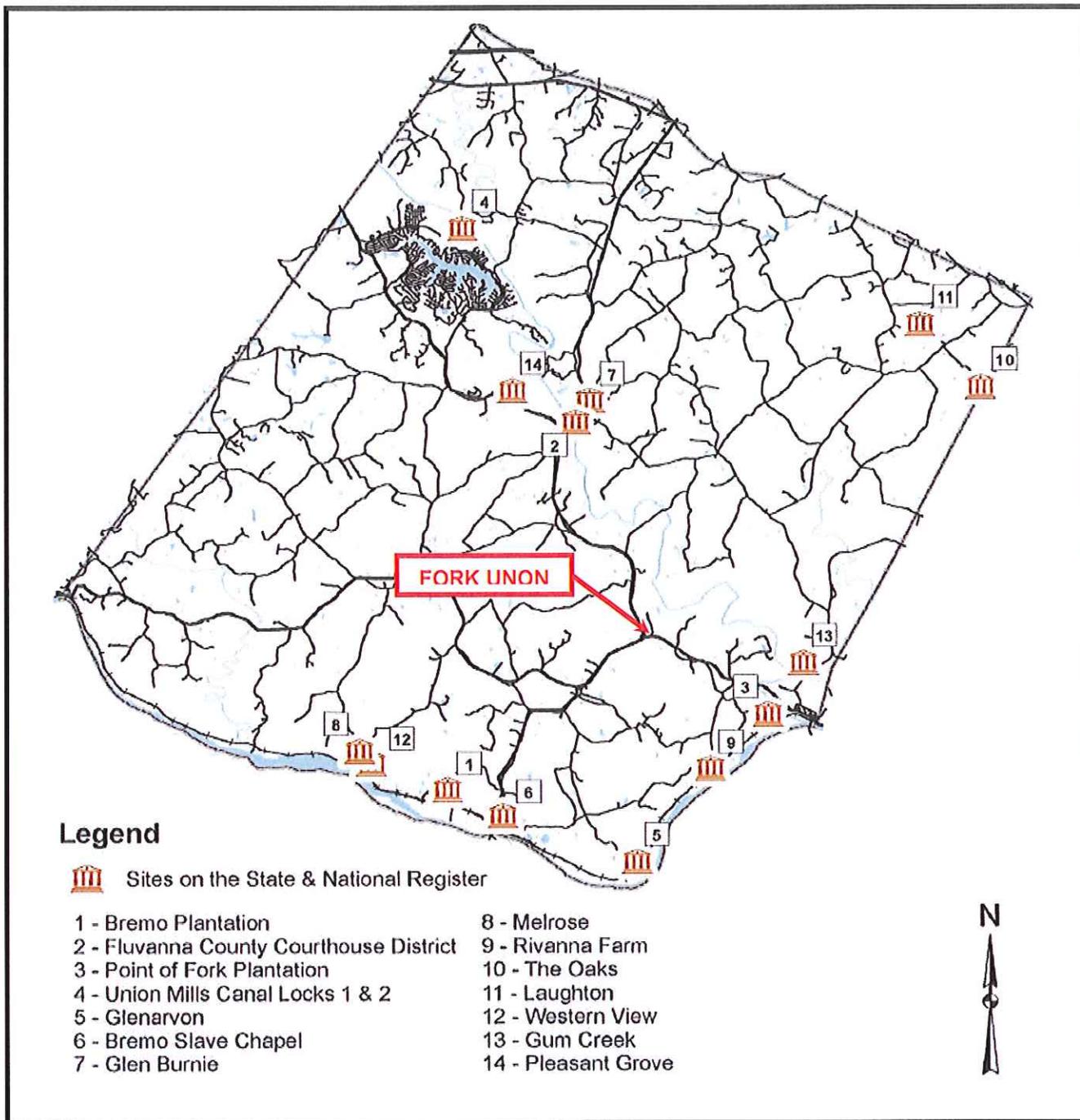
FIGURE 9



**NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTORY MAP
EXISTING LOCATION**

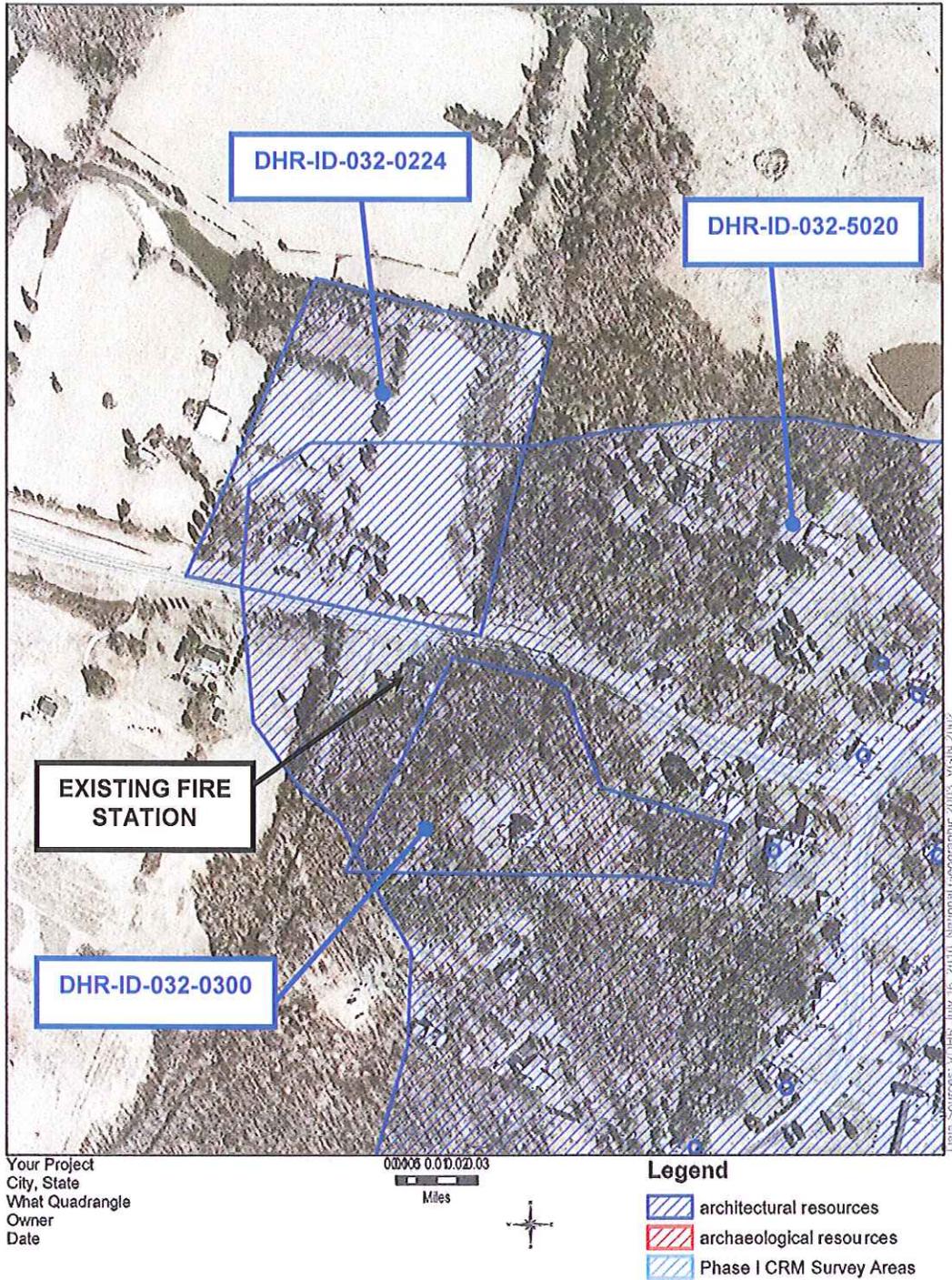
*U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

FIGURE 10



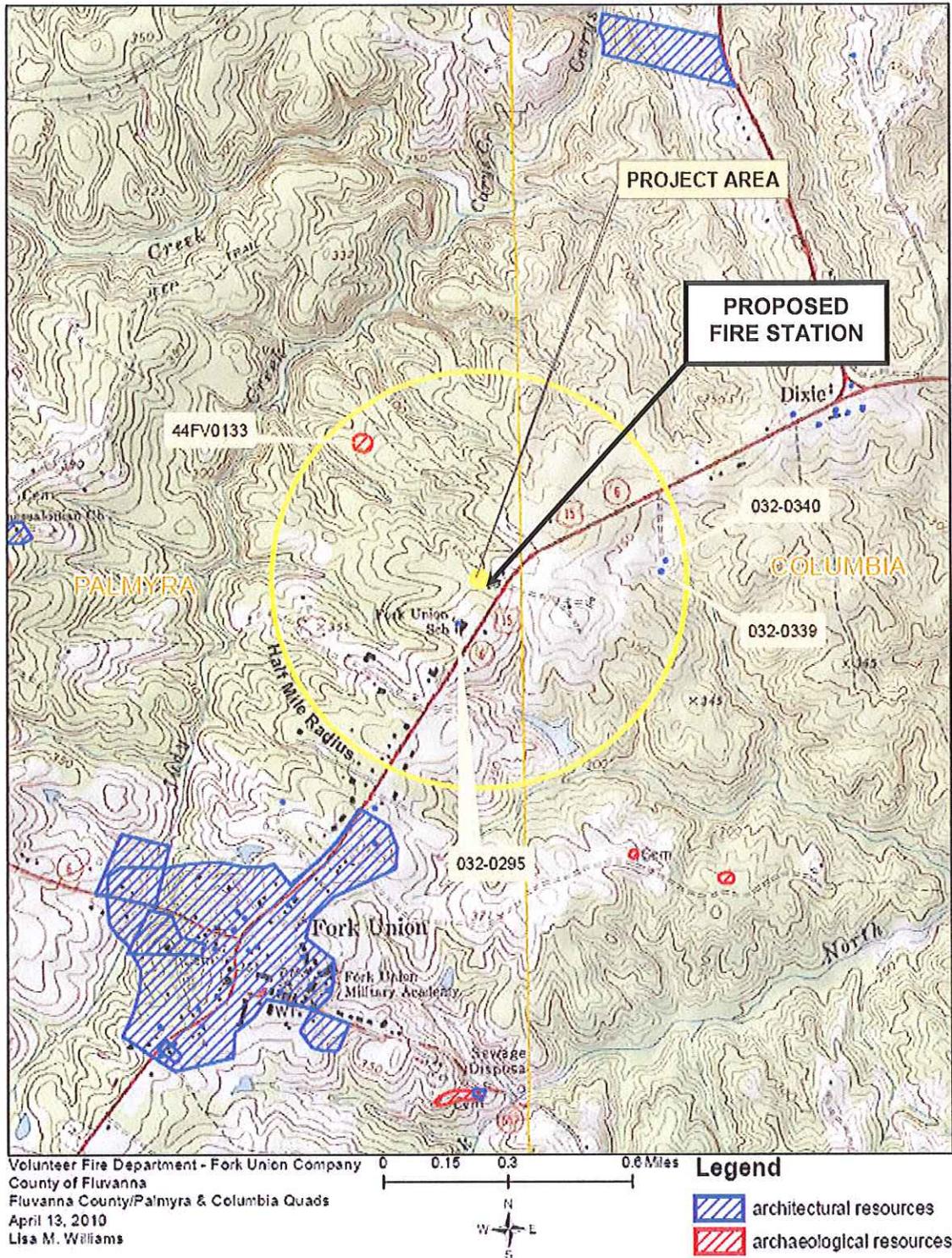
FLUVANNA COUNTY REGISTERED STATE AND NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES

FIGURE 11



**ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES
EXISTING FIRE STATION LOCATION**

FIGURE 12



**ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES
PROPOSED FIRE STATION LOCATION**

Appendix

B

Agency Correspondence

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
DIVISION OF AIR PROGRAM COORDINATION

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW COMMENTS APPLICABLE TO AIR QUALITY

TO: Julia H. Wellman

DEQ - OEIA PROJECT NUMBER: 10-139F

PROJECT TYPE: STATE EA / EIR FEDERAL EA / EIS SCC

CONSISTENCY CERTIFICATION

PROJECT TITLE: FORK UNION FIRE STATION

PROJECT SPONSOR: FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

PROJECT LOCATION: OZONE ATTAINMENT AREA

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS MAY BE APPLICABLE TO: CONSTRUCTION
 OPERATION

STATE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD REGULATIONS THAT MAY APPLY:

1. 9 VAC 5-40-5200 C & 9 VAC 5-40-5220 E – STAGE I
2. 9 VAC 5-40-5200 C & 9 VAC 5-40-5220 F – STAGE II Vapor Recovery
3. 9 VAC 5-40-5490 et seq. – Asphalt Paving operations
4. 9 VAC 5-130 et seq. – Open Burning
5. 9 VAC 5-50-60 et seq. Fugitive Dust Emissions
6. 9 VAC 5-50-130 et seq. - Odorous Emissions; Applicable to _____
7. 9 VAC 5-50-160 et seq. – Standards of Performance for Toxic Pollutants
8. 9 VAC 5-50-400 Subpart _____, Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources, designates standards of performance for the _____
9. 9 VAC 5-80-10 et seq. of the regulations – Permits for Stationary Sources
10. 9 VAC 5-80-1700 et seq. Of the regulations – Major or Modified Sources located in PSD areas. This rule may be applicable to the _____
11. 9 VAC 5-80-2000 et seq. of the regulations – New and modified sources located in non-attainment areas
12. 9 VAC 5-80-800 et seq. Of the regulations – Operating Permits and exemptions. This rule may be applicable to _____

COMMENTS SPECIFIC TO THE PROJECT:



(Kotur S. Narasimhan)
Office of Air Data Analysis

DATE: October 8, 2010



MEMORANDUM

TO: Julia Wellman, Environmental Program Planner
FROM: ^{PWK} Paul Kohler, Waste Division Environmental Review Coordinator
DATE: October 21, 2010
COPIES: Sanjay Thirunagari, Waste Division Environmental Review Manager; file
SUBJECT: Environmental Impact Report; Fork Union Fire Station; 10-139F

The Waste Division has completed its review of the Environmental Impact report for the Fork Union Fire Station Project in Fork Union, Virginia. We have the following comments concerning the waste issues associated with this project:

Neither solid nor hazardous waste issues were addressed in the report. The report did not include a search of waste-related data bases. The Waste Division staff conducted a cursory review of its data files including a GIS database search, but did not identify any waste sites that would impact or be impacted by the proposed construction.

Any soil that is suspected of contamination or wastes that are generated must be tested and disposed of in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations. Some of the applicable state laws and regulations are: Virginia Waste Management Act, Code of Virginia Section 10.1-1400 *et seq.*; Virginia Hazardous Waste Management Regulations (VHWMR) (9VAC 20-60); Virginia Solid Waste Management Regulations (VSWMR) (9VAC 20-80); Virginia Regulations for the Transportation of Hazardous Materials (9VAC 20-110). Some of the applicable Federal laws and regulations are: the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), 42 U.S.C. Section 6901 *et seq.*, and the applicable regulations contained in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations; and the U.S. Department of Transportation Rules for Transportation of Hazardous materials, 49 CFR Part 107.

Please note that DEQ encourages all construction projects and facilities to implement pollution prevention principles, including the reduction, reuse, and recycling of all solid wastes generated. All generation of hazardous wastes should be minimized and handled appropriately.

If you have any questions or need further information, please contact Paul Kohler at (804) 698-4208.



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND RECREATION

203 Governor Street, Suite 326
Richmond, Virginia 23219-2010
(804) 786-2556 FAX (804) 371-7899

MEMORANDUM

DATE: October 18, 2010
TO: Julia Wellman, DEQ
FROM: Roberta Rhur, DCR, Environmental Impact Review Coordinator
SUBJECT: DEQ 10-139F, Fork Union Fire Station

Division of Natural Heritage

The Department of Conservation and Recreation's Division of Natural Heritage (DCR) has searched its Biotics Data System for occurrences of natural heritage resources from the area outlined on the submitted map. Natural heritage resources are defined as the habitat of rare, threatened, or endangered plant and animal species, unique or exemplary natural communities, and significant geologic formations.

According to the information currently in our files, Rivanna River, which has been designated by the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (VDGIF) as a "Threatened and Endangered Species Water", is downstream of the project site. The species associated with this T & E Water is the Atlantic pigtoe (*Fusconia masoni*, G2/S2/SOC/LT).

Due to the legal status of the natural heritage resource associated with this site, DCR recommends coordination with the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (VDGIF) to ensure compliance with protected species legislation.

Under a Memorandum of Agreement established between the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (VDACS) and DCR represents VDACS in comments regarding potential impacts on state-listed threatened and endangered plant and insect species. The current activity will not affect any documented state-listed plants or insects.

In addition, our files do not indicate the presence of any State Natural Area Preserves under DCR's jurisdiction in the project vicinity.

New and updated information is continually added to Biotics. Please contact DCR for an update on this natural heritage information if a significant amount of time passes before it is utilized.

The Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries maintains a database of wildlife locations, including threatened and endangered species, trout streams, and anadromous fish waters that may contain information not documented in this letter. Their database may be accessed from <http://vafwis.org/fwis/> or contact Shirl Dressler at (804) 367-6913.

Division of Soil and Water Conservation

Erosion & Sediment Control:

The property owner is responsible for submitting a project specific erosion and sediment control (ESC) plan to the local government for review and approval pursuant to the local ESC requirements, if the project involves a land-disturbing activity of equal to or greater than 10,000 square feet. Depending on local requirements the area of land-disturbance requiring an ESC plan may be less. The ESC plan must be approved by the locality prior to any land-disturbing activity at the project site. All regulated land-disturbing activities associated with the project, including on and off site access roads, staging areas, borrow areas, stockpiles, and soil intentionally transported from the project must be covered by the project specific ESC plan. Local ESC program requirements must be requested through the local government. [Reference: Virginia Erosion and Sediment Control Law §10.1-563; Virginia Erosion and Sediment Control Regulations §4VAC50-30-30, §4VAC50-30-40]

Stormwater Management:

Dependent on local requirements, a Stormwater Management (SWM) plan may be required. Local SWM program requirements must be requested through the local government. [Reference: Virginia Stormwater Management Act §10.1-603.3; Virginia Stormwater Management (VSMP) Permit Regulations §4VAC50-60-110]

General Permit for Discharges of Stormwater from Construction Activities:

The operator or owner of construction activities involving land disturbing activities equal to or greater than one acre are required to register for coverage under the General Permit for Discharges of Stormwater from Construction Activities and develop a project specific stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP). Construction activities requiring registration also includes the land-disturbance of less than one acre of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan of development will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than one acre. The SWPPP must be prepared prior to submission of the registration statement for coverage under the general permit and the SWPPP must address water quality and quantity in accordance with the Virginia Stormwater Management Program (VSMP) Permit Regulations. General information and registration forms for the General Permit are available on DCR's website at

http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/soil_and_water/index.shtml

[Reference: Virginia Stormwater Management Law Act §10.1-603.1 et seq.; VSMP Permit Regulations §4VAC-50 et seq.]

The remaining DCR divisions have no comments regarding the scope of this project. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

CC: Ernie Aschenbach, VDGIF
Tylan Dean, USFWS

Wellman, Julia (DEQ)

From: Ewing, Amy (DGIF)
Sent: Thursday, October 21, 2010 10:07 AM
To: Wellman, Julia (DEQ)
Subject: ESSLog# 31304_10-139F_Fork Union Fire Station

We have reviewed the subject project the preferred alternative of which proposes to construct a new Fire Station at a site in Fluvanna County, just north of Fork Union.

According to our records, the Rivanna River has been designated a Threatened and Endangered Species Water due to the presence of state Threatened green floater and state Threatened Atlantic pigtoe. In addition, this river is designated an Anadromous Fish Use Area. Based on the scope and location of the proposed work, we do not anticipate it to result in adverse impacts upon this resource.

To minimize overall impacts to wildlife and our natural resources, we offer the following comments about development activities: We recommend that the applicant avoid and minimize impacts to undisturbed forest, wetlands, and streams to the fullest extent practicable. We recommend maintaining undisturbed naturally vegetated buffers of at least 100 feet in width around all on-site wetlands and on both sides of all perennial and intermittent streams. We recommend maintaining wooded lots to the fullest extent possible.

We recommend that the stormwater controls for this project be designed to replicate and maintain the hydrographic condition of the site prior to the change in landscape. This should include, but not be limited to, utilizing bioretention areas, and minimizing the use of curb and gutter in favor of grassed swales. Bioretention areas (also called rain gardens) and grass swales are components of Low Impact Development (LID). They are designed to capture stormwater runoff as close to the source as possible and allow it to slowly infiltrate into the surrounding soil. They benefit natural resources by filtering pollutants and decreasing downstream runoff volumes.

We support the use of LEED building techniques for the proposed facility.

We recommend that all tree removal and ground clearing adhere to a time of year restriction protective of resident and migratory songbird nesting from March 15 through August 15 of any year.

We recommend adherence to erosion and sediment controls during ground disturbance.

