

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Camp French - 44PW0917

other names/site number (Confederate Cantonment at) Evansport, Camp Holmes, Camp Mallory,
VDHR File No.: 076-5313; 44PW0917

2. Location

street & number Fuller Road not for publication

city or town Marine Corps Base, Quantico vicinity

state Virginia code VA county Prince William code 153 zip code 22134

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
Department of Navy, United States Marine Corps
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	Signature of the Keeper _____	Date of Action _____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:)	_____	_____

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form

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Prince William County, Virginia

Properties Associated with Campaigns for the Control of Navigation on the Lower Potomac River, 1861-1862; Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia MPD

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	structures
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	objects
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Defense Sub: Military camp

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Recreation Sub: Golf Course

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A

roof _____

walls _____

other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Military _____
 Archaeology _____

Period of Significance 1861-1862 _____

Significant Dates September 1861-March 1862 _____

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) _____ N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation N/A _____

Architect/Builder N/A _____

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources; and NREA Branch, Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 155.92

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing

1 18 298904 4267757 3 18 299774 4266728

2 18 299704 4267319 4 18 298980 4266830

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John H. Haynes, Jr. RPA, Archaeologist

organization NREA Branch (B046) Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA date 22 July 2005

street & number 3250 Catlin Avenue telephone 703-432-6781

city or town Quantico state VA zip code 22134-5001

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Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====

Property Owner

=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Col. C.A. Dallachie, Base Commander, Marine Corps Base

street & number 3250 Catlin Avenue telephone 703-784-5900

city or town Quantico state VA zip code 22134-5001

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to range from approximately 18 hours to 36 hours depending on several factors including, but not limited to, how much documentation may already exist on the type of property being nominated and whether the property is being nominated as part of a Multiple Property Documentation Form. In most cases, it is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form to meet minimum National Register documentation requirements. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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The area of Camp French, site 44PW0917, located at Marine Corps Base Quantico is partially occupied by the Medal of Honor Golf Course, and is traversed by Fuller Road (Figure 1). Disturbance of the site by these activities has caused severe disturbance to limited portions of the site in some areas, notably the grade for Fuller Road, and moderate disturbance in other areas, notably the golf course fairways.

The description of the site is based on boundary recommendations made in Balicki et al. (2004). Two exceptions to their description and mapping of the site bounds are a) the Fuller Road corridor, which runs east and west through the middle of (Figure 2) the site; and b) a base housing area on Geiger Ridge, in the northeast corner of the site.

a) The Fuller Road corridor contains existing facilities including a two lane undivided paved roadway, a pullover area, broad shoulders, ditches, drains, and underground utilities. Plans for improvements to Fuller Road, underway at this writing, were surveyed for potential effects to the site, and reported in Balicki et al. 2004, which recommended limited construction monitoring due to the general restriction of the action to previously disturbed areas of the road corridor. In recommending the boundaries, it is assumed that the maintenance and improvement of Fuller Road, as well as utilities within the previously disturbed area, would not require Section 106 review, as such actions would not have an effect on the archaeological resource.

b) Part of a Base Housing area, Geiger Ridge, developed in 1949 was inadvertently included within the site boundary by Balicki et al. (2004: 225 - Figure 70). No artifacts or features have been identified within that area (Joe Balicki, personal communication 2005), and it was heavily modified by the construction of the existing facilities. The revised boundary included here reflects the omission of this area of no archaeological potential. Demolition of the existing houses on Geiger Ridge is scheduled, after which they will be replaced by new construction under the Public Private Venture housing project. Project managers have been briefed, and plans do not call for any disturbance of 44PW0917.

Maintenance for the Medal of Honor Golf Course presents no effect to archaeological resources associated with 44PW0917. New construction, such as new fairways, clubhouse, or sand traps would require review.