Thanks, Amy

Amy M. Ewing
Environmental Services Biologist
Virginia Dept. of Game and Inland Fisheries
804-367-2211

If you cannot meet the deadline, please notify JULIA H. WELLMAN at 804/698-4326 prior to the date given. Arrangements will be made to extend the date for your review if possible. An agency will not be considered to have reviewed a document if no comments are received (or contact is made) within the period specified.

REVIEW INSTRUCTIONS:

- A. Please review the document carefully. If the proposal has been reviewed earlier (i.e. if the document is a federal Final EIS or a state supplement), please consider whether your earlier comments have been adequately addressed.
- B. Prepare your agency's comments in a form which would be acceptable for responding directly to a project proponent agency.
- C. Use your agency stationery or the space below for your comments. **IF YOU USE THE SPACE BELOW, THE FORM MUST BE SIGNED AND DATED.**

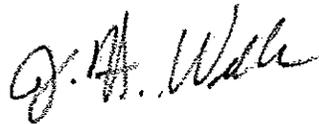
Please return your comments to:

MS. JULIA H. WELLMAN
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REVIEW
629 EAST MAIN STREET, SIXTH FLOOR
RICHMOND, VA 23219
FAX #804/698-4319
Julia.Wellman@deq.virginia.gov

RECEIVED

SEP 30 2010

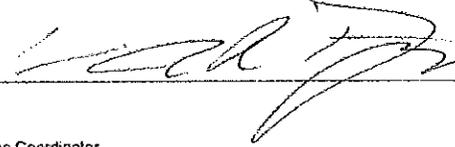
DEQ-Office of Environmental
Impact Review



JULIA H. WELLMAN
ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM PLANNER

COMMENTS

Based on available information, no T/E plant and insect species are documented to occur in the vicinity of the project area. At this time, we do not anticipate this project will have significant adverse affect as it relates to VDACS' responsibilities for the preservation of agricultural lands and the protection of listed endangered and threatened plant and insect species.

(signed) 

(date) September 28, 2010

(title)

Endangered Species Coordinator

(agency)

Virginia Dept. Agriculture and Consumer Services

PROJECT # 10-139F

2/09

Wellman, Julia (DEQ)

From: Groh, Todd (DOF)
Sent: Friday, October 01, 2010 2:13 PM
To: Wellman, Julia (DEQ)
Subject: RE: Requesting Review: EA for Fork Union Fire Station DEQ 10-139F

Julia,

The Department of Forestry finds no significant impact to the forest resources of the Commonwealth for this project.

Todd A. Groh, Assistant Director
Forest Resource Management Division
Virginia Department of Forestry
900 Natural Resources Drive, Suite 800
Charlottesville, VA 22903
Phone: 434-220-9044
Mobile: 434-981-8882
Fax: 434-296-2369

From: Wellman, Julia (DEQ)
Sent: Wednesday, September 29, 2010 2:27 PM
To: Allen, Melanie L. (VDOT); Ewing, Amy (DGIF); Kirchen, Roger (DHR); Kohler, Paul (DEQ); Matthews, Barry (VDH); Narasimhan, Kotur (DEQ); Rhur, Robbie (DCR); Tignor, Keith (VDACS); Clark, Gregory (DEQ); Groh, Todd (DOF); 'info@tjpd.org'; 'swilliams@tjpd.org'; 'fpleva@co.fluvanna.va.us'; 'pgroot@co.fluvanna.va.us'
Subject: RE: Requesting Review: EA for Fork Union Fire Station DEQ 10-139F

Please note that the deadline for this project has been extended until October 19, 2010.

Extended Deadline: October 19, 2010

Download Document Online: www.deq.virginia.gov/eir/fortunionfirestation.pdf

Julia Wellman
Environmental Impact Review Coordinator
Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
PO Box 1105
Richmond, VA 23218
Phone: (804) 698-4326
Fax: (804) 698-4319
NEW E-mail: Julia.Wellman@deq.virginia.gov

From: Wellman, Julia (DEQ)
Sent: Tuesday, September 28, 2010 2:07 PM
To: Allen, Melanie L. (VDOT); Ewing, Amy (DGIF); Kirchen, Roger (DHR); Kohler, Paul (DEQ); Matthews, Barry (VDH); Narasimhan, Kotur (DEQ); Rhur, Robbie (DCR); Tignor, Keith (VDACS); Clark, Gregory

10/6/2010

Wellman, Julia (DEQ)

From: Clark, Gregory (DEQ)

Sent: Wednesday, October 06, 2010 2:36 PM

To: Wellman, Julia (DEQ)

Subject: EIR Comments for the Proposed Fork Union Fire Station Project (DEQ #10-139F)

The DEQ-Valley Regional Office has reviewed the Environmental Assessment for the proposed Fork Union Fire Station and has no comments.

Gregory L. Clark, PE

Virginia Department of Environmental Quality

ph: (540)-574-7911

FAX: (540)-574-7878

Please note my NEW email address: gregory.clark@deq.virginia.gov

Wellman, Julia (DEQ)

From: Holma, Marc (DHR)
Sent: Wednesday, October 06, 2010 1:38 PM
To: Wellman, Julia (DEQ)
Cc: kate.mcmanus@dhs.gov
Subject: Fork Union Fire Station, Fluvanna County (DHR No. 2010-1789; DEQ No. 10-139F)

Attachments: 2010-1789.pdf

Julia,

FEMA has already initiated consultation with DHR on this project pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and its implementing regulation 36 CFR Part 800. On 24 September 2010 we received the project materials including a Phase I archaeological survey. Unfortunately, the survey did not meet the National Park Service or DHR survey guidelines. I reported this to the FEMA contact, Ms Kate McManus, in an e-mail dated 27 September (see attached). I expect that FEMA will continue to consult with DHR on this undertaking although I have not had a response from Kate.

Sincerely,

Marc Holma



2010-1789.pdf (124
KB)

*Marc E. Holma, Architectural Historian
Office of Review and Compliance
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, Virginia 23221
phone: (804) 367-2323 x114
fax: (804) 367-2391
web: www.dhr.virginia.gov*

**** Learn more about DHR's ePIX - Electronic Project Information Exchange ****

Holma, Marc (DHR)

From: Holma, Marc (DHR)
Sent: Monday, September 27, 2010 3:00 PM
To: kate.mcmanus@dhs.gov
Cc: 'Pat Groot'; Smith, Jolene (DHR)
Subject: Fluvanna County Volunteer Fire Department--Fork Union Company (2010-1789)

Kate,

I received that above referenced project for our review and comment. With your cover letter was attached a copy of an archaeological report by Rivanna Archaeological Services (September 2010). Unfortunately, the report does not meet our guidelines. We require two bound archival copies of the report. Additionally, the consultant does not appear to have requested a archaeological survey number from the DHR nor was a DSS survey form completed for the historic cemetery. Please direct your applicant to inform Rivanna that it must contact Ms Jolene Smith, Archaeology Inventory Manager, to receive an archaeological survey number for the historic cemetery. Ms Smith's contact number is (804) 367-2323, Ext. 117. Once this has been done, the DSS form completed and provided to DHR, and two bound archival copies of the report are received we will continue with our review of this project.

Sincerely,

Marc Holma

*Marc E. Holma, Architectural Historian
Office of Review and Compliance
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, Virginia 23221
phone: (804) 367-2323 x114
fax: (804) 367-2391
web: www.dhr.virginia.gov*

**** Learn more about DHR's ePIX - Electronic Project Information Exchange ****

Wellman, Julia (DEQ)

From: Allen, Melanie L. [Melanie.Allen@VDOT.Virginia.gov]
Sent: Monday, October 11, 2010 8:15 PM
To: Wellman, Julia (DEQ)
Subject: FW: Review Comments For EA for Fork Union Fire Station DEQ 10-139F
Ms. Wellman,

VDOT (Culpeper District Planning) has had an opportunity to comment on the above referenced projects and its potential to affect the proposed or existing transportation system. Please notify if there are any questions.

Sincerely,

Melanie L. Allen
Environmental Program Planner
melanie.allen@vdot.virginia.gov | 804-786-0868 | 1401 E. Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23219

From: Proctor, Charles C.
Sent: Friday, October 08, 2010 4:47 PM
To: Allen, Melanie L.
Cc: Barron, L. Marshall
Subject: Review Comments For EA for Fork Union Fire Station DEQ 10-139F

Melanie,

I have completed my review of the EA for Fork Union Fire Station DEQ 10-139F proposed in Fluvanna County and have the following comments:

- The EA is for the relocation of the Fork Union Fire Station to a site approximately 1.2 miles from the existing facility.
- The study stated that there would be some minor impact to traffic during the construction phase of the new facility, but did not go into detail as to how those impacts would be handled. This will need to be addressed as part of the site plan development process;
- The study did not identify any long term impacts.

If there are any questions please contact me at the Culpeper District Office.

Thank you,

Chuck

Charles C. Proctor III
District Transportation Planner (PD-10)
Planning and Land Development Section
Culpeper District Office
1601 Orange Road
Culpeper, Virginia 22701
540-829-7558
charles.proctor@VDOT.virginia.gov

 Please consider the environment before printing this email.

10/19/2010

Wellman, Julia (DEQ)

From: Forsgren, Diedre (VDH)
Sent: Wednesday, October 06, 2010 9:41 AM
To: Wellman, Julia (DEQ)
Cc: Matthews, Barry (VDH)
Subject: (10-139F) EA: Fork Union Fire Station

DEQ Project #: 10-139F
Name: Fork Union Fire Station
Sponsor: Federal Emergency Management Agency
Location: Fluvanna County

VDH – Office of Drinking Water has reviewed DEQ Project Number 10-139F. Below are our comments as they relate to proximity to **public drinking water** sources (groundwater wells, springs and surface water intakes). Potential impacts to public water distribution systems or sanitary sewage collection systems must be verified by the local utility.

No groundwater wells are within a 1 mile radius of the project site.

No surface water intakes are located within a 5 mile radius of the project site.

Project does not fall within Zone 1 (up to 5 miles into the watershed); project falls within Zone 2 (greater than 5 miles into the watershed) of James River Correctional Center's James River intake.

Best Management Practices should be employed on the project site including Erosion & Sedimentation controls as well as Spill Prevention, Controls, and Countermeasures.

There are minimal potential impacts to public drinking water sources due to this project.

Diedre Forsgren

Office Services Specialist
VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Office of Drinking Water, Room 622-A
109 Governor Street
Richmond, VA 23219
Phone: (804) 864-7241
email: diedre.forsgren@vdh.virginia.gov

Wellman, Julia (DEQ)

From: Spears, David (DMME)
Sent: Wednesday, October 13, 2010 9:32 AM
To: Wellman, Julia (DEQ)
Subject: RE: Requesting Review: EA for Fork Union Fire Station DEQ 10-139F

Julia,
No, DMME would not have jurisdiction over this. Our geothermal well regulations apply only to commercial geothermal power plants.

David Spears

From: Wellman, Julia (DEQ)
Sent: Wednesday, October 06, 2010 11:29 AM
To: Spears, David (DMME)
Subject: FW: Requesting Review: EA for Fork Union Fire Station DEQ 10-139F

David,

This project proposes to use a geothermal heating and cooling system. Would DMME have jurisdiction over this?

www.deq.virginia.gov/eir/fortunionfirestation.pdf

Julia Wellman
Environmental Impact Review Coordinator
Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
PO Box 1105
Richmond, VA 23218
Phone: (804) 698-4326
Fax: (804) 698-4319
NEW E-mail: Julia.Wellman@deq.virginia.gov

From: Wellman, Julia (DEQ)
Sent: Wednesday, September 29, 2010 2:27 PM
To: Allen, Melanie L. (VDOT); Ewing, Amy (DGIF); Kirchen, Roger (DHR); Kohler, Paul (DEQ); Matthews, Barry (VDH); Narasimhan, Kotur (DEQ); Rhur, Robbie (DCR); Tignor, Keith (VDACS); Clark, Gregory (DEQ); Groh, Todd (DOF); 'info@tjpd.org'; 'swilliams@tjpd.org'; 'fpleva@co.fluvanna.va.us'; 'pgroot@co.fluvanna.va.us'
Subject: RE: Requesting Review: EA for Fork Union Fire Station DEQ 10-139F

Please note that the deadline for this project has been extended until October 19, 2010.

Extended Deadline: October 19, 2010

Download Document Online: www.deq.virginia.gov/eir/fortunionfirestation.pdf

Julia Wellman
Environmental Impact Review Coordinator

10/19/2010

Appendix

C

Public Notice

PUBLIC NOTICE

Fluvanna County is planning to construct a new fire station adjacent to the Fork Union County Parks and Recreation Center, located at 5725 James Madison Hwy, Fork Union, VA 23055. In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act, an Environmental Assessment (EA) has been prepared. The public is invited to review and comment on the project.

A copy of the EA will also be available for review at the:

Fluvanna County Administration Building
132 Main St.
Palmyra, Virginia 22963

An electronic copy of the EA will be available at <http://www.fema.gov/plan/ehp/envdocuments/ea-region3.shtm>.

Written comments can be faxed to:

A. Morton Thomas & Associates at (804) 276-6233 or
Emailed to jfarrell@amtengineering.com

or

kate.mcmanus@dhs.gov ,
Regional Environmental and
Historic Preservation Officer,
FEMA Region III, Mitigation Division

Appendix

D

Soils Report

AOSE/PE Report for

Construction Permit 1

Location of property:

Lot N/A Section N/A, Subdivision N/A, Fluvanna County
 GPIN or Tax Map # Tax Map 51-129 & 129A
 Latitude/Longitude _____

Applicant or Client and address:

Bill Ford, County of Fluvanna
P. O. Box 540
Palmyra, VA 22963

Prepared by AOSE/PE (name and address):

John Hutcherson
5802 Union Mills
Troy, Virginia 22974

Date of Report: _____

AOSE/PE Job Number: _____ (optional)

Revision Date: _____

Health Dept. ID. No.: _____

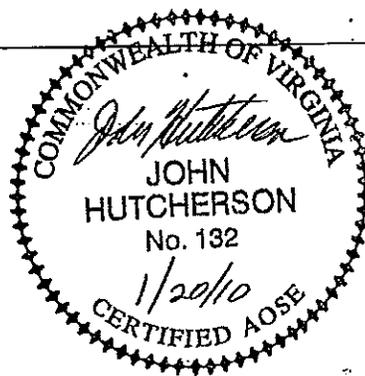
Contents/Index of this report:²

<u>1-Cover Page & Certification</u>	<u>4-Soil Profile Descriptions</u>	<u>7-Design Calculations</u>	<u>10-Pump Curve & TDH</u>
<u>2-Application Page</u>	<u>5-Construction Drawing</u>	<u>8-Advantex/Puraflo Reserve</u>	<u>11-Pump Chamber Size</u>
<u>3-Soil Summary Report & Info</u>	<u>6-Construction Permit Specs</u>	<u>9-Pump System Design & Cal.</u>	<u>12-Sanitary Survey</u>

Certification Statement(s)³

I hereby certify that the evaluations and/or designs contained herein were conducted in accordance with the Sewage Handling and Disposal Regulations (12 VAC5-610), the Private Well Regulations (12 VAC5-615), and other applicable policies of the Virginia Department of Health. Furthermore, I certify that my evaluation and/or design contained herein complies with all applicable laws, regulations, and policies implemented by the Virginia Department of Health.

I recommend a Construction Permit⁴ be Approved⁵



¹ Insert appropriate title: "Construction Permit", "Subdivision Approval", "Certification Letter"

² Examples include: "Soil Information Summary", "Soil Profile Descriptions", "Water Supply Design Specifications", "Primary/Reserve Design Specifications", "Construction Drawings", "Site Sketch", "Product Specification Sheet"

³ PE work is regulated by the Department of Professional and Occupational Regulation. This section is considered optional for PEs.

⁴ Fill in this blank with the appropriate term: "certification letter", "construction permit", or "subdivision approval"

⁵ Fill in this blank with the appropriate term: "approved", or "denied"

Commonwealth of Virginia

Application for: Sewage System Water Supply

VDH Use Only	
Health Department ID#	_____
Due Date	_____

Owner County of Fluvanna Bill Ford, Project Manager

Mailing Address P. O. Box 540
Palmyra, VA 22963

Agent _____

Mailing Address _____

Site Address _____

Directions to Property: West side of Rt. 15 & Rt. 6, .25 mile North of Saylor Lane

Phone 434-591-1925

Phone _____

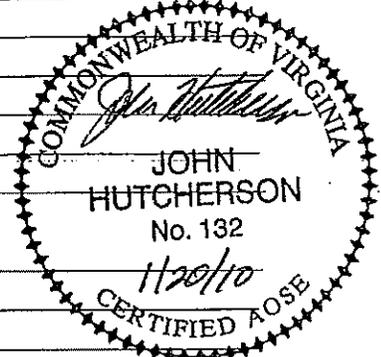
Fax _____

Phone _____

Phone _____

Fax _____

Email _____



Subdivision _____ N/A Section _____ N/A Block _____ N/A Lot _____ N/A

Tax Map 51-129 & 129A Other Property Identification _____ N/A Dimension/Acreage of Property 100 acres

Sewage System	
Type of Approval: Applicants for new construction are advised to apply for a certification letter to determine if land is suitable for a sewage system and to apply for a construction permit (valid for 18 months) only when ready to build.	
For New Construction:	<input type="checkbox"/> Certification Letter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Construction Permit
For Existing Construction:	<input type="checkbox"/> Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Modification <input type="checkbox"/> Expansion <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement
Proposed Use:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Single Family Home (Number of Bedrooms ___) <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-Family Dwelling (Total Number of Bedrooms ___)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (describe) <u>New Fork Union Fire Department Station 450 gals/day maximum peak load</u>	
Will there be a basement: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> . If yes, will there be fixtures in Basement? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Are any conditions proposed on this construction permit? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No. If yes, please check or describe all proposed conditions that apply: <input type="checkbox"/> Reduced water flow <input type="checkbox"/> Limited occupancy <input type="checkbox"/> Intermittent of seasonal use	
<input type="checkbox"/> Temporary use not to exceed 1 year <input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe _____)	
Water Supply	
Will the water supply be <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public or <input type="checkbox"/> Private? Is the water supply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Existing or <input type="checkbox"/> Proposed?	
If proposed, is this a replacement well? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No. Will the old well be abandoned? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No.	
Will any buildings within 50' of the proposed well be termite treated? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No.	
All Applicants	
Is this an AOSE/PE application? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, is the AOSE package attached? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No.	
Note: The well location must comply with §32.1-176.5:2	

In order for VDH to process your application you must attach a site sketch and plat of the property. The site sketch should show your property lines, actual and/or proposed buildings and the desired location of your well and/or sewage system. When the site evaluation is conducted the property lines, building location and the proposed well and sewage system sites must be clearly marked and the property sufficiently visible to see the topography, otherwise this application will be denied.

I give permission to the Virginia Department of Health (VDH) to enter onto the property described during normal business hours for the purpose of processing this application and to perform quality assurance checks of evaluations and designs certified by an Authorized Onsite Soil Evaluator (AOSE) or a Professional Engineer (PE) as necessary until the sewage disposal system has been constructed and approved.

Signature of Owner/Agent _____

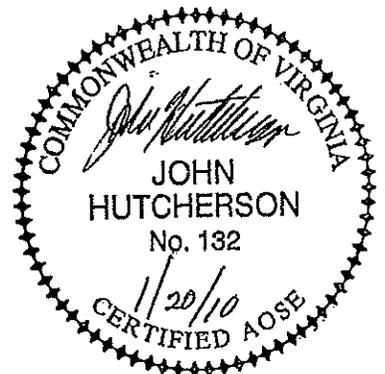
Date _____

SOIL PROFILE DESCRIPTION REPORT

Date: January 15, 2010

Lot: N/A

Hole #	Horizon	Depth (inches)	Description of color, texture, etc.	Texture Group
Hand Auger				
1	Ap	0-3	very dark grayish brown 10YR 3/2 sandy loam	Ib
	E	3-12	yellowish brown 10YR 5/6 sandy loam	Ib
	Bt	12-35	red 2.5YR 4/6 clay	IV
	C1	35-48	red 2.5YR 4/6 & 4/8 light clay loam with many fine mica flakes	III
	C2	48-72	red 2.5YR 4/8 to 10R 4/8 very light clay loam with pockets of sandy clay loam with white weathered feldspar & many fine mica flakes	III II
2	Ap	0-8	dark grayish brown 10YR 4/2 sandy loam	Ib
	E	8-12	yellowish brown 10YR 5/4 sandy loam	Ib
	Bt	12-34	red 2.5YR 4/6 & 4/8 clay	IV
	CB	34-48	red 2.5YR 4/8 clay loam with few fine mica mica flakes	III
	C	48-72	red 2.5YR 4/8 to yellowish red 5YR 5/8 very light clay loam with pockets of sandy loam with many fine mica flakes	III II
3	Ap	0-2	dark grayish brown 10YR 4/2 sandy loam	Ib
	E	2-10	brown 10YR 5/3 sandy loam	Ib
	Bt	10-36	strong brown 7.5YR 5/6 to red 2.5YR 4/6 clay	IV
	C1	36-48	red 10R 4/6 & 4/8 light clay loam with many fine mica flakes	III
	C2	48-72	red 2.5YR 4/6 & 4/8 very light clay loam with pockets of sandy loam with many fine mica flakes	III II



Sewage Disposal System Construction Specifications

General Information

New-X Repair- Expanded-

Owner: Bill Ford, County of Fluvanna Telephone No. 434-591-1925

Address: P. O. Box 540 Palmyra, Virginia 22963

For a Type II sewage disposal system to be constructed on/at
West side of Rt. 15 & Rt. 6, .25 mile North of Saylor Lane

Subdivision: N/A Block/Section: N/A Lot: N/A

Actual or estimated water use: 450 gals/day

Design

Notes

Water supply, existing (describe): Fork Union Sanitary District Public Water Supply
To be installed: N/A

Building sewer: 4 inch I. D. PVC 40, or equivalent
Slope: 1.25" per 10' (minimum)

Septic Tank: Capacity 900 gals. (minimum)

Inlet-outlet structure: PVC 40, 4" tees or equivalent

Pump and pump station: Yes-X No-

Gravity Mains: 3" or larger I. D., minimum 6" fall per 100', 1500 lb. crush or equivalent

Distribution box: Precast concrete with 5 ports

Header lines: Material 4" I. D., 1500 lb. crush strength plastic or equivalent from distribution box
to 2' into absorption trench.

Percolation lines: Gravity 4" plastic 1000 lb. per foot bearing load or equivalent, slope 2" 4"
(min. max.) per 100'

Absorption trenches:

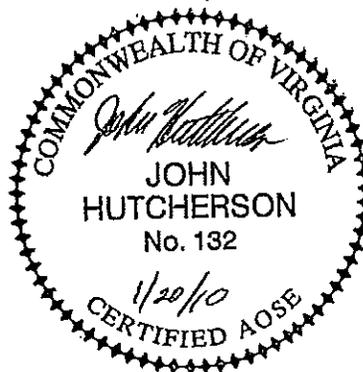
Square feet required: 1200
Depth from ground surface to bottom of trench: 48 inches
Trench width: 3 ft.
Center-to-center spacing: 9 ft.
Depth of aggregate: 13 inches
Aggregate size: .5-1.5"
Trench length: 100 ft.
Number of trenches: 4



Advantex/Puraflo Reserve Area
Fork Union Fire Department

Design Basis

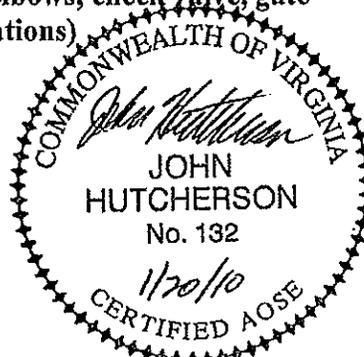
1. A. Estimated Percolation Rate (minutes per inch)	50 min/inch
B. Recommended trench bottom (inches)	48 inches
C. Depth to restrictive feature or to limit of evaluation if none encountered	72 inches
D. Minimum separation distance required (may be impacted by perc rate)	12 inches
E. Separation distance in inches provided in design (1C-1B)	24 inches
F. Minimum trench bottom is 10 inches unless slope is > 10% then [(% slope x .01 x trench width in inches + 10 inch minimum	10 inches
G. Is slope greater than 10%	No
H. If slope is greater than 10%, does greater than 24 inches to rock exist below trench bottom?	N/A
I. If slope is greater than 10% and there is greater than 24 inches to trench bottom, add 1 foot to the minimum center to center spacing beginning at 20% slope and continue for each 10% slope increase above 20%. If trench bottom is less than 24 inches above rock, add 1 foot to the minimum center to center spacing beginning at 10% slope and continue for each 10% slope increase above 10%.	N/A
2. Square feet required: Puraflo/Advantex loading rate: .89 gpd/sq. ft. for 3 foot wide trenches Square footage required per 150 gals: (150 gpd) / (.89 gpd/sq.ft.) x 3	169
3. Gallons Per Day	450
Area Calculations	
4. Trench Length	100 ft.
Length of available area	100 ft.
5. Trench width	3 ft.
6. Number of trenches	2
7. Center-to-center spacing	9 ft.
8. A. Width required [(# of trenches-1* (center spacing)] + (trench width)	12 ft.
B. Width of available area	20 ft.
9. Total square footage required (trench bottom s.f. x 3)	507 sq. ft.
10. Square footage in design (trench length)*(trench width)*(# of trenches)	600 sq. ft.



PUMP SYSTEM DESIGN INFORMATION & CALCULATIONS
--

Fork Union Fire Department

1. Pump Capacity in gallons per minute for Enhanced Flow (36 gpm for 2 inch pipe)	36 gpm
2. Relative Elevation of Distribution Box	10 ft.
3. Relative Elevation of Ground Surface at the pump chamber	0 ft.
4. Static Head in feet [(#2 - #3 + Depth to water level in tank)]	16 ft.
5. Length of Discharge Pipe from pump chamber to distribution box in feet	234 ft.
6. Equivalent Pipe Length due to fittings in ft. (*4-90 elbows, check valve, gate valve & coupling) (See Pump Chart page for calculations)	45 ft.
7. Equivalent Length Transport Line in feet (#5 + #6)	279 ft.
8. Pump Chamber Size (volume in gallons)	1000
9. Number of drainfield lines in system	4
10. Length of drainfield lines	100 ft.
11. Linear feet of drainage pipe in system [(# of D/F lines) x (length of lines)] (must be less than 1200)	400 ft.
12. Volume in Gallons per linear foot of 4 inch pipe	.65
13. Dosing volume per cycle for enhanced flow in gallons [60% x (#11 x #12)]	156
14. Gallons per inch of pump chamber (*1000 gal. tank: 20 gallons per inch)	20
15. Pump control differential, number of inches per pumping cycle (Dosing Volume /Gallons per inch)	7.8
16. Total design flow of system (gallons per day)	450
17. ¼ day Emergency Storage Volume in inches [(Design Flow/4)/(Gallons per inch of pump chamber)]	5.63
18. ¼ day Emergency Storage Volume in Gallons [(Design Flow)/4]	112.5
19. Maximum Pump Cycle Time in minutes (Dosing volume/36 gpm)	4.33
20. Maximum Pump Cycle time in minutes (Dosing volume/84 gpm)	1.86

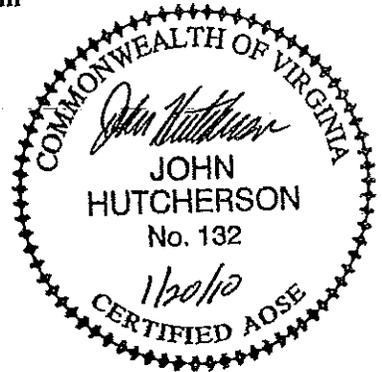


PUMP CURVE & TOTAL DYNAMIC HEAD CALCULATIONS

Total Dynamic Head Calculations:

1. Design flow rate:
2. Static Head: Lift from pump to distribution box:
3. Type of Pressure Pipe: 2 inch PVC sch. 40 pressure pipe
4. Equivalent length of pipe due to fittings:
5. Equivalent length of transport pipe:
6. Friction head in transport pipe and fittings:
7. Total Dynamic Head: (static head + friction head)

36 gpm
 16 ft.
 45 ft.
 279 ft.
 7.25 ft.
 23.25 ft.

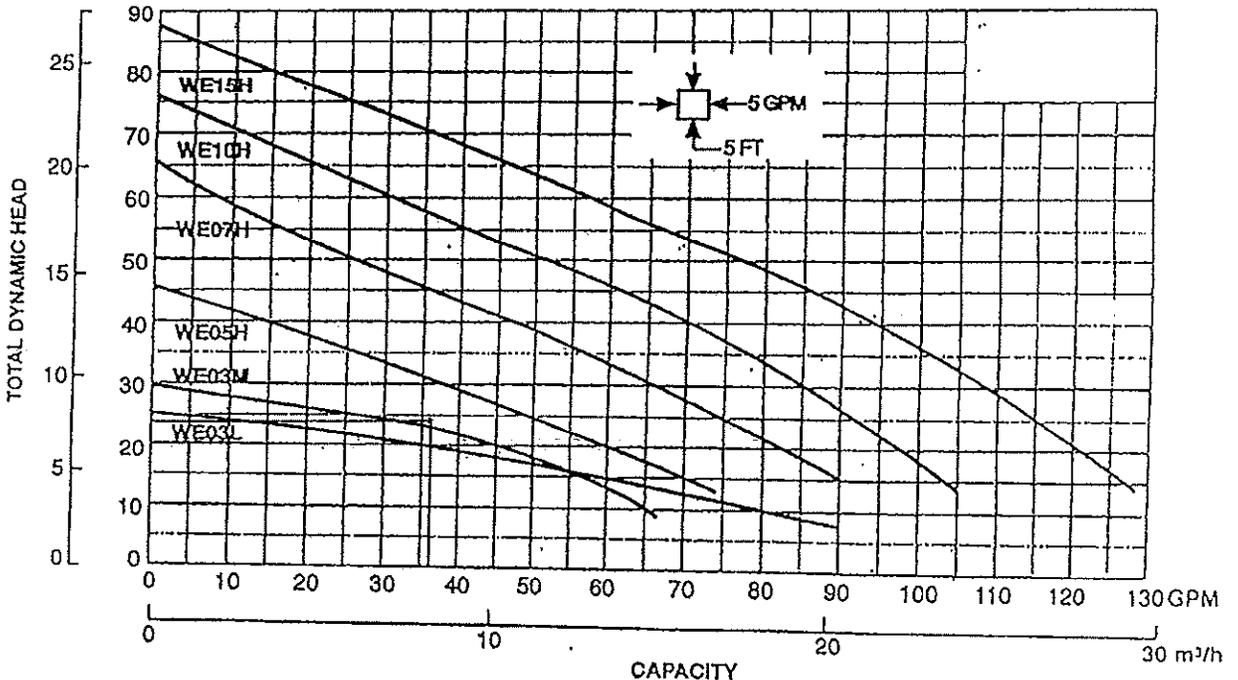


PERFORMANCE RATINGS (gallons per minute)

Order No.	WE0311L		WE0311M		WE0312M		WE0313M		WE0314M	
	WE0311L	WE0311L	WE0311M	WE0311M	WE0312M	WE0312M	WE0313M	WE0313M	WE0314M	WE0314M
HP	1/2	1/2	3/4	3/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
RPM	1750	1750	3500	3500	3500	3500	3500	3500	3500	3500
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-
10	80	65	-	-	-	-	-	56	84	-
15	60	57	69	90	104	128	53	82	-	-
20	36	45	60	83	96	122	48	77	-	-
25	-	25	50	76	92	116	45	75	-	-
30	-	-	38	67	85	109	40	72	-	-
35	-	-	26	58	78	102	35	70	-	-
40	-	-	15	47	70	94	30	67	-	-
45	-	-	-	36	62	86	25	64	-	-
50	-	-	-	25	52	77	18	60	-	-
55	-	-	-	17	42	67	12	58	-	-
60	-	-	-	8	32	56	3	54	-	-
65	-	-	-	-	21	46	-	51	-	-
70	-	-	-	-	11	35	-	47	-	-
75	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	43	-	-
80	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	40	-	-
90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-
100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-
110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-
120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-



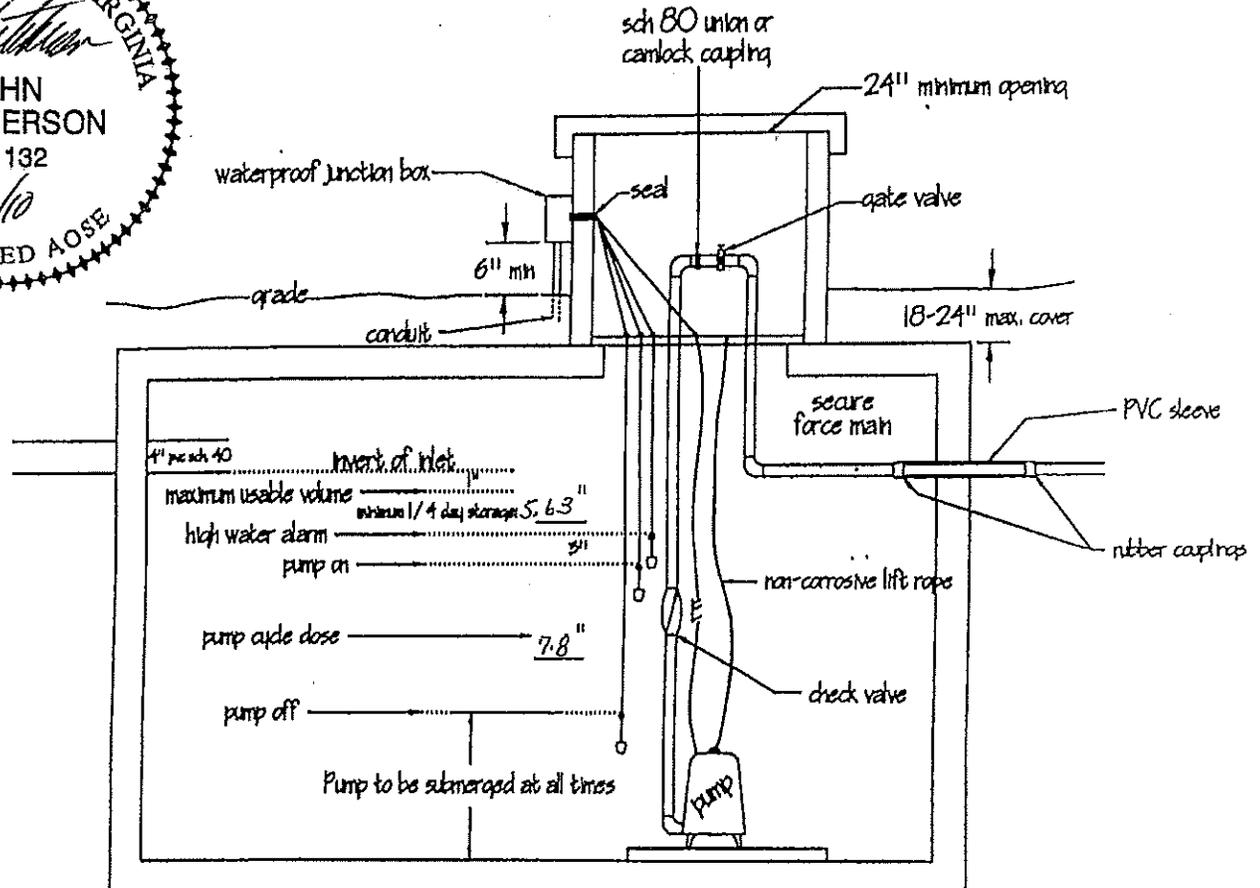
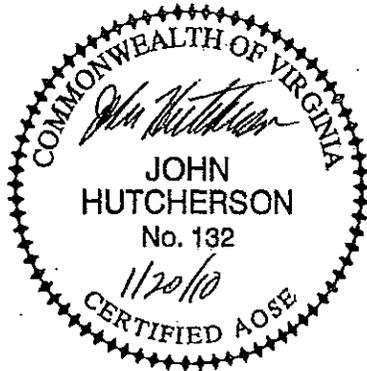
METERS FEET



Pump Chamber Size in Gallons:	1000
Drawdown in Gallons (Each Pump Cycle):	156
Drawdown in Inches (Each Pump Cycle):	7.8
Maximum Pump Cycle Time (Drawdown in Gallons/36 gpm):	4.33 minutes
Maximum Pump Cycle Time (Drawdown in Gallons/84 gpm):	1.86 minutes

Additional Specifications:

1. Pump chamber must be level and watertight
2. Force main shall be 2-inch diameter schedule 40 PVC pressure pipe with pressure fittings and installed 18"+ below grade.
3. Pump must provide 36 gallons per minute minimum and 84 gallons per minute maximum at system head.
4. Pump shall be of open face centrifugal type effluent pump designed to pump sewage.
5. The pump system must be provided with controls for automatically starting and stopping the pump based on the water level.
6. The electrical motor control center and master disconnect switch shall be placed in a secure location above grade and remote from the pump station.
7. Each motor control shall be provided with a manual override switch.
8. The alarm shall be audiovisual and shall alarm in an area where it may be easily monitored.
9. All electrical connections must be hardwired in the electrical connection/junction box
10. Do not use compression fittings.
11. All electrical conduits passing into the pump chamber must be sealed with a water stop.
12. The recommended pump for this system is a Gould's WEO3M 1/3 H. P. or equivalent.



Appendix

E

Historical Documentation

Architectural Resources
Fork Union Company

DHR ID #	Resource Name	Quad	Register/Ease	Comment	Eligibility	Eligi? Score	Eligi? Date
032-0295	Fork Union Elementary School	Palmyra				0	
032-0339	Gall-Cobb-Spread House	Columbia				0	
032-0340	Holmhead Post Office	Columbia				0	

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Reconnaissance Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 032-0295

Other DHR ID#:

Resource Information

Resource Name(s): Fork Union Elementary School {Current}
Date of Construction: 1941

Local Historic District:

Location of Resource

Commonwealth of Virginia
County/Independent City: Fluvanna
Magisterial District:
Town/Village/Hamlet: Columbia
Tax Parcel:
Zip Code:
Address(s): Route 15/6 {Current}
USGS Quadrangle Name: PALMYRA
UTM Boundary Coordinates:

NAD Zone Easting Northing

UTM Center coordinates:
UTM Data Restricted?:

Resource Description

Ownership Status: Private
Government Agency Owner:
Acreage:
Surrounding area:
Open to Public: No
Site Description:
Route 15/6 at north eastern edge of Fork Union Village.
Secondary Resource Summary:
None.

Individual Resource Information

<u>Count</u>	<u>Resource Types</u>	<u>Resource Status</u>
1	School	Contributing

Individual Resource Detail Information

<u>Resource Type</u>	School	<u>Primary Resource?</u>	Yes
<u>Date of Construction</u>	1941 {Site Visit}	<u>Accessed?</u>	
<u>Architectural Style</u>		<u>Number of Stories</u>	1.0
<u>Form</u>		<u>Condition</u>	Good
<u>Interior Plan Type</u>			

Threats to Resource:

Architecture Summary: Single-story brick school building, nine bays wide, 4 bays deep, and approximately 11,200 square feet. Flat, parapet roof. Recessed, centered entrance on SW has transom and sidelights. Raised masonry panels at either end of the facade. Centered rear wing has English basement beneath.

Primary Resource Exterior Component Description:

<u>Component</u>	<u>Comp.Type/Form</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Material Treatment</u>

National Register Eligibility Status

Resource has not been evaluated.*

* Resource has not been formally evaluated by DHR or eligibility information has not been documented in DSS at this time.

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Reconnaissance Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 032-0295

Other DHR ID#:

Foundation	Foundation - Solid/Continuous	Concrete	other
Roof	Roof - Parapet	other	other
Structural System	Structural System - Masonry	Brick	other
Windows	Windows - Sash, Double-Hung	Wood	Windows - 9/9
Windows	Windows - Sash, Double-Hung	Wood	Windows - Multiple-light

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

Historic Context(s): Education

Significance Statement

Very good adaptive use as a community center.

National Register Eligibility Information (Intensive Level Survey):

National Register Criteria:

Period of Significance:

Level of Significance:

Graphic Media Documentation

<i>DHR Negative #</i>	<i>Photographic Media</i>	<i>Negative Repository</i>	<i>Photo Date</i>	<i>Photographer</i>
8380	B&W 35mm Photos		June 1986	O'Day
12641	B&W 35mm Photos		February 1993	Lindsay Nolting

Bibliographic Documentation

Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Events

CRM Event # 1,
Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance
Date of CRM Event: 9999
CRM Person:
CRM Event Notes or Comments:
 No date provided.