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Summary Statement

Site 44PW0917 on Marine Corps Base, Quantico, in Prince William County, Virginia, is a collection of four large regimental camps occupied by Confederate forces from August 1861 through March 1862. This site has been the subject of four archaeological surveys since it was recorded in 1994 (Huston et al. 1996, Winter et al. 2000, Balicki et al. 2002, and Balicki et al. 2004). Each of these archaeological projects found additional clusters of features representing a regimental-sized camp, expanding the area of the site from an initially reported 15 acres (Huston et al. 1996), to 155 acres (Balicki et al. 2004). The majority of features identified are depressions remaining from winter hut locations, 721 of which have been identified, along with a magazine, picket locations, and a target range (Balicki et al. 2004:300).

Detailed Description

Archaeologists from the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research working on a base-wide survey of Marine Corps Base, Quantico, conducted the initial 'Phase I' survey of 44PW0917 (Huston et al. 1996). Prompted by an earlier amateur historical survey, and information provided by the Marine Corps Museum director, they identified hut pits north of Fuller Road. Their report identified a site boundary of "at least 15 acres," identifying 36 'dugout' locations, and 4 'bombproofs.' The latter seems to have been the single magazine identified in more recent reports (e.g., Balicki et al. 2004). Field methods for this first survey of the site were limited to surface survey and an interview with a collector.

Site 44PW0917 clearly merited further work and was potentially threatened by various construction projects. MCB Quantico contracted a Phase II archaeological assessment for the site in 1999. Gray & Pape, Inc. of Richmond, Virginia, proposed a project consisting of systematic metal detector survey, shovel testing, and test unit excavation (Winter et al. 2000:82). Mapping out seven 50-meter blocks, they swept each with a metal detector, marking hits and then excavated a 25 percent sample of the hits with shovel tests. This resulted in a collection of 250 artifacts, mostly consistent with the Civil War- era occupation. The project was curtailed because excavation on the golf course area that was being investigated was denied, so the features remained untested (Winter 2000: 84).

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John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) of Alexandria, Virginia, was contracted to undertake further investigations of 44PW0917. Their research included more intensive primary and secondary historical research, as well as interviews with relic hunters who had once been allowed to collect artifacts on the Base. The information gained from these efforts led to the inclusion of extensive Phase I survey in the investigations to determine the extent of the site, as well as test excavations to assess the integrity of the features. In all they excavated 62 shovel tests, 11 test three-by-three foot excavation squares, and mapped 425 surface features.

Proposed road improvements for Fuller Road, which runs just south of the boundary of 44PW0917 as defined by the 2001 JMA survey, prompted additional Phase I survey in the area. The JMA crew encountered significant additional areas of Civil War dugout hut features on both sides of Fuller Road, as well as another area south of Fuller Road. A more complete picture of the cantonment was emerging. Within it was not only the camp of the 35th Georgia Infantry regiment, which was initially reported, but the 22nd North Carolina Infantry, as well as two other regimental sized camps. An additional 272 surface features were mapped, mostly hut depressions, with testing and boundary definition furthered by 108 shovel tests, and 46 3x3 ft. test units.

Findings

In the following sections text specific to archaeological investigations at 44PW917 is from the two reports resulting from the JMA Phase I and Phase II investigations (Balicki et al. 2002 and Balicki et al. 2004). These direct quotes are in Times Roman 10 point font.

The following excerpts are quoted from: *Multiple Cultural Resources Investigations Marine Corps Base Quantico, Prince William and Stafford Counties, Virginia*. Balicki, Joseph, Katherine L. Farnham, Bryan Corle, and Stuart J. Fiedel, Alexandria, VA, from John Milner Associates, Inc., Alexandria, VA, 2002, pages 250-301:

Phase I and Phase II investigations were undertaken at 44PW917. The additional Phase I investigations were initiated in order to fully define the boundaries of 44PW917. Phase II investigations examined site integrity.

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The 35th Georgia was formed in November 1861, in Richmond, and the 740 members of the regiment reported to Evansport for duty on the batteries blockading the Potomac. The undisturbed state of their winter camp provides an opportunity to examine the layout of early war Confederate camps. Traditionally, armies did not conduct campaigns in the winter, as the weather often rendered the road networks useless. In the fall of 1861, General Johnston, commander of the Confederate armies in Northern Virginia, ordered the army to construct winter huts. Camp French (44PW917) is one of the winter camps established near Evansport. The layout of the camp provides information on military doctrine, military training, and enforcement of military regulation.