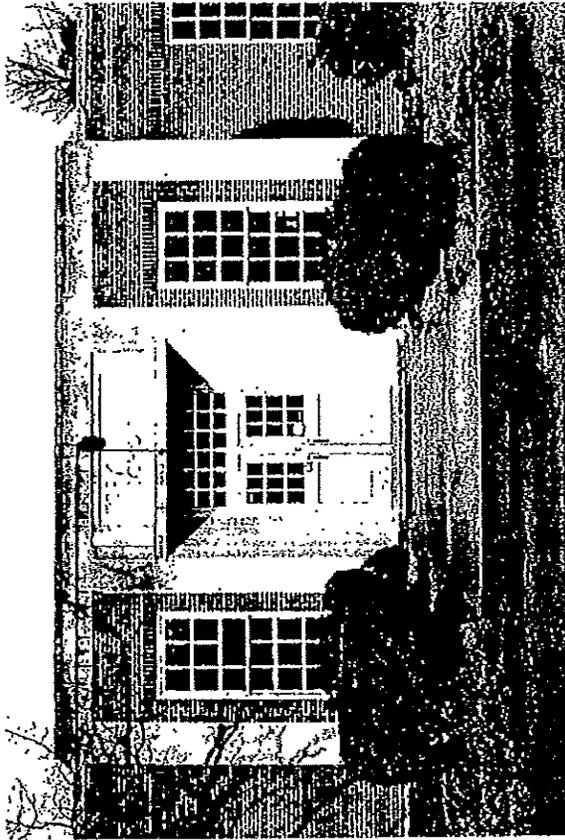
CRM Event # 2,
Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance
Date of CRM Event: June 1986
CRM Person: Randall O'Dell
CRM Event Notes or Comments:

Bridge Information

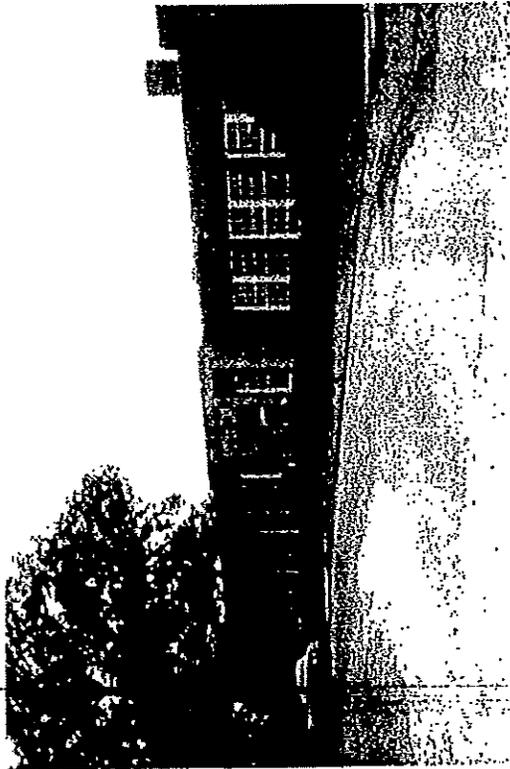
Cemetery Information

Ownership Information

032-0295, Fork Union Elementary School



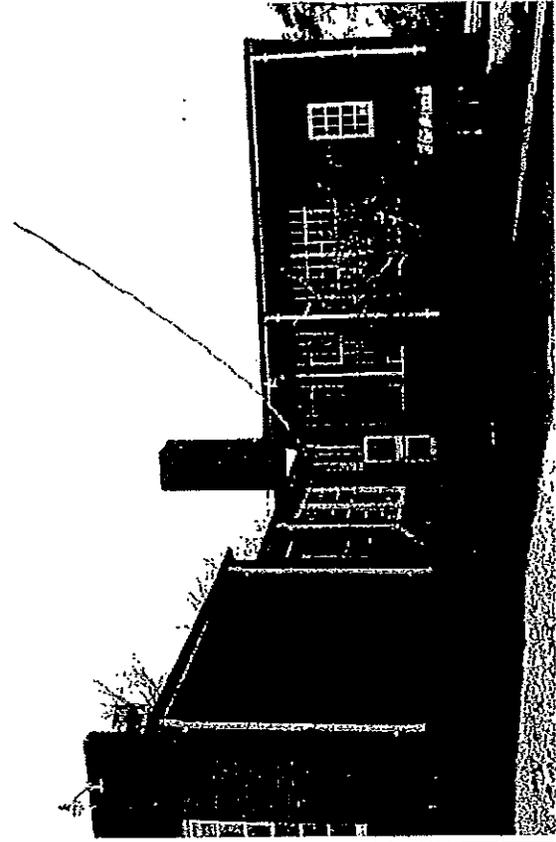
1993



1986



1993



1993



**VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM**

File no. 32-179 7
Negative no(s). 8380

City/Town/Village/Hamlet Columbia	County Fluvanna
Street address or route number	U.S.G.S. Quad Palmyra
Historic name	Common name Fork Union School
Present use	Building Style
Original use school - Fork Union School	Building Date(s) 1941

1. Construction Materials

wood frame
 brick
bond: English
 Flemish
 2-course American with
 stretcher Flemish variant
 other _____

stone
 random rubble
 coursed rubble
 ashlar dressed
 rock-faced

log:
 squared unsquared
notching:
 V-notch half dovetail
 saddle full dovetail
 square diamond

concrete block
 terra cotta
 steel frame
 other _____

2. Cladding Material

weatherboard composition siding
 vertical siding stucco
 board & batten aluminum or vinyl siding
 shingle: cast iron
 wood sheet metal
 asbestos enameled metal
 asphalt glass
 bricktex
 other _____

3. Stories (number) 1
 low basement raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 9 side (church) _____
 symmetrical asymmetrical

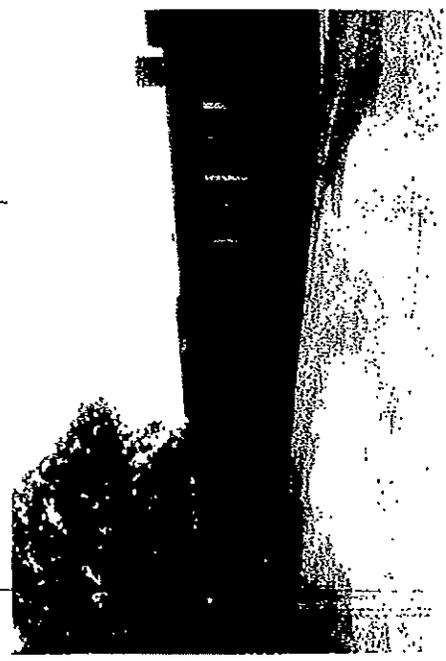
5. Roof Type
 shed hipped
 parapet? pyramidal?
 gable mansard
 pediment? false mansard
 parapet? gambrel
 clipped end? flat
 cross gable? parapet?
 central front gable? roof not visible
 other _____

6. Roofing Material

shingle
 composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.)
 wood
 metal
 standing seam
 corrugated
 pressed tin (simulated shingles)
 tile
 pantile flat glazed
 slate
 not visible

7. Corners (number): front _____ side _____
 gable pediment?
 shed
 hipped

8. Primary Porch
style _____
stories _____
levels _____ bays _____
materials _____
description and decorative details _____



9. General supplementary description and decoration:

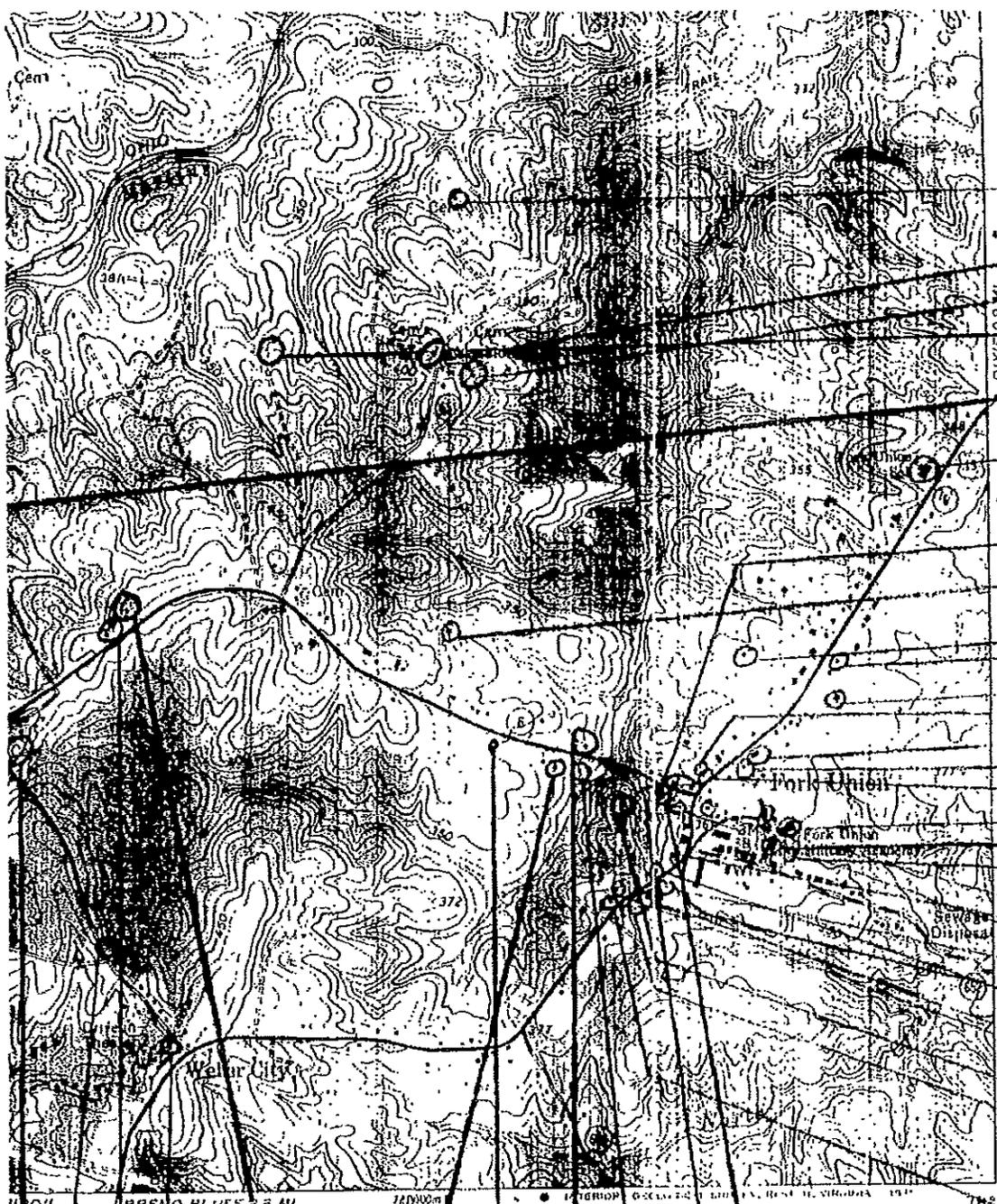
10. Major additions and alterations:

11. Outbuildings:

12. Landscape Features:

13. Significance:

Surveyed by: O'Dell and Randall Date: June 1986



32-361
 32-308
 32-311
 32-272

32-295

PS-21
 32-127
 32-357
 32-135
 32-100
 32-64
 32-61
 32-62
 32-63

I-7
 32-297
 32-309

32-292
 32-308
 32-14
 32-310
 32-291
 32-301
 32-302
 32-299
 32-300

PS-16
 PS-17
 PS-18

PS-15

LAKESIDE VILLAGE
 5551 HWY

32-371

PS-46
 32-19.5 32-125

32-512

PS-19
 PS-20
 ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty - - - - -
 Medium-duty - - - - - Unimproved dirt - - - - -
 U.S. Route (square symbol) State Route (circle symbol)

32-372
 32-224

PALMYRA, VA.
 113745 W78157.5

1967
 PHOTO-REVISED 1974
 AMS 5359 IV SE - SERIES V834

2-223

QUADRANGLE 101A 4000

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Reconnaissance Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 032-0339

Other DHR ID#:

Resource Information

Resource Name(s): Galt-Cobb-Snead House (Historic/Current)
Date of Construction: 1850

Local Historic District:

Location of Resource

Commonwealth of Virginia
County/Independent City: Fluvanna
Magisterial District:
Town/Village/Hamlet: Columbia
Tax Parcel:
Zip Code:
Address(s): Route 6 (Current)
USGS Quadrangle Name: COLUMBIA
UTM Boundary Coordinates:

NAD Zone Easting Northing

UTM Center coordinates:
UTM Data Restricted?.

Resource Description

Ownership Status: Private
Government Agency Owner:
Acreage:
Surrounding area:
Open to Public: No
Site Description:
South side of Route 6, west of Dixie.
Secondary Resource Summary:
None.

Individual Resource Information

<u>Count</u>	<u>Resource Types</u>	<u>Resource Status</u>
1	Garage	Contributing
1	Single Dwelling	Contributing

Individual Resource Detail Information

<u>Resource Type.</u>	<u>Garage</u>	<u>Primary Resource?</u>	<u>No</u>
<u>Date of Construction:</u>	9999	<u>Accessed?</u>	
<u>Architectural Style:</u>		<u>Number of Stories:</u>	1.0
<u>Form:</u>		<u>Condition:</u>	Good
<u>Interior Plan Type:</u>		<u>Threats to Resource:</u>	None Known

Architecture Summary: Frame structure with front gable roof and two garage doors, 4-lights in each door. Attached shed wing.

National Register Eligibility Status

Resource has not been evaluated.*

* Resource has not been formally evaluated by DHR or eligibility information has not been documented in DSS at this time.

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Reconnaissance Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 032-0339

Other DHR ID#:

Individual Resource Detail Information

<u>Resource Type:</u>	Single Dwelling	<u>Primary Resource?</u>	Yes
<u>Date of Construction:</u>	1850 {Site Visit}	<u>Accessed?</u>	
<u>Architectural Style:</u>	Classical Revival	<u>Number of Stories:</u>	2.0
<u>Form:</u>	1-House	<u>Condition:</u>	Good
<u>Interior Plan Type:</u>		<u>Threats to Resource:</u>	None Known

Architecture Summary: Two-story, three-bay, I-house with enclosed end chimneys and a shallow pitched hipped roof. Six-over-six windows with shutters (added, probably) on front of house and on East windows. Double door with sidelights and transom. Hipped roof front porch with square posts and spindle railing.

Additions/Alterations: Gable wing rear addition with porch.

Primary Resource Exterior Component Description:

<u>Component</u>	<u>Comp Type/Form</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Material Treatment</u>
Chimneys	Chimneys - Interior	Brick	Chimneys, Cap, Corbeled
Porch	Porch - 1-story, 3-bay	Wood	Porch - Post, Square
Roof	Roof - Hipped	Asphalt	Roof - Shingle
Structural System	Structural System - Frame	Wood	Structural System - Weatherboard
Windows	Windows - Sash, Double-Hung	Wood	Windows - 6/6

Historic Time Period(s): N- Antebellum Period (1830 to 1860)

Historic Context(s): Domestic

Significance Statement

Built for Sarah Elizabeth and Thomas Galt. An example of mid-19th century dwelling.

Significant Individuals and Events

Associated Individuals: Thomas Galt, Owner
Sarah Elizabeth Galt, Other

National Register Eligibility Information (Intensive Level Survey):

National Register Criteria:

Period of Significance:

Level of Significance:

Graphic Media Documentation

<u>DHR Negative #</u>	<u>Photographic Media</u>	<u>Negative Repository</u>	<u>Photo Date</u>	<u>Photographer</u>
12647	B&W 35mm Photos		April 1993	Lindsay Nolting

Bibliographic Documentation

Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Events

CRM Event # 1,

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Reconnaissance Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 032-0339

Other DHR ID#:

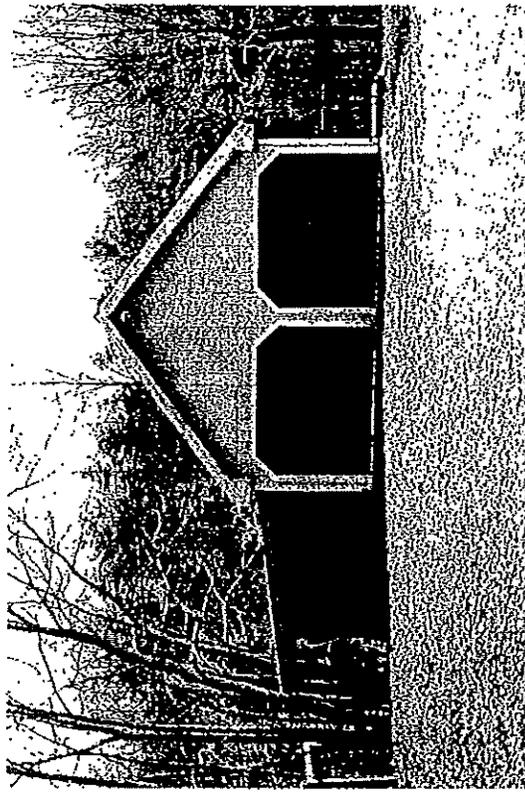
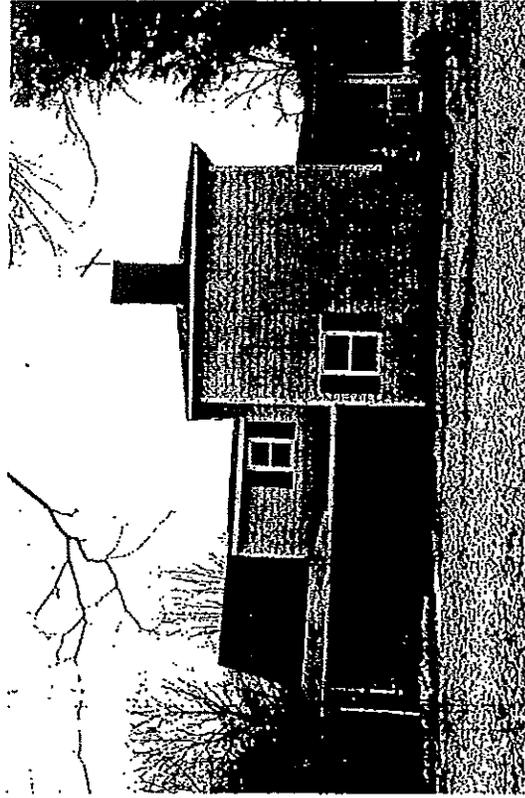
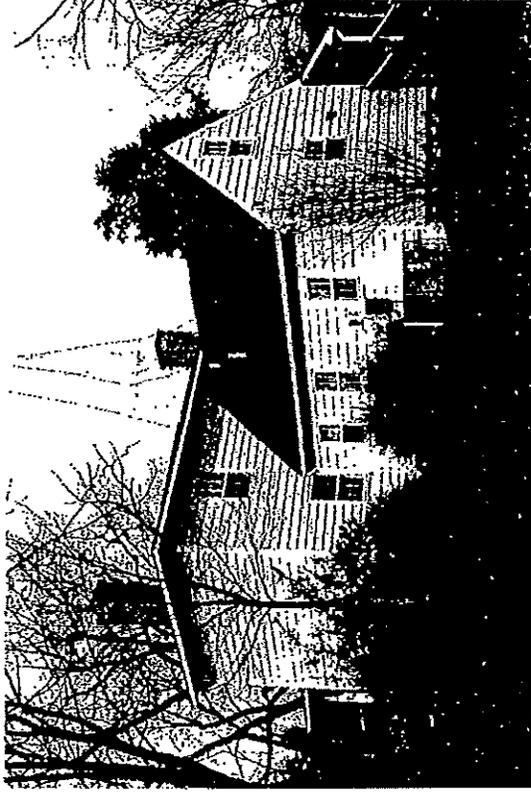
<i>Cultural Resource Management Event:</i>	Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance
<i>Date of CRM Event:</i>	9999
<i>CRM Person:</i>	VDHR
<i>CRM Event Notes or Comments:</i>	
Undated and unsigned survey.	

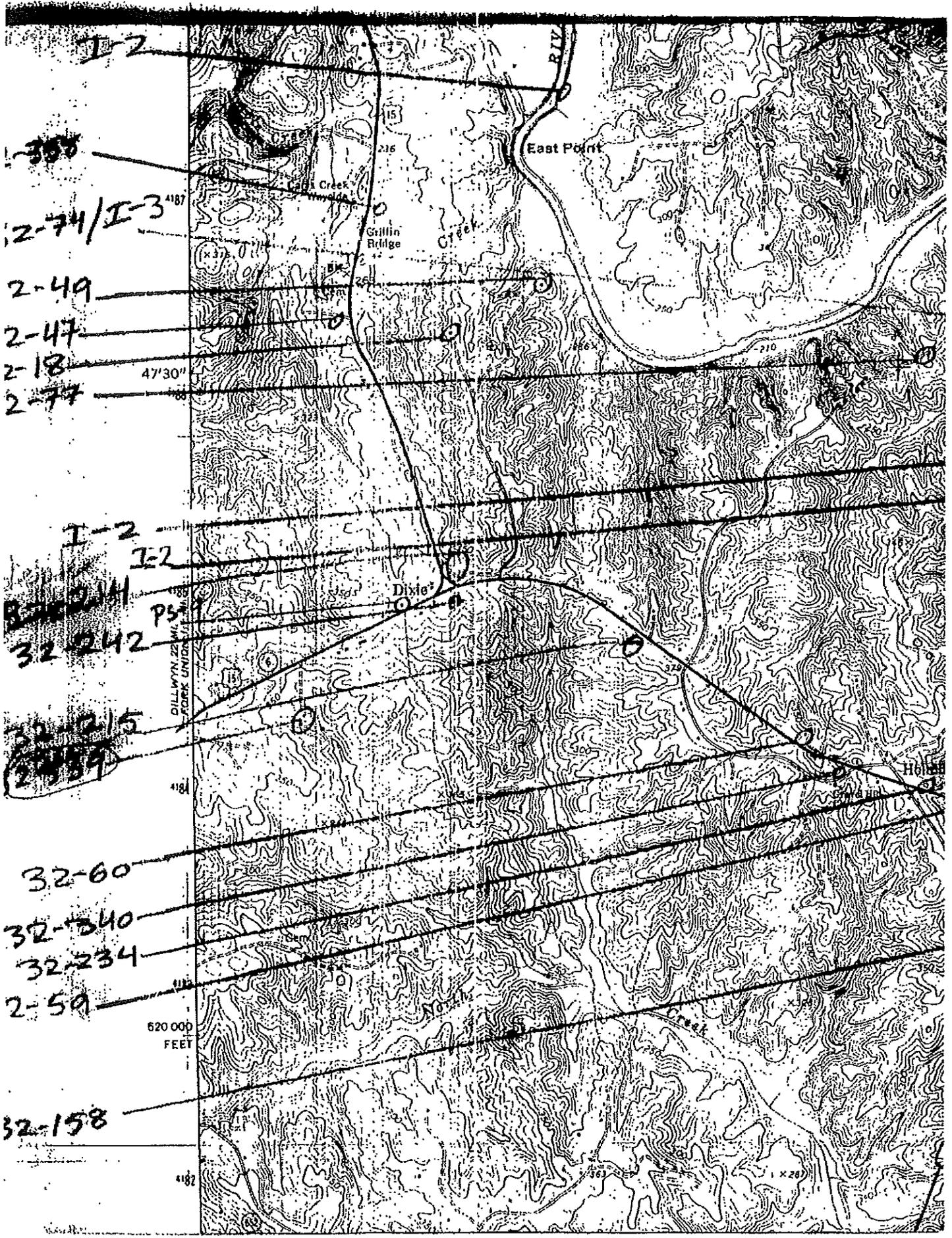
Bridge Information

Cemetery Information

Ownership Information

032-0339, Galt-Cobb-Snead House (1993)





I-2

~~358~~

2-74/I-3

2-49

2-47

2-18

2-77

47'30"

I-2

I-2

P559

32-242

32-215

~~32-215~~

32-60

32-340

32-234

2-50

620 000
FEET

32-158

East Point

Griffin
Ridge

Dixie

DILLWYN 22 W. V.
PARK UNION

HOLLY

X 28

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Reconnaissance Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 032-0340

Other DHR ID#:

Resource Information

Resource Name(s): Holmhead Post Office {Historic/Current}
Date of Construction: ca 1800

Local Historic District:

Location of Resource

Commonwealth of Virginia
County/Independent City: Fluvanna
Magisterial District:
Town/Village/Hamlet: Columbia
Tax Parcel:
Zip Code:
Address(s): Route 6 {Current}
USGS Quadrangle Name: COLUMBIA
UTM Boundary Coordinates:

NAD Zone Easting Northing

UTM Center coordinates:
UTM Data Restricted?:

National Register Eligibility Status

Resource has not been evaluated.*

* Resource has not been formally evaluated by DHR or eligibility information has not been documented in DSS at this time.

Resource Description

Ownership Status: Private
Government Agency Owner:
Acreage:
Surrounding area:
Open to Public:
Site Description:
Route 6 and 2nd 624.
Secondary Resource Summary:
None.

Individual Resource Information

<u>Count</u>	<u>Resource Types</u>	<u>Resource Status</u>
1	Post Office	Contributing

Individual Resource Detail Information

<u>Resource Type</u>	<u>Post Office</u>	<u>Primary Resource?</u>	<u>Yes</u>
Date of Construction:	ca 1800 {Site Visit}	Accessed?	
Architectural Style:		Number of Stories:	2.0
Form:	I-House	Condition:	Good
Interior Plan Type:		Threats to Resource:	None Known

Architecture Summary: Two-story, 4-bay wide, and 2-bay deep I-house with shed wings and West end chimney, 5-course American bond. Pedimented porch with four square posts. Solid brick foundation.

Primary Resource Exterior Component Description:

<u>Component</u>	<u>Comp Type/Form</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Material Treatment</u>
Chimneys	Chimneys--Exterior end	Brick	Chimneys- Bond--American, 5-course

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Reconnaissance Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 032-0340

Other DHR ID#:

Porch	Porch - 1-story	Wood	Porch - Post, Square
Roof	Roof - Gable	Asphalt	Roof - Shingle
Structural System	Structural System - Frame	Wood	Structural System - Siding, Aluminum
Windows	Windows - Sash, Double-Hung	Wood	Windows - 6/6
Chimneys	Chimneys - Interior	Brick	Chimneys, Cap, Corbeled
Foundation	Foundation - Solid/Continuous	Brick	other

Historic Time Period(s): M- Early National Period (1790-1829)

Historic Context(s): Settlement Patterns

Significance Statement

Undated survey: Local sources say the building was pivoted in the 1930s, so that what was the back door now faces the roadway. Example of 19th century Post office.

#16, April 1973 Bulletin of the Fluvanna County Historical Society: Traditionally, Mrs. Cary M. Ashlin named Holmhead Post Office to honor the author of the Holmes Readers which were popular in the schools of that day.

In 1896 Mr. Ashlin was appointed postmaster for an office to be so called, but for some reason it did not open. The office was "reestablished" by the Post Office Department in 1898. Mr. Ashlin was afflicted with blindness, and his niece Mary "Mamie" Cooke assisted him in the store and post office and succeeded him as postmaster.

The store and post office were in the building still standing at the junction of Route No. 624 and Route No. 6. The building has been turned around; the projecting room which housed the store and post office were in the front facing the road. (There is a delightful story about the man who moved the building: "If you don't pay me for my work, I'll just turn that building right back around!")

National Register Eligibility Information (Intensive Level Survey):

National Register Criteria:

Period of Significance:

Level of Significance:

Graphic Media Documentation

<i>DHR Negative #</i>	<i>Photographic Media</i>	<i>Negative Repository</i>	<i>Photo Date</i>	<i>Photographer</i>
12657	B&W 35mm Photos		April 1993	Lindsay Nolting

Bibliographic Documentation

Reference #: 1

Bibliographic RecordType:

Newsletter

Author:

Fluvanna Co Society Bulletin

DHR CRM Report Number:

Notes:

Number 16, Bulletin of the Fluvanna County Historical Society, April 1973.

Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Events

CRM Event # 1,

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Reconnaissance Level Survey

DHR ID#: 032-0340

Other DHR ID#:

<i>Cultural Resource Management Event:</i>	Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance
<i>Date of CRM Event:</i>	9999
<i>CRM Person:</i>	VDHR
<i>CRM Event Notes or Comments:</i>	
Undated and unsigned survey.	

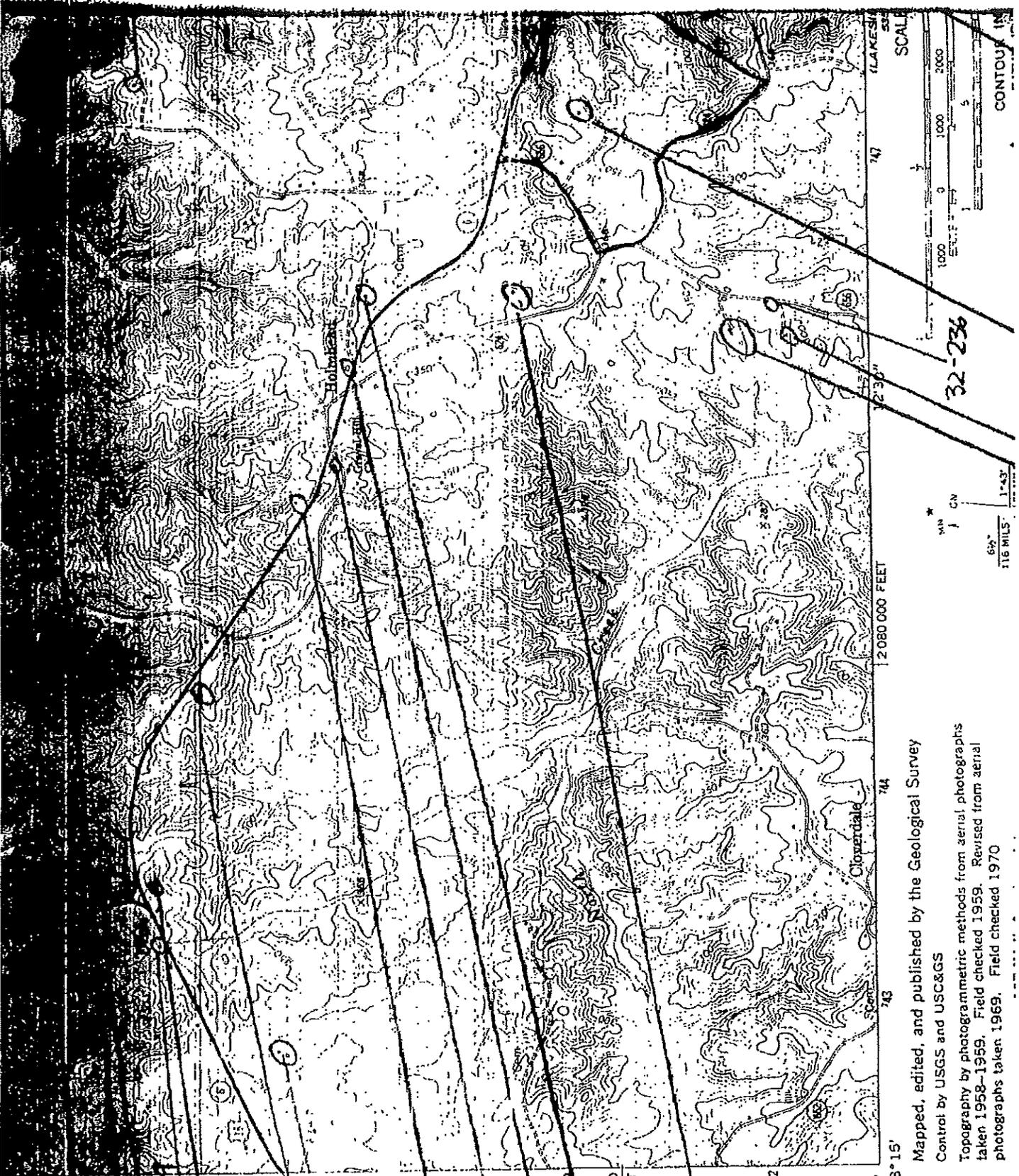
Bridge Information

Cemetery Information

Ownership Information

032-0340, Holmhead Post Office (1993)





I-2
E2
214
P54

-242
-215
39

2-60
32-
340
234
39

58

37° 45' 78" 15'
78° 15'

Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1958-1959. Field checked 1959. Revised from aerial
photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1970

32-236

CONTOUR IN

The Bulletin of the FLUVANNA COUNTY Historical Society

Number 16, April 1973

POST OFFICES OF FLUVANNA COUNTY

Places and People Part II

INTRODUCTION 5

X. FORK UNION AREA 6

Winn's Store - Winn's Tavern - Winnsville
Fork Union
Snead's Tavern
Holmhead
Cohasset

POST OFFICES OF FLUVANNA COUNTY

Places and People

Places — how they change, people — how they move. And when people move, places grow or disappear. Fascinating. Who re members, today, Woodside? East Point or Rockaway? Or Herndoff's Store?

All the introduction necessary is in the last Bulletin. We would apologize that we never found the names of all the early postmasters, or more information about Confederate post offices, but we suspect that these two Bulletins tell you more about Fluvanna post offices than you ever really wanted to know.

These lists of postmasters certainly contain a fair sampling of Fluvanna family names — with maybe a carpetbagger or two included! As elsewhere, the peak number of post offices in Fluvanna was reached about 1895. After Rural Free Delivery was instituted, the number started to decline. For a long time the postmasters had rendered almost a personal service, much like those who, as a personal favor, carried mail ****By Hand.**** This was illustrated in a letter from the Post Office Department to Meriweather Morris, postmaster of Columbia from 9 August 1796.

There are many Offices in which the profits are really not adequate to the trouble, yet for the accommodation of the people they are kept up. I hope you will be induced to continue in yours for the convenience of your Neighborhood. Half the post offices in the United States would be broken up, if the postmasters were not influenced by motives other than those of a pecuniary nature.

The wording of the sketches in these Bulletins has been deeply influenced by each person who kindly took time to talk to us about the tiny spot of God's green earth which they call Home. We had a problem, though. We wanted to publish all they told us!

We have enjoyed finding old post offices by searching records or by exploring on foot. But, as we are afraid the manuscript shows, we are easily distracted from our objective — Suddenly one comes ~~on an amusing entry in a dusty old book, or discovers a rosy pink dogwood in full bloom away off~~

in the woods. And then there was the day we found a bush with exquisitely formed brown flowers. Foundations of an old building that was once a post office, yes, but we never knew there was such a thing as a brown flower. When following old roads in Fluvanna we know Rachel Fields noted truly: "A road might lead to anywhere.**"

FORK UNION AREA

Winn's Store Post Office (1826-1828)
Winn's Tavern Post Office (1825-1832)

Winnsville Post Office

Winn's Tavern Post Office changed its name to Winnsville in 1832, and one might conclude that Winn's Store Post Office was a predecessor of Winn's Tavern. The dates given for the post offices will not support this conclusion. If we could secure the names of the early postmasters, perhaps we could prove the location of Winn's Store.

We believe Winn's Store Post Office was located at Winn's Mill on Big Brems Creek near present-day Shores. Thomas Winn, who was already prominent when the county was formed, owned Low Fields (now home of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Bugg, Jr.), and, according to one source, he built a brick home named Evergreen in 1819 (the farm now owned by Mr. J. W. Minter), nearer his mill on Brems Creek.

Thomas died in 1824, but some years previous he had turned the mill operation over to his son George. In 1821 his son John had received a license to open a tavern in his own home about four miles to the east near the Woolings, who were one of Fluvanna's first patentees. In 1819 John had built a big brick house there that became known as Winnsville. One year after his father's death, we believe John opened Winn's Tavern Post Office and that Brother George opened Winn's Store Post Office at the Winn Mill the next year. Winn's Store closed after two years.

John Winn became a very prosperous man, but the post office closed when he died in 1845. It is said that it was his brick home which later housed the extraordinary Fluvanna Institute.

Postmasters

Joseph Wooling 23 Feb. 1832 Philip J. Winn 16 Oct. 1844

J. Winn - Patrick H. Jackson 31 July 1845

John Selater

Closed to Fork Union 15 Oct. 1845

Fork Union Post Office

Fork Union Post Office opened the day Winnsville closed. Today it is housed in a modern brick building and serves an area growing in population. The Rural Route from Brems Bluff picks up mail from the post office and serves a section of the Fork Union area.

The village of Fork Union must have had its beginning when Austin Seay built a mill near his home on Crooks Creek around 1800. Then a church for four denominations was built nearby in 1824, called The Brick Union. The Charlottesville Stage Road wound its dusty way by the farms, and someone decided to open a store. We hope that a complete record of Fork Union will be written of Temperance Hall, Corinth Hill, the gold mines, and the Fork Union Military Academy which finally put the village on the map.

FUMA crowns the eastern hill, and for many years it has been the cadets who, with bugle and drum, have marked time for homes and farms round about.

Postmasters

George H. Snead 15 Oct. 1845 William H. Sadler 23 Dec. 1889
Sarah E. Oppenheimer 1 6 Feb. 1 866 Henry Davis 5 May 1 897
James M. Denton 19 Feb. 1867 Andrew L. Cobb 14 Nov. 1904
Miss Julia M. Seay 19 Mar. 1874 Ernest P. Burgess 1 Oct. 1913
Mrs. Julia M. Snead 21 Feb. 1884
Later postmasters include: C. Graham Thomas, Mrs. Bessie S. Burgess,
R. K. Drumwright, Sr., R.K. Drumwright, Jr., and Mrs. Aurelia W. Griffin.

Snead's Tavern Post Office

Postal histories tell how taverns, on both sides of the Atlantic, were used as mail depositories. Snead's Tavern was one of those used in Fluvanna.

The first record we can find of Snead's Tavern is dated 1802 when John Snead received a license from the County Court ****to keep an Ordinary in his own House.**** (In 1794 they granted Holman Snead a license ****to keep an ordinary at the place called the Fork Ordinary.****) John Snead continued to renew his license, paying the yearly tax. In 1810 he paid \$2.19, but in 1813 it was much higher, \$16.75. In 1820 and 1821 the wording in the minutes changed to read:

On the motion of John Snead for a License to keep a house of private entertainment in his own House from this time until the 1st day of May term next, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is a man of good character and not addicted to drunkenness or gaming and it being their opinion that he will keep an orderly and useful house of entertainment, a License thereupon granted.

As stated in the last Bulletin this Tavern stood, according to the John Wood Map of 1820, at the forks of three roads: a road from Columbia, a road from the Court House, and a road from Old Fork Church.

The Snead's Tavern Post Office was active between the years 1813-1822. We have failed to find a list of the postmasters. One can happily assume that John Snead himself was the appointed postmaster, until someone finds records to the contrary.

Holmhead Post Office

Traditionally, Mrs. Cary M. Ashlin named Holmhead Post Office to honor the author of the Holmes Readers which were popular in the schools of that day.

In 1896 Mr. Ashlin was appointed postmaster for an office to be so called, but for some reason it did not open. The office was "reestablished" by the Post Office Department in 1898. Mr. Ashlin was afflicted with blindness, and his niece ****Mamie**** (Mary Cooke) assisted him in the store and post office and succeeded him as postmaster.

The store and post office were in the building still standing at the junction of Route No. 624 and Route No. 6. The building has been turned around; the projecting room which housed the store and post office were in the front facing the road. (There is a delightful story about the man who moved

the building: "If you don't pay me for my work, I'll just turn that building right back around!") Black-smith shops and stores were compatible, and there was such a shop on the Ashlin property.

When George Turner Seay became postmaster he moved the post office to his home at the junction of Routes 6 and 624 to the east (across the road from the cinderblock tomato cannery Mr. J. W. Siegfried built in more recent years). Tradition holds that Mr. Seay's home was once Fork Tavern and was last run as a public house by a Mr. Pettit. Fork Tavern dates back to at least 1794. Could part of this present building be the first tavern, or is this building one of its successors?

The small frame house of worship called Holmhead Chapel, still standing on a loop of Route No. 624, was built by the folk of the neighborhood early in this century — a non-denominational church — to some people it seemed too far to go to church at Fork Union or Columbia when the weather and roads were so bad. The building was last used by the American Legion, who placed a cannon from World War I before it as a memorial marker.

Near the Chapel stood Gravel Hill School which closed years ago and was sold to be used as a dwelling.

Not far from the post office, but on the other side of Route No. 6, is another house of worship, the Gravel Hill Sunday School Chapel. It is a small building, a happy red in color, its bell perched on the peak of the roof ready to peal out the Good News.

Postmasters

Cary M. Ashlin 4 June 1896 William B. Muggins 28 Aug. 1919

Cary M. Ashlin 4 Apr. 1 898 George T. Scay 24 Apr. 1923

Mary Cooke 8 Aug. 1914

Discontinued; moved to Columbia 31 May 1926.

Cohasset Post Office

In 1908 the Virginia Airline Railway snaked its way across the County from Strathmore on the C & O James River Line to Lindsay on the Washington Line. Little railroad stations and loading platforms, stores and post offices, sprouted on the sidings.

A Mrs. Dickey christened the first station from the south, naming it for her hometown on Boston's Back Bay in Massachusetts — Cohasset. An Indian name, it has a nice ring to it!

Farm produce, pulpwood, and railway ties were no longer hauled all the way to Bremo Bluff; the mail and anticipated household freight came nearer home. It became the railhead for the village of Fork Union and the Fork Union Military Academy.

Mr. Horace L. Branham opened a post office in his store. When that store burned, Mr. F. F. White built the store that became Bransford's Store. Then Mr. Proffitt opened a store on the other side of the road, and later, a filling station was built beside Mr. Bransford's store. Up the hill Mr. Walter Melton opened a small gas station and a large second-hand business which became a mecca for those hunting the unique and the antique.

The whine of a stave mill once filled the air at Cohasset. It was just behind the F. F. White home (now Mrs. H. M. Bransford*s), and did a flourishing business during World War I, shipping slaves to Tregedar Iron Works in Richmond. In the day of home industries, before big corporations stifled

the do-it-yourself world, Mr. Charlie Talley ran a shoe shop. The local tomato cannery provided a market for local farmers. It also increased production during the ****First War**** sending canned Fluvanna tomatoes to the boys ****Over There.**** It continued under the management of F. S. White — he still processes a few cans for his own use.

As trucks began to compete with the railroads, the oil companies used the trains, confined to their static rails, to promote their own demise. Capitol Oil Company established a branch plant at Cohasset, later used by the American Oil Company. Today fuel oil is stored there. About 1930 Texaco Oil Company placed a bulk plant near the tracks.

Like the railroad, the post office, stores, and filling stations are idle, but the railroad station still stands. However, it has not become a gray ghost like others on the line. At the request of the residents, it is painted white, the center of an attractive group of Fluvanna homes:

Postmasters

Horace L. Branham 19 Dec. 1908 Annie E. White 2 Feb. 1925
Frayser F. White 29 May 1915 Annie E. Satterwhite June 1927
William C. Proffitt 1 8 July 1 930

Last postmaster: Hunter M. Bransford. Closed 1970.

FLUVANNA HISTORICAL SOCIETY OFFICERS: 1972-73

President: Mrs. W. W. Bercaw
First Vice-President: Mrs. H. M. Bransford
Second Vice-President: Mr. Charles C. Manning
Recording Secretary: Mrs. John M. Hunt
Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. W. A. Talley
Treasurer: Mrs. Burwell W. Scay

Members of the Executive Board at Large: Mrs. Ellis P. Snead,
Mr. William Siegfried, Mrs. Charles F. Coffey.

The Fluvanna Historical Society was founded in 1964 to collect and preserve manuscripts and other documents relating to the history of Fluvanna County in Virginia; to maintain the Old Stone Jail at the county seat, Palmyra, as a museum where antiquities of the county may be exhibited; and to encourage historical research.

Meetings of the Society are held three times a year. Annual dues are \$2.00; a life membership costs \$50.00. A bulletin is published twice a year, distributed to members free of charge. Copies can be purchased for \$2.00 single copy; \$3.00 double copy. Readers are requested to contribute any information of historical interest they may have or may be able to obtain. The society will endeavor to publish as much of this information as may be possible.

All communications should be addressed to: Mrs. Henry C. McGehee, Chairman of Publications, Fluvanna County Historical Society, Box 132, Palmyra, Virginia.

http://www.archive.org/stream/bulletinfluvann00socigoog/bulletinfluvann00socigoog_djvu.txt

Archaeological Resources
Fork Union Company

DHR ID #	Resource Name	Historic Example	Quad	Other DHR ID	Eligible	Eligi? Date	Register	VLR Date	NRHP Date	Comments
44FV0133	null	Mine, gold	Palmyra							

City/County: Fluvanna

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

DHR ID#: 44FV0133

DHR Site Number: 44FV0133 Other DHR Number:
Resource Name:
Temporary Designation:
Site Class: Terrestrial, open air

CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION

Cultural Designation: Indeterminate
Temporal Designation: 20th Century: 2nd quarter

THEMATIC CONTEXTS/SITE FUNCTIONS

Thematic Context: Industry/Processing/Extraction Example: Mine, gold
Comments/Remarks: Industrial/gold mine

LOCATION INFORMATION

USGS Quadrangle(s): PALMYRA Restrict UTM Data?

Center UTM Coordinates (for less than 10 acres):

NAD ZONE EAST NORTH

Boundary UTM Coordinates (for 10 acres or more):

NAD ZONE EAST NORTH

Physiographic Province: Drainage:
Aspect: Nearest Water Source:
Elevation (in feet): Distance to Water(in feet):
Slope: Site Soils:
Adjacent Soils:
Landform: other

SITE CONDITION/SURVEY DESCRIPTION

Site Dimensions: feet by feet Acreage:

Survey Strategy: Informant

Site Condition: Site Condition Unknown

City/County: Fluvanna

Threats to Resource:

Survey Description:

[detailed information from Virginia I
Division of Mines attached to original I
site file]

CURRENT LAND USE

Land Use:	Example:	Dates of Use:
Comments/Remarks:		

SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

Specimens Obtained? Specimens Depository:

Assemblage Description:

Specimens Reported?

Assemblage Description--Reported:

Field Notes Reported? Depository:

REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

Report (s)? Yes Depository:

DHR Library Reference Number:

Reference for reports and publications:

Virginia Division of Mineral Resources, Publication 45, p. 1
81

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

Photographic Documentation?	Depository	Type of Photos	Photo Date
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CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

Cultural Resource Management Event:	Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance	Date:	1986/09/08
-------------------------------------	-------------------------------	-------	------------

Organization and Person:

Organization: First: VDHR-J. Mark Wittkofski Last:

Sponsor Organization:

DHR Project Review File No:

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

City/County: Fluvanna

Individual Category Codes:

Honorif: First: Last:
Suffix:
Title:
Company/
Agency:
Address:

City: State: Zip:
Phone/Ext:

Notes:

Ownership Type:

Government Agency:



**VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM**

County FELLVANNA

Name of Site: SINEAD MINE

Site Number: 44 FV 133

Type of Site: Industrial / Gold MINE

Cultural Affiliation: 1937

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Palmyra 7.5

U.T.M. Zone 17 Easting 741,590 Northing 4,184,760

(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone:

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date):

General Environment and Nearest Water Source:

SEE REVERSE SIDE.

VA. DIV. of MINERAL RESOURCES, Publication 45, p. 81

Dimensions of Site:

Site Description and Survey Techniques:

Condition and Present Land Use:

Specimens Obtained and Depository:

Specimens Reported and Owners/Addresses:

Map Sheet Palmyra 7.5

Site Number 44 FV 133

SNEAD MINE

LOCATION OF DEPOSIT

RECORD IDENTIFICATION
 RECORD NO. ... 9030586
 RECORD TYPE ... MIN
 COUNTY/Organization ... USGS
 INFORMATION SOURCE ... T, J
 FILE SYSTEM ID ... 9049
 MAP GRID NO OF REC. ...
 RECOVERY NAME ... MEINT
 ZER ED C LEVANT, DONLOT E ... 79
 DATE ...
 QUARTER ... 81
 BY ... TRIMB
 LE, DAVID, C

TYPE OF DEPOSIT
 DEPOSIT TYPE
 METAMORPHIC ZONE
 SIDE OF DEPOSIT ...
 SIZE-DIRECTIONAL DATA
 SIZE OF DEPOSIT ... SMALL
 MAX WIDTH ... 100
 STORED OF OREBODY ... 40 SW
 DIP OF OREBODY ... 65 DEG E
 COMMENTS/DISCUSSION OF DEPOSIT
 THE VEIN CONSISTS OF WHITE HARD QUARTZ, CONTAINING PYRITE, CHALCOPHYRITE, HEMIMORPHITE, AND SPHALERITE, AS WELL AS IRON OXIDE, PYRROPHORITE, MALACHITE AND FREE GOLD.
 DESCRIPTION OF WORKINGS
 SHAFT AND UNDERGROUND
 WORKINGS (DESCRIP. OF WORKINGS)
 IN 1924, TWO WELLS FILLED AND FIVE CAVED SHAFTS, ABOUT TWENTY CAVED PITS AND CUTS, REMAINS OF STONE WALLS OF PITS, AND COMBS EXISTED. REPAIRS TO THE WORKINGS CONSISTED OF A SHAFT 1.0 M 125 FT DEEP, SEVERAL OPEN CUTS AND THE CENTER, AND A TUNNEL

NAME AND LOCATION
 PROPERTY NAME ... SNEAD MINE
 MINING DISTRICT/AREA/SUBDIST ... GOLD-PYRITE BELT
 COUNTRY CODE ... US
 STATE NAME ... UNITED STATES
 STATE CODE ... VA
 STATE NAME ... VIRGINIA
 COUNTY ... ESSEX
 DRAINAGE AREA ... OF JAMES RIVER
 HISTORIC GEOGRAPHIC PROD ... OF PILGRIM
 LAND CLASSIFICATION ... OI
 GRID SCALE ... QUAD NO OR NAME ... PALMIRA, VA
 LONGITUDE ... 078 15 24 W
 UTM ZONE NO ... 18T
 DISTANCE FROM NEAREST PROMINENT LOCALITY ... 1.25 MI (2.0 KM) W OF ROAD

PRODUCTION
 TYPE ... SMALL PRODUCTION
 SOURCE OF INFORMATION (PUBLICATION) ... 1924
 PRODUCTION COMMENTS ... WORKED FOR 9 MRS IN 1918 PRODUCTION BY 200
 GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY
 AGE OF HOST ROCKS ... PREC-CAMB
 HOST ROCK TYPES ... GRANITIC GARNETIFEROUS BICHITE SCHIST
 GRANODIORITE
 AGE OF ASSOC IGNEOUS ROCKS ... PREC-CAMB
 IGNEOUS ROCK TYPES ... GRANODIORITE
 DEFINITIVE MINERALOGY ... QUARTZ, BICHITE, KAPOR, CLINOCLASE
 USTHICLASE, TOURMALINE
 IMPORTANT ORE CONCENTRATORS ... SHEAR ZONES

LOCATION COMMENTS ... 0.5 MI TO A KM OFF NW SIDE OF U.S. HWY 15 ABOUT 0.85 MI
 1.37 KM BY ROAD WSW OF JUNCTION WITH VA. HWY 6 AT STATE
 COMMUNITY INFORMATION
 COMMUNITIES PRESENT ... AU AG ZN PB CU PYR

GEOLOGY (SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION)
 REGIONAL GEOLOGY
 MAJOR REGIONAL STRUCTURES ... ARUNDA SINGLINE, NE-SW TEND
 TECTONIC SETTING ...
 LOCAL GEOLOGY
 NAMES/AGE OF FORMATIONS, UNITS, OR ROCK TYPES
 1) NAME ARUNDA FORMATION
 AGE ORO

PRODUCER (PAST OR PRESENT)
 MAJOR PRODUCTS ... AU
 OCCURRENCE(S) OF POTENTIAL PRODUCTS
 POTENTIAL OCCURRENCE ... AG ZN CU PB PYR
 ORE MATERIALS (MINERALS, ROCKS, ETC.)
 NATIVE GOLD, PROMETHEUS GALENA, SPHALERITE, CHALCOPHYRITE,
 HEMIMORPHITE, PYRITE, PYRROPHORITE

COMMENTS (GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY)
 MINE SITUATED ON CONTACT OF ARUNDA AND E. GRANITE QUARTZITE BELT (MINING
 THRU AREA
 GENERAL REFERENCES
 1) SHELTON, C. C., 1960, GOLD IN VIRGINIA - A SUMMARY OF MINERAL
 RESOURCES, PUBLICATIONS 19, 77
 2) TABER, S., 1912, GEOLOGY OF THE GOLD BELT IN THE JAMES RIVER BASIN
 VIRGINIA, VIRGINIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, BULLETIN 7, 17
 3) HARPER'S MAGAZINE, 1885, THE NATURAL WEALTH OF VIRGINIA, NEW YORK
 CO., NO. 187, P. 32-42
 4) SHELTON, C. C., 1960, GOLD AND GREENBACKS IN THE JAMES RIVER
 MINERAL RESOURCES OF PALMIRA COUNTY, VIRGINIA, ILLINOIS MINERAL
 RESOURCES, BULLETIN 7, 17
 5) COOPER, H., 1963, REPORT OF EXPLORATIONS IN THE GOLD BELT OF VIRGINIA
 AND NORTH CAROLINA, AMER. ECON. GEO. SOC., VOL. 68, P. 12

MINOR ORE MINERALS
 NATIVE GOLD
 MINOR ORE MINERALS
 PROMETHEUS GALENA, SPHALERITE, CHALCOPHYRITE, HEMIMORPHITE, PYRITE,
 PYRROPHORITE

DISCOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT
 DATE OF DISCOVERY ... 1927
 YEAR OF DISCOVERY ... 1927
 NATURE OF DISCOVERY ... A
 YEAR OF FIRST PRODUCTION ... 1928
 PRESENT/LAST OWNER ... E P ALL FARMER

WORK DONE BY OTHER ORGANIZATIONS
 YEAR WORK TYPE ORGANIZATION AND RESULTS
 1912 DENREIL GEORGE FLEMING, JR & CO., EXPERIMENT GOLD ORE
 1913 DENREIL ATTEMPTED TO REACTIVATE, SUCCESS MINERAL
 1924 REED VA DIV MIN. RES, LOCATED MINE

PROSPECT AND DEVELOPMENT COMMENTS
 MINE OPERATED 1927-1950, THEN AFTER CIVIL WAR SEVERAL ATTEMPTS WERE MADE
 TO RE-OPEN THE ORE WAS TREATED IN A PRIMITIVE STAMP MILL OPERATED BY
 1928 POWER AND MUCH OF THE GOLD IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN LOST IN THE
 PROCESS IN THAT THE CIRCULATION PROCESS OF EXTRACTION WAS TRIED.



Scale:

Form Completed By (name, address, affiliation, date):

M. W. Kofski, DHL, 9-8-86

DHL Number Assigned By:

Date:

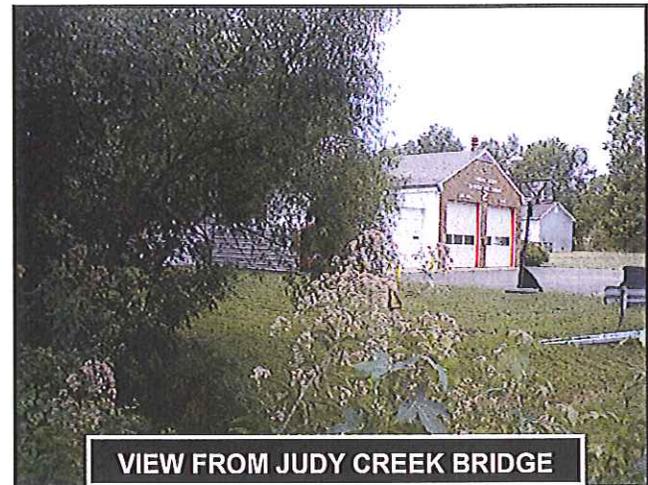
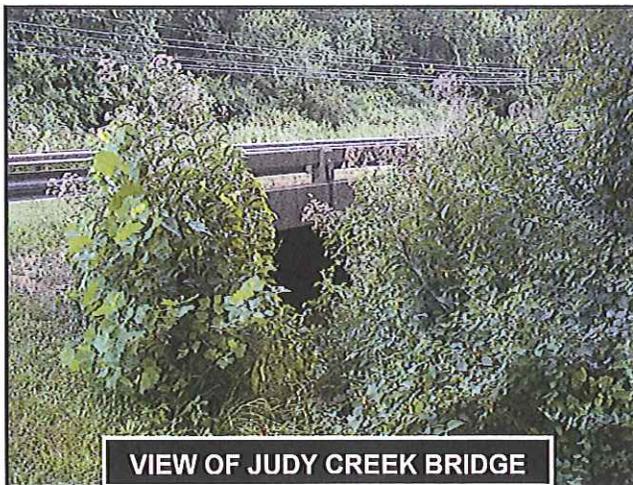
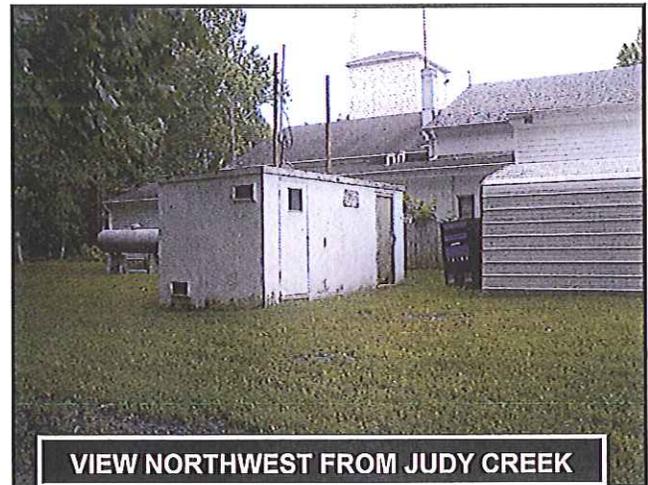
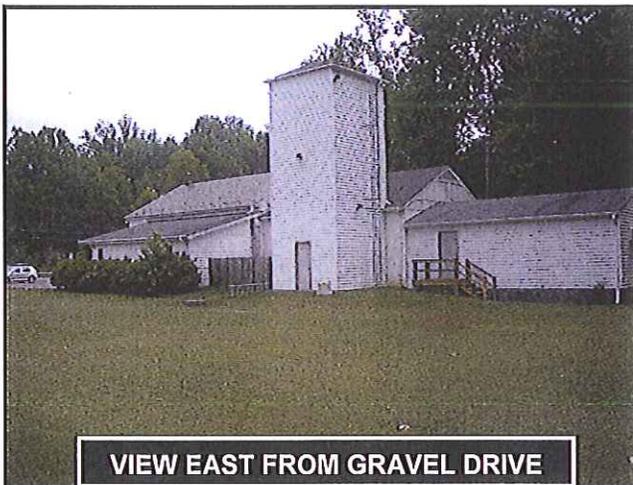
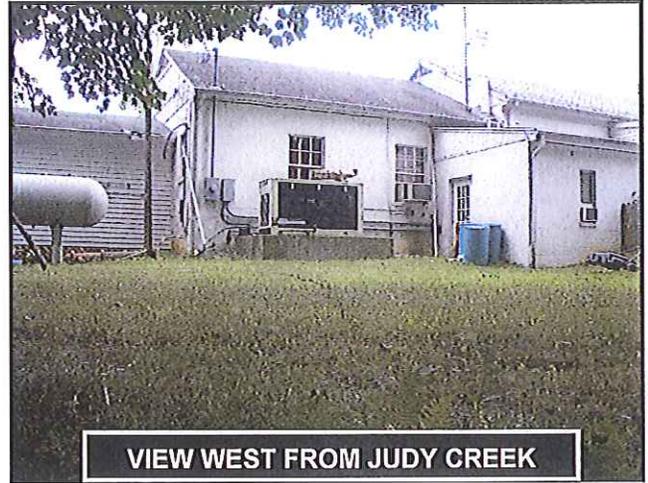
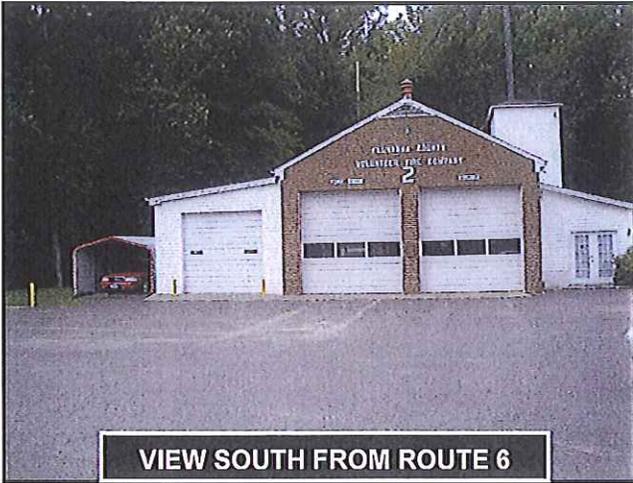
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Appendix

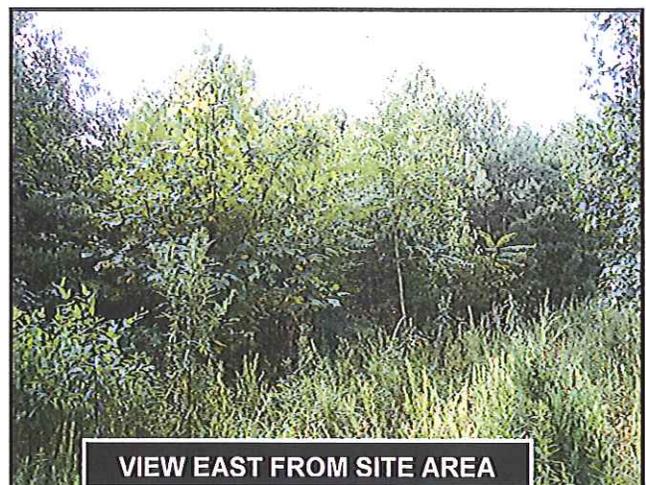
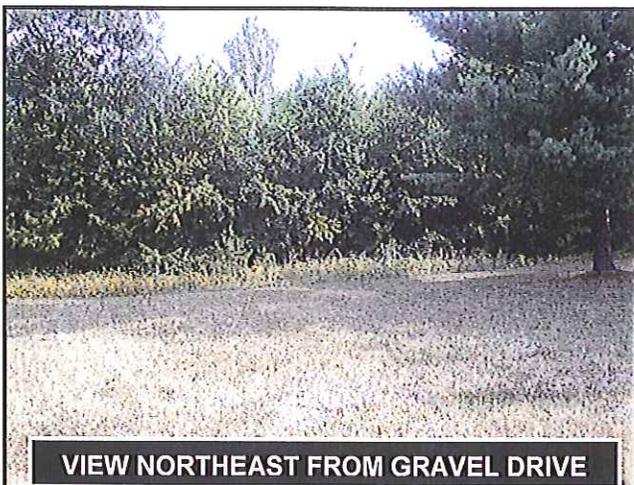
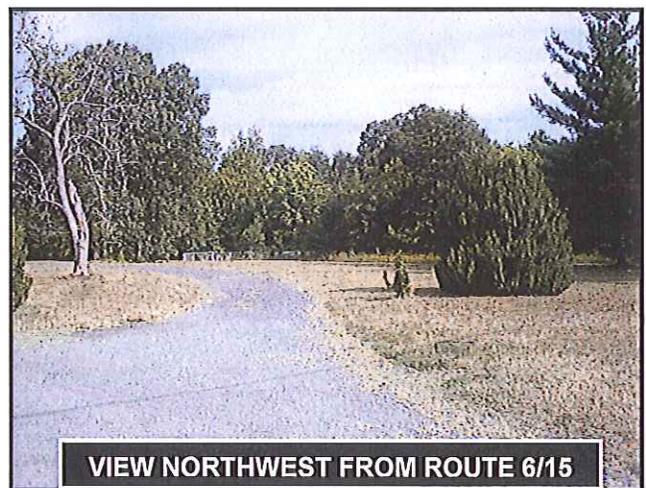
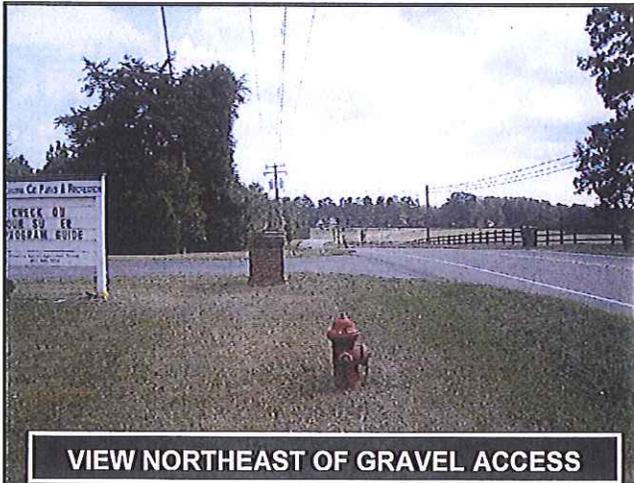
F

Site Photos

EXISTING FORK UNION FIRE STATION ALTERNATE 1



PROPOSED FORK UNION FIRE STATION SITE ALTERNATE 2



FORK UNION FIRE STATION SITE
ALTERNATE 2

NOT TO BE DISTURBED DURING CONSTRUCTION



BURIAL AREA



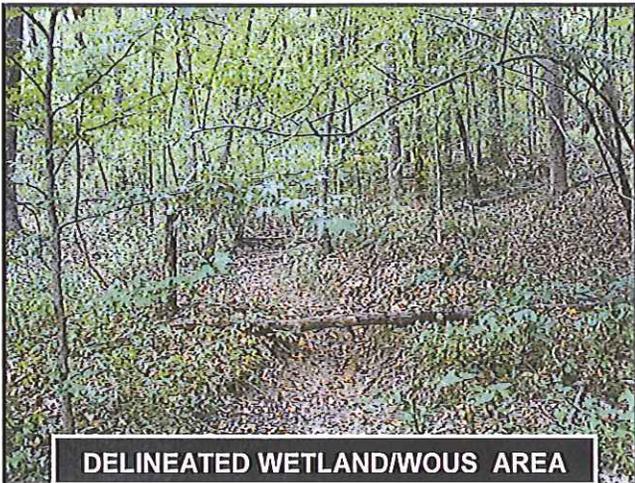
BURIAL AREA



BURIAL AREA



CUT BANK OF INTERMITTENT STREAM



DELINEATED WETLAND/WOUS AREA



DELINEATED WETLAND/WOUS AREA

Appendix

G

Reconnaissance Level Survey and Documentation of an Historic Cemetery

Reconnaissance Level Survey and Documentation of an Historic Cemetery

Tax Map 51-129A
Fork Union, Virginia

VDHR 44FV0261
032-5028



Rivanna Archaeological Services, LLC
September 2010

Reconnaissance Level Survey and Documentation of an Historic Cemetery

Tax Map 51-129A
Fork Union, Virginia

VDHR 44FV0261
032-5028

Submitted to
A. Morton Thomas & Associates, Inc.
Richmond, Virginia

Submitted by
Rivanna Archaeological Services, LLC
410 East Water Street, Suite 1100
Charlottesville, Virginia
22902

September 2010

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Introduction

In mid-August 2010, Rivanna Archaeological Services (RAS) was contacted by A. Morton Thomas & Associates Inc. (AMT). Fieldwork related to the proposed construction of a new fire engine station near Fork Union, Virginia had identified an historic cemetery straddling the northern boundary of the proposed development parcel owned by Fluvanna County, and an adjacent privately owned parcel. RAS was asked to conduct due diligence archival research and to verify and document the presence of the cemetery. Between August 23rd and September 9, 2010, RAS conducted preliminary level archival research and a reconnaissance level survey and documentation of an historic cemetery straddling TM 51 -129A and TM 51 -128 located north of Fork Union, Virginia in Fluvanna County.

Project Setting

The project area is located approximately 1 mile north of Fork Union and the intersection of Routes 15 and 6, and approximately 550 feet west of Route 15 (Figure 1). The cemetery is located on the northern edge of an east-west oriented ridge approximately 350 – 360 feet asl. The cemetery area is lightly wooded with predominantly a mixed pine and hardwood forest at its southern edge, and a hardwood forest (oak, beech, maple, etc.) within and on its western, northern and eastern edges. Little undergrowth is present within the defined boundaries of the cemetery. A heavy covering of dead leaves, pine needles and other forest detritus obscured the ground surface. Surrounding the cemetery on its southern and western perimeter was an old road bed. Piles of soil adjacent to the edges of the road along its length suggest that the road was formed through mechanical means by plowing or pushing soil in an attempt to clear a route.

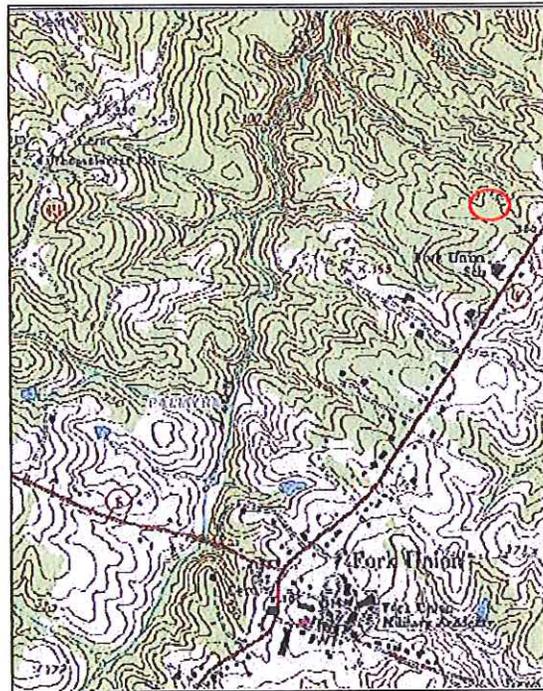


Figure 1: Detail, U.S.G.S. Palmyra, Virginia Quadrangle, 7.5 Minute Series, showing project area circled in red.

Project Goals and Research Design

The general goal of the pre-field archival research was to find out more detailed information about the cemetery and its inhabitants to include if possible the establishment of a brief history of the development of TM 51-129A and 51-128, to locate historic plats of the cemetery, to date the cemetery, and to the identity of the individuals interred there. To this end, archival research was conducted in local repositories including the Fluvanna County Circuit Court Clerk's Office (Palmyra), the Albemarle County Circuit Court Clerk's Office (Charlottesville), the Fluvanna County Historical Society archives (Palmyra), and the University of Virginia Library (Charlottesville).

The reconnaissance level survey of the cemetery was designed to be a preliminary level documentation of the identified cultural resource. The goals of the survey were threefold: 1) to confirm that the cultural resource is an historic cemetery; 2) to provide a general assessment based on above ground visual observation of the size of the cemetery and number of individuals interred there; and 3) to more accurately determine the location of the cemetery in relation to the property boundary between TM 51-129A and 51-128. Documentation and mapping of the cemetery was accomplished through the establishment of a site grid. Where relevant, photographs were taken of features within the cemetery such as grave markers and cultural vegetation.

The field investigations and cemetery documentation described here was designed as a non-invasive survey only. Soils contained within and surrounding the historic cemetery were not disturbed.

Previously Identified Sites

A check of the Department of Historic Resources database of cultural resources located 3 archaeological and 13 architectural sites within a one-mile radius of the historic cemetery (See Table 1).

The three archaeological sites included 44FV0170, a residential dwelling and associated outbuilding and cistern of unknown date; 44FV0171 a 40 x 40 foot cemetery containing 19 graves and dating from the second half of the nineteenth to the first half of the twentieth century; and 44FV0133 a second through fourth quarter of the nineteenth century mine, the Snead Gold Mine, located on the parcel just north of the cemetery and within 1,750 feet northwest of it.

The architectural sites included the ca. 1929 William Frank Hotel, the Fork Union Victorian House, the ca. 1882 Cumnor dwelling, the ca. 1880 Wallace C. Haden House, the ca. 1830 Oak Grove dwelling, the ca. 1920 Gothic House, the ca. 1800 Reverend White's House, the ca. 1830 Rose Hill dwelling, the ca. 1941 Fork Union Elementary School, the ca. 1850 Galt-Cobb-Snead House, the ca. 1800 Holm head Post Office, an unnamed House on Rte. 6, the ca. 1945 Dixie Wayside Motel and Restaurant, the ca. 1950 Fluvanna War Monument at Dixie, and the Fork Union Historic District. The ca. 1941 Fork Union Elementary School (032-0295) is located within TM 51-129A but will not be impacted by the proposed development.

Table 1: List of Archaeological and Architectural Sites within one mile of the historic cemetery on file at the Department of Historic Resources.

<i>Resource #</i>	<i>Resource Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>NR Eligibility</i>
44FV0170	Unnamed Dwelling & Associated Bldgs	N/A	Not Evaluated
44FV0171	Unnamed Cemetery	Ca. 1850	Not Evaluated
44FV0133	Snead Gold Mine	Ca. 1831	Not Evaluated
032-0061	William Frank Hotel	Ca. 1929	Not Evaluated
032-0062	Fork Union Victorian House	N/A	Not Evaluated
032-0063	Cumnor	1882	Not Evaluated
032-0064	Wallace C. Haden House	Ca. 1880	Not Evaluated
032-0100	Oak Grove	Ca. 1830	Not Evaluated
032-0135	Gothic House	Ca. 1920	Not Evaluated
032-0148	Reverend White's House	Ca. 1800	Not Evaluated
032-0224	Rose Hill / Capt. Snead Homestead	Ca. 1830	Not Evaluated
032-0295	Fork Union Elementary School	Ca. 1941	Not Evaluated
032-0339	Galt-Cobb-Snead House	Ca. 1850	Not Evaluated
032-0340	Holmhead Post Office	Ca. 1800	Not Evaluated
032-0362	House, Rte. 6	N/A	Not Evaluated
032-0366	Dixie Wayside Motel and Restaurant	Ca. 1945	Not Evaluated
032-0368	Fluvanna War Monument at Dixie	Ca. 1950	Not Evaluated
032-5020	Fork Union Historic District	Ca. 1824	Recommended Eligible for Listing

The 'Petersburg' Parcel History

As located and mapped by A. Morton Thomas & Associates on an undated Preliminary Site Plan (Figure 2), the historic cemetery straddles the northern property boundary of TM 51-129A, a 90-acre parcel owned by Fluvanna County, and the southern property boundary of TM 51-128, a 10-acre parcel owned by Roger and Margaret Glass.

Preliminary deed research has documented that TM 51-128 (10-acres), TM 51-129 (10-acres), TM 51-129A (90-acres), TM 51-130 (8.8 acres), TM 51-138 (15-acres), TM 51-139 (10-acres), and TM 51-130, 131, 132, 133A, B and C, 134 and the eastern portions of 135C, 136 and 137 (originally one parcel totaling 28 acres) used to compose a much larger eighteenth to nineteenth century parcel that was called 'Petersburg' by the late nineteenth century.

In 1770 when Fluvanna County was still a part of 'big' Albemarle County, Thomas Napier patented a 180-acre parcel on the waters of Cary Creek. Three years later he sold the same parcel to Rees Hughes. Rees Hughes lived on the tract and presumably farmed it for nearly two decades.¹

A Thomas Farrar acquired the same 180-acre tract in 1787 from Rees Hughes described as "on the waters of Cary Creek and bounded as followeth viz: by the lands of Richard Nutt, Thomas Riddle, Archibald Sneed, dec'd, George Anderson Jr., Jacob Williamson and Thomas Staples, it being the land whereon the said Rees Hughes formerly lived, and where the said Thomas Farrow now lives." Farrar was one of numerous petitioners to the General

¹ Albemarle County Deed Book 6:103.

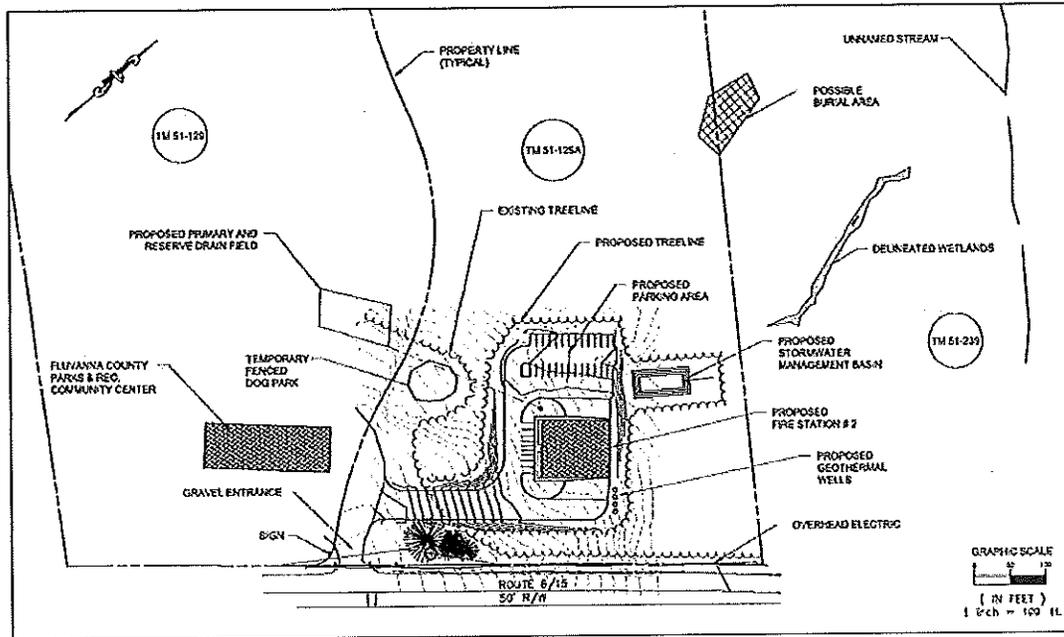


Figure 2: Detail, *Preliminary Site Plan, A.* Morton Thomas & Associates Inc., 2010, showing possible burial area in upper right hand corner.

Assembly in supporting the separation of Fluvanna from Albemarle County. A Thomas Farrar also appears in the 1810 census for Fluvanna County as a farmer owning 4 slaves. By 1820, the census for Fluvanna County also lists a Thomas Farrar as a farmer owning 6 slaves, with four members of his household employed in agriculture.²

In his will dated 1829, Thomas Farrar left his real estate to his wife Sally Farrar for her life, but having no children of their own left several slaves to both of his nephews, Holeman and Peter A. Bashaw. To Peter A. Bashaw he left Sylvia and her five children, Lucy, Sam, Catharine, Ben and John and their future increase. Holeman and Peter were also left Farrar's stock of horses, sheep, and hogs to be equally divided between them.³

It is not exactly clear how or when Peter A. Bashaw acquired the Petersburg tract.⁴ It is possible that Holeman and Peter were living with Thomas and Sally Farrar and that Peter then eventually acquired the property after the death of Sally Farrar. Regardless, Peter A. Bashaw shows up in the 1830 census for Fluvanna County as a farmer owning 10 slaves. A decade later his is again listed as owning 12 slaves with 16 members of his household employed in agriculture.⁵

² Fluvanna County Deed Book 2 (O.S.): 242; U. S. Bureau of Census. Population Schedule, Fluvanna County, Virginia, 1810-1820.

³ Fluvanna County Will Book 3 (O.S.):249.

⁴ Deed books do not record that Peter Bashaw ever purchased this parcel. Land tax records do not record Peter Bashaw ever being taxed for a parcel of land this size. Likewise land tax records also record 1799 as the last year that Thomas Farrar owned the 180-acre parcel. Sally Farrar, his wife never left a will and List of Heirs Accounts for Fluvanna County do not record Holeman or Peter Bashaw as devisees of any real estate.

⁵ U. S. Bureau of Census. Population Schedule, Fluvanna County, Virginia, 1830-1840.

In 1840 Benjamin W. Snead acquired the then 170-acre tract for \$1,190 from Peter A. Bashaw. The property was described as lying "on the waters of Cary Creek and adjacent the lands of Holeman Bashaw, Charles Clement, William Snead, the dower lands of Sarah Snead, and John Duncan." Benjamin Snead built his primary residence, an estate named Oak Grove (DHR 032-0100) on the east side of what is now Route 15 just north of Fork Union ca. 1830s. Snead was a farmer and in the year he purchased the 170-acre tract federal census data document he also owned 9 slaves. In the next two decades his enslaved population nearly doubled to 17 in 1850 and 15 in 1860.⁶

Benjamin W. Snead died shortly after the Civil War and his estate was managed by his heirs. No will is recorded for Benjamin W. Snead and an inventory and appraisal of his estate in 1868 recorded agricultural implements typical of a modest farmer including a one and two-horse plow, a cultivator, one third interest in a threshing machine, a corn sheller, a corn covering, a grind stone, wheat cradles, a straw cutter, and a wheat fan.⁷

By the end of the third quarter of the nineteenth century, a suit was brought against the estate of Benjamin W. Snead. In 1876, the judge in the case of 'Sadlers admin vs. Sneads admin' ordered the conveyance of the respective lands to the separate purchasers Charles P. Snead, William G. Snead, and John P. Snead. Although no deed was ever recorded, court records document that John P. Snead, the 3rd eldest son of Benjamin W. Snead, acquired 172 acres of his father's former lands.⁸

Federal census data for 1870 document that John P. Snead was also a farmer. Several deeds of trust document that John P. Snead had his primary residence on a smaller 20-acre parcel near Fork Union and that he owned the 170-acre Petersburg tract into the 1880s. Owning only two other small parcels, John P. Snead likely also farmed portions of the larger Petersburg tract.⁹

By the mid-1880s, John P. Snead began to sell off small parcels of the Petersburg tract. In 1886 he sold a 10-acre parcel (TM 51-139) in the western portion of the property to Moses Hampton. At the same time he also sold a 15-acre parcel (TM 51-138) to Andrew Haden and Jennie Hampton. Two years later in 1888, Snead sold the remaining portion of his father's former lands, a 155-acre parcel, to John H. Bashaw son of neighbor Thomas F. Bashaw. The land was described as "being a part of the tract known as the Petersburg tract ... adjacent the lands of George W. Snead, Howell L. Duncan, Thomas F. Bashaw and others."¹⁰

While federal census data for 1880 document that John H. Bashaw was also a farmer, he soon moved from Fluvanna County. Throughout the first quarter of the twentieth century federal census data record Bashaw as a resident of first Henrico, then Goochland County. It

⁶ Fluvanna County Deed Book 12 (O.S.):388; U. S. Bureau of Census. Population Schedule, Fluvanna County, Virginia, 1840; U. S. Bureau of Census. Slave Schedule, Fluvanna County, Virginia, 1850-1860. It is not clear what the name 'Petersburg' signifies or when it becomes attached to the property. The earliest reference to the name appears in an 1888 deed.

⁷ Fluvanna County Will Book 10:212.

⁸ Fluvanna County Chancery Order Book 5:43 (September 1876)

⁹ U. S. Bureau of Census, Population Schedule, Fluvanna County, Virginia 1870; Fluvanna County Deed Book 22 (O.S.):204; 23 (O.S.):375.

¹⁰ Fluvanna County Deed Book 27 (O.S.):110.

No historic maps or plats were located that showed the location of the cemetery, nor was the cemetery mentioned in any deeds recording the property. Historic maps of Fluvanna County that show the project area were identified in the Library of Congress collection. These maps date to the Civil War era and record only one property owner in the general vicinity of the cemetery, a William Snead (Figures 4 and 5). While William Snead never owned the Petersburg parcel, his property was adjacent to and north of it. It was on Snead's property in the early-1830s in which gold was discovered. Shortly thereafter he leased his land to the Rivanna Exploring and Mining Company, a small group of local investors. Over the next three decades the William Snead's land was extensively explored for both surface and vein gold.

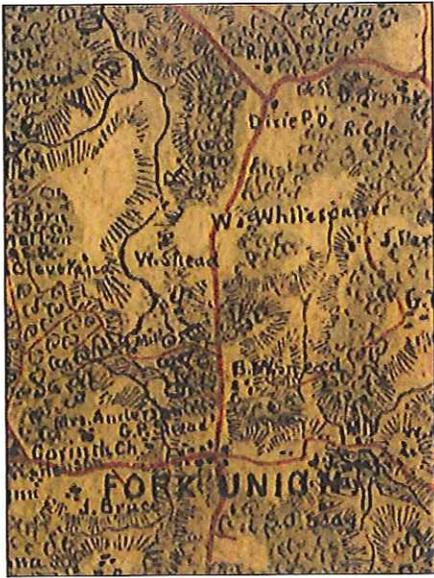


Figure 4: Detail, *Map of Fluvanna County, Virginia*, showing William Snead property in center. A. H. Campbell, 1863.

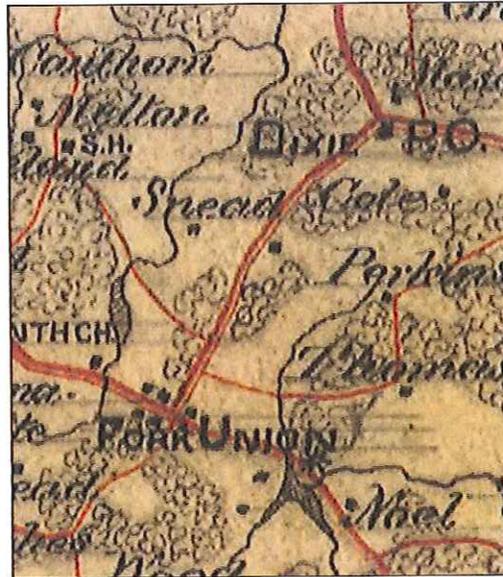


Figure 5: Detail, [*Map of Nelson County and Part of the Counties of Albemarle, Amherst, Augusta, Fluvanna and Louisa, Virginia*], showing Snead property in center. J. F. Gilmer, 1863.

Reconnaissance Level Survey

Rivanna Archaeological Services staff visited the site of the historic cemetery on September 2, 2010. Project methodology consisted of walking the larger area of the cemetery on systematic transects and marking with pin flags the defining features of the historic cemetery including grave markers, grave-sized depressions, cultural vegetation, etc. Once the general size of the cemetery was defined, a 100 x 125 foot grid was set up for mapping purposes. Cemetery features were mapped on site using measuring tapes. Photographs were taken of typical grave markers and cemetery vegetation. Grid stakes were subsequently surveyed by *Stanley Land Surveys, PLC* and a map of the location of the cemetery produced using Fluvanna County aerial and parcel boundary GIS shape files.

*Cemetery Size and Interments*¹⁴

As defined by the above grade observable interments, the cemetery is a north-south oriented rectangle approximately 60 x 125 feet in dimension. At least five distinct rows of burials (rows A through E) oriented in a north-south direction and containing 56 human interments were identified within the cemetery (Figure 6). Each of the identified graves was oriented in an east-west direction and marked by an oblong depression and/or a head or foot marker. No above ground evidence for a cemetery enclosure was identified.¹⁵

The large number of burials identified within the cemetery suggests its use either by a relatively small population over a long period of time, or by a large population over a relatively short period of time. Because the documentary record does not identify an unusually large free or enslaved¹⁶ population residing on the parcel during any one period, it is assumed that the cemetery may represent a burial ground that was utilized by many property owners over a relatively long period.

As previously noted, one of the more distinguishing patterns that appears within the cemetery is the establishment of five distinct north-south oriented burial rows. This imposed order implies that during its period of use the cemetery was likely cleared and kept in good order, with earlier interments clearly marked and the placement of later interments respecting those that preceded them.

A few discernable clusters of interments, burials that appear to be separate from the majority of interments, were noted. Particularly on the southern end of the cemetery three clusters of burials were identified: row A 1-4; row E 1-2; and F 1-5. It is not clear if these burials represent familial units or if they represent unrelated interments separated by time and space.

Although it was not possible to distinguish the age of the individuals buried in the cemetery, the size of the interments as determined by the length of the soil depressions provides relative information on the age of individuals at the time of death. A total of 10 interments (B4, B11, B12, B13, B15, D3, D5, D12, E6, and F1) were found to be four feet or less in length. This data documents the presence of a number of children and/or juveniles possibly suggesting a multi-generational presence living on or near the Petersburg parcel.

¹⁴ It should be understood that identification of individual graves and definition of cemetery size was accomplished through visual observation of above-ground features only. No attempt was made to define individual graves or the larger cemetery through invasive means.

¹⁵ Because the reconnaissance level survey was non-invasive and designed to collect data on the observable above-ground features only, the actual number of interments in the cemetery may exceed or be less than the number identified during the field visit.

¹⁶ While many of the eighteenth to mid-nineteenth century owners of the Petersburg parcel possessed enslaved African Americans, their numbers were never significant enough from decade to decade to suggest a limited use period for the cemetery.

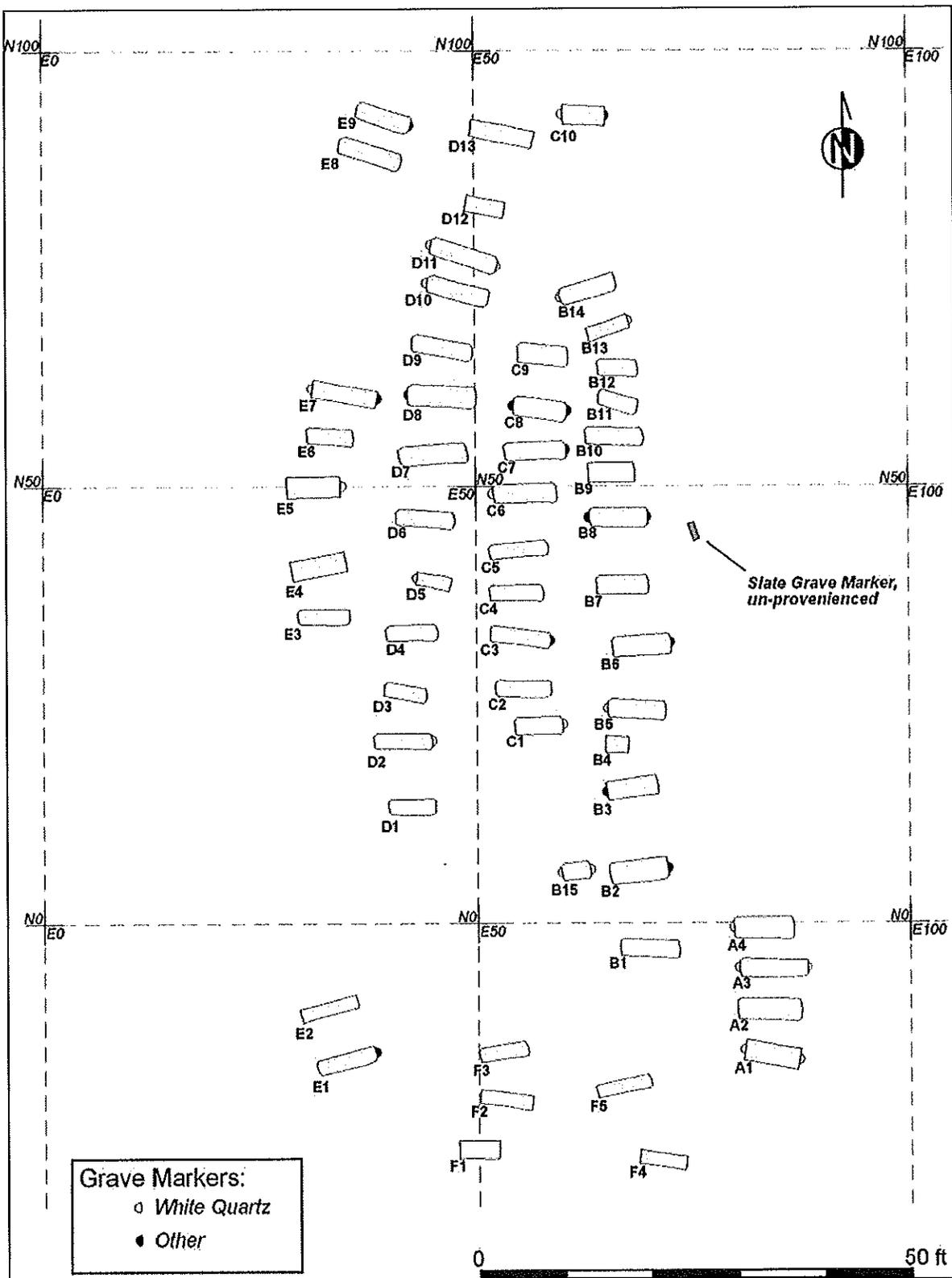


Figure 6: Mapped interments at historic cemetery in TM 51-129A near Fork Union, Virginia.

Grave Markers

A total of 33 *in situ* stone markers were identified associated with individual graves (Table 2). Sixteen markers were identified on the western end of graves, and seventeen markers were identified on the eastern end of graves. Assuming that the east-west orientation of the graves implies a Christian burial, then the western markers represent head stones and the eastern markers represent foot stones. Twenty six of the 56 graves or 46% contained at least one head or foot stone. Of these 26, seven or 27% contained both head and foot stones.¹⁷

Table 2: Grave Marker Record

<i>Interment ID</i>	<i>Headstone Mat.</i>	<i>Footstone Mat.</i>
<i>A1</i>	<i>Quartz</i>	<i>White Quartz</i>
<i>A3</i>	<i>White Quartz</i>	<i>White Quartz</i>
<i>A4</i>	<i>White Quartz</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>B2</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Unidentified Stone</i>
<i>B3</i>	<i>Unidentified Stone</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>B5</i>	<i>White Quartz</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>B6</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Unidentified Stone</i>
<i>B8</i>	<i>Unidentified Stone</i>	<i>Unidentified Stone</i>
<i>B13</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>White Quartz</i>
<i>B14</i>	<i>White Quartz</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>B15</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>White Quartz</i>
<i>C1</i>	<i>White Quartz</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>C3</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Unidentified Stone</i>
<i>C6</i>	<i>White Quartz</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>C7</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Unidentified Stone</i>
<i>C8</i>	<i>Unidentified Stone</i>	<i>Unidentified Stone</i>
<i>C10</i>	<i>Quartz</i>	<i>Unidentified Stone</i>
<i>D2</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Quartz</i>
<i>D5</i>	<i>White Quartz</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>D8</i>	<i>Unidentified Stone</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>D10</i>	<i>White Quartz</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>D11</i>	<i>White Quartz</i>	<i>White Quartz</i>
<i>E1</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Unidentified Stone</i>
<i>E5</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>White Quartz</i>
<i>E7</i>	<i>White Quartz</i>	<i>Unidentified Stone</i>
<i>E9</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Unidentified Stone</i>

The predominant number of stone markers were small in size, approximately 0.5 to 0.7 feet in width and nearly flush with or extending no greater than 0.2 to 0.3 feet above ground surface. Only a handful of stone markers extended any distance above ground surface, the tallest one approximately 0.8 feet tall. There did not seem to be any correspondence between the size of stone markers and their placement at the head or foot of the grave.

The most common stone used as a grave marker was quartz (n=19 or 57%), generally white or whitish in color (Figure 7 and 8). Although not indicative in and of itself, the presence of white quartz grave markers is a common feature of regional African American cemeteries. White quartz is a native rock and is found throughout central Virginia and Fluvanna

¹⁷ Most grave markers identified were low to the ground. Although every effort was made to locate grave markers underneath the leaf litter, it is possible that additional fieldstone markers are present and hidden under soils or leaf litter.

County. Two markers were identified as a slate-like sedimentary rock, and the remainder (n=12 or 36%) were unidentified. With the exception of the two slate-like stones, all of the markers appeared to be unmodified fieldstones most likely locally obtained. No inscription or writing was identified on any grave marker.

One large flat grave marker, a slate-like stone, approximately 1.0 x 2.0 feet in dimension was noted to be in a disturbed context lying down in the cemetery but not positively associated with any grave (Figure 9). The presence of this disturbed marker suggests that the cemetery may have had additional quarried markers at one time.



Figure 7: White quartz grave marker.



Figure 8: White quartz grave marker.



Figure 9: Larger tabular slate-like grave marker, 1 x 2 feet, lying flat within cemetery and unassociated with any interment.

Vegetation

While very little undergrowth was noted within the cemetery, two types of vegetation typically found in historic cemeteries were noted. Two holly trees, one approximately 5 feet tall and a second approximately 20 feet tall, were identified near the center of the cemetery (Figure 10). Although not apparent initially, periwinkle sprigs were also noted in the cemetery in scarce clumps generally 6-inches or smaller in diameter (Figure 11). Most evergreens, including holly, are symbolic of eternal life and are seen frequently in both historic and contemporary cemeteries. Periwinkle, an invasive ground cover, is also noted to be common on historic domestic sites and cemeteries.

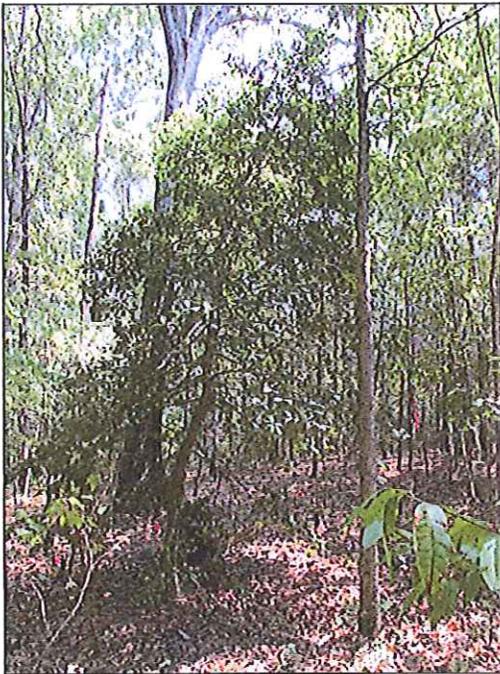


Figure 10: Holly tree in center of cemetery.



Figure 11: Periwinkle sprigs in cemetery.

Occupants

Although the location of small family graveyards on private property was the norm in Virginia during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, preliminary documentary research has provided no indication of who might be interred in the historic cemetery. Because there is no mention of the cemetery in twentieth century deeds, it is thought that the primary period of use would have occurred earlier, most likely in the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries. Eighteenth and nineteenth century populations that could have used or occupied the larger property include free white property owners, enslaved African Americans, and even possibly second to third quarter of the nineteenth century gold miners residing on an adjacent parcel to the north. However the presence of several child and/or juvenile interments in the cemetery appears to rule out the likelihood of mid-nineteenth century gold miners being buried there.

In an attempt to determine if the historic cemetery contained white landowners, compendiums of local public and private cemeteries were checked. Several Farrars and Bashaws were identified as buried in private cemeteries throughout Fluvanna County. A Snead family graveyard was also identified at the rear of Oak Grove, the Fork Union residence of Benjamin W. Snead. Headstones there record the interment of two of his sons Gideon and Philip.¹⁸

Although death records and the location of interments of enslaved African Americans were generally not kept by their owners, census data can provide some insight into the populations of slaves on local farms and plantations.¹⁹ Table 3 shows the names of the owners of the Petersburg parcel and the number of slaves owned by them between 1810 and 1860. While there is no way of determining whether any of these slaves worked, lived or died on the Petersburg parcel, this data documents that over a 50 – 100 year period the population of enslaved and subsequent post-Emancipation African Americans was large enough to have established a moderately sized burial ground.

Table 3: Petersburg parcel owners and numbers of enslaved African Americans potentially working there, 1810 - 1860.

<i>Owners of Petersburg Parcel</i>	<i>1810</i>	<i>1820</i>	<i>1830</i>	<i>1840</i>	<i>1850</i>	<i>1860</i>
Thomas Farrar	4	6				
Peter A. Bashaw			10	12		
Benjamin W. Snead				9	17	15

No oral histories from the Fork Union area were found in local or regional repositories to add any insight into the history of the Petersburg parcel or the identity of those interred in the historic cemetery.

Location

Topographically the cemetery lies on a northern spur of a low northwest-southeast trending ridge. The location of the cemetery on prominent high ground is fairly typical of rural interments.

Based on a survey conducted by *Stanley Land Surveys, PLC*, the cemetery was found to straddle the boundary between Fluvanna County owned Tax Map 51-129A and privately owned Tax Map 51-128 (Figure 12). Approximately the southern one third of the 60 x 125 foot cemetery lies within Fluvanna County owned property and contains roughly 20% of the interments or portions of interments.

¹⁸ Fluvanna County Historical Society, *Family Cemeteries in Fluvanna County, Virginia*, 27, 83, 89 and 98. Palmyra: Seven Islands Company, 1996. No burial could be identified for Thomas Farrar, Peter A. Bashaw, or Benjamin Snead.

¹⁹ Many cemeteries containing enslaved African Americans do not have grave markers with inscriptions as it was illegal for slaves to learn how to read and write.

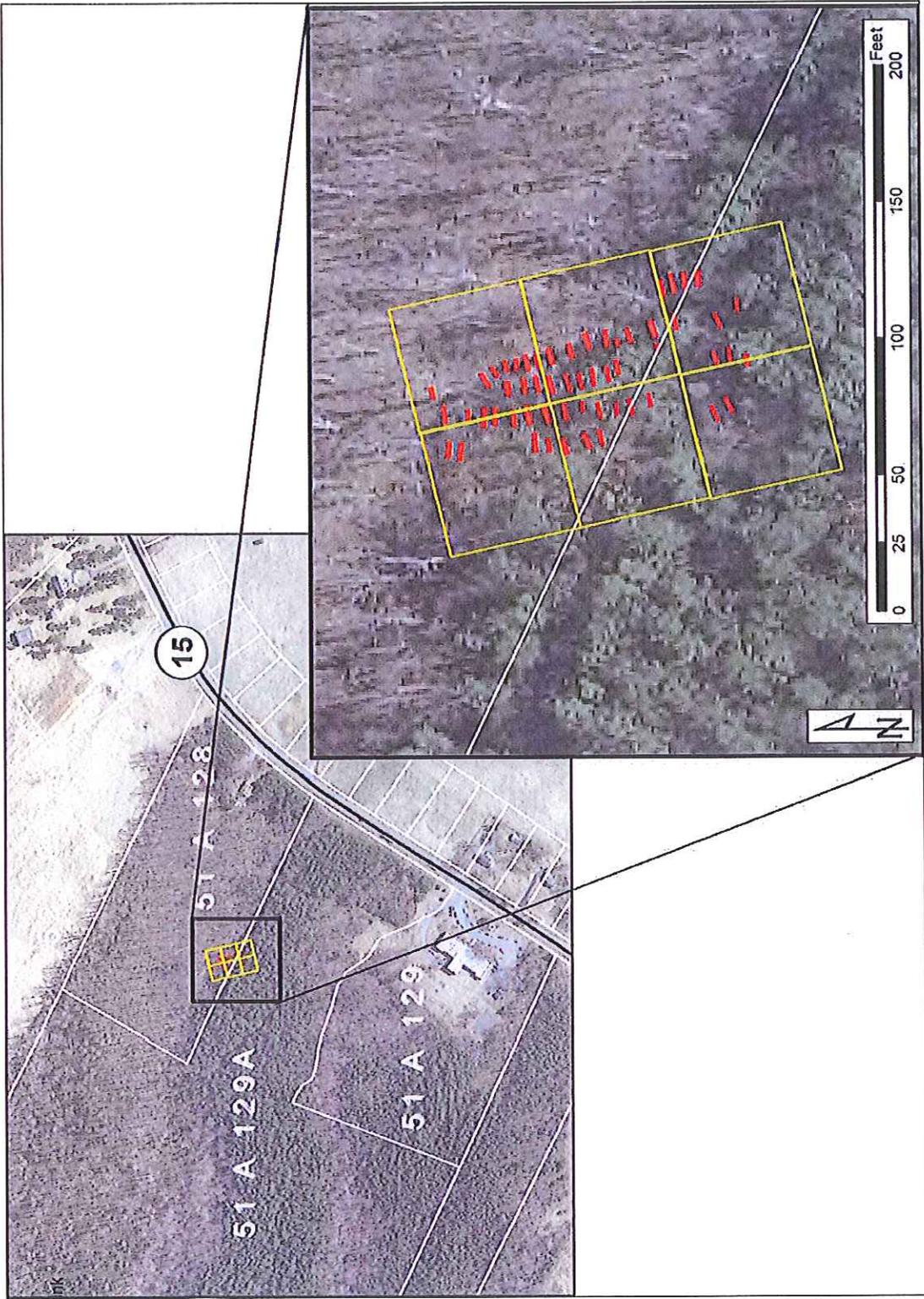


Figure 12: Map showing location of historic cemetery in relation to Tax Map Parcel 51-129 A and 51-128.

Summary and Recommendations

Reconnaissance level survey confirmed that an historic cemetery approximately 60 x 125 feet containing at least 56 individual interments was identified on the border between TM 51-129A and 51-128. Although no record for the cemetery was found during preliminary archival research, the fact that it does not appear in early twentieth century deeds when TM 51-128 was sold suggests that it may have been forgotten by this time and that the cemetery's primary period of use was earlier, possibly during the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The fact that no significantly large population, white or black, was identified as owning or occupying the property for any one period, combined with the large number of individual interments identified, suggests that the cemetery was used over a long period of time by many successive occupants and generations. Preliminary level archival research failed to identify the individuals buried in the historic cemetery. However based on land ownership records and census data, it is likely that the occupants of the cemetery are either white property owners (members of the Farrow/Farrar, Bashaw, or Snead families) or their enslaved African Americans.

The cemetery was found to lie within County and privately owned property straddling the northern property boundary of TM 51-129A, a 90-acre parcel owned by Fluvanna County, and the southern property boundary of TM 51-128, a 10-acre parcel owned by Roger and Margaret Glass.

In order to facilitate the recognition and preservation of the historic cemetery in both the near and long term, the following recommendations are made.

- It is recommended that an appropriate fence be erected around the Fluvanna County portion of the cemetery to provide near-term protection during the proposed Fire Station construction project.
- It is recommended that an appropriate plan of action be adopted by Fluvanna County that addresses the protection of the cemetery during the proposed Fire Station construction project, and that the location of the cemetery be included in all agreements with future contractors.
- It is recommended that an appropriate plan of action be adopted by Fluvanna County that addresses the long-term protection and preservation of the historic cemetery and all potential future development within TM 51-129A.
- It is recommended that Roger and Margaret Glass, the adjacent property owners of TM 51-128, be formally notified of the presence and location of the historic cemetery on their property.

References Cited

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Deed Books (Various)

Fluvanna County, Virginia. Circuit Court Clerk's Office, Palmyra, Virginia.
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