Camp French contains 425 mapped hut locations, a magazine, a possible officer's quarters, a target range, and a picket post (Figures 84 and 85). These features are not arranged randomly, but rather reflect a planned layout with three distinct concentrations. The portion of the camp along the 16th fairway has readily identifiable groupings of hut features. Extending from the tree line onto the fairway are at least 20 rows of huts (Figure 85). The rows are singular or grouped in pairs. There are spaces between the rows and groups of rows that reflect streets. The enlisted men would have occupied these huts. In the woods east of these huts are the officers' quarters; these huts are larger and appear to be arranged perpendicular to the enlisted men's huts. These larger huts may have also been kitchens. The camp area on the opposite side of the ridge, north of the 15th fairway contains a magazine, huts, and a possible officers' quarters. The camp layout here is different, and a large depression on the 15th fairway is reputedly an officers' quarters. Relic hunters who have collected artifacts from this depression report finding a large number of officers' buttons and have concluded this depression was an officers' quarters. A large magazine is located between the officers' quarters and the main concentration of winter huts. Here, unlike the concentration on the 16th fairway, the winter huts were built on the steep side slopes of a drainage. The huts parallel each side of the stream and the street organization evident in the other area is lacking. At some locations it appears that smaller hut features are clustered around larger hut features (Figure 84). This clustering suggests that companies of enlisted men were grouped near their immediate commanding officers. A third small cluster of large rectangular huts is located north of the target range (Figure 84). No artifacts were found associated with these huts, but relic hunters report finding Civil War artifacts at this location.

The 1861 *Revised Regulations for the Army of the United States* (United States War Department 1980) was the primary set of regulations used by both the Confederate and Federal Armies. These regulations present the official manner in which regimental camps should be laid out (United States War Department 1980:76-82). Archeological research at other Civil War camps has demonstrated that the armies from both sides followed these regulations when laying out camps (Townsend 1989a; Botwick and McClane 1998; Jolly [sic], personal communication 2002). The 1861 regulations set specific criteria for the arrangement and spacing of regimental camps (Figure 86). The enlisted men's quarters were to be laid out in "streets" grouped by company. Each street was flanked by double rows of tents or huts. The width of the streets varied but was required to be no less than five paces. On one side of the enlisted men was a parade ground where drills and inspections took place.

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Officers' quarters, non-commissioned officers, kitchens, sutlers (merchants who followed the armies and set up shop in vicinity of the camps), and police guards were arranged on the other side of the enlisted men. The regulations outlined the location and position of each officers' quarters, with the most senior officers in the center of the line of officers' quarters.

A comparison between Camp French and the regulations suggests that while the regulations were followed in one part of the camp, they were not followed in another. The portion of the camp on the 16th fairway is clearly laid out by the book; streets and quarters clearly show the pattern presented in the regulations. The 35th Georgia regiment was organized into 10 companies (A-K, the letter J was not used) and it appears that this company organization is reflected in the camp organization. The distribution of features in the 16th fairway suggests that they are clustered into 10 companies separated by streets (Figure 85). Comparing the layout of this portion of the camp to the regulations clearly indicates that the rules were followed (Figures 85 and 86). On the other hand, the portion of the camp north of the 15th fairway does not appear to be organized in the way presented in the regulations. In this area, the layout appears organized, but is controlled by the local topography rather than the regulations. The stream valley in which this camp is laid out is steep and narrow. There are clear lines of hut features, but they are arranged parallel to the stream and not oriented as depicted in the regulations. Smaller huts appear to cluster around larger ones. It is likely that the troops occupying this location were ordered to it and had to adapt to the location. This location does not follow the prescribed layout of camps, but some patterning is apparent. What this patterning means is not known. It is possible that the two separate locations are Georgia camps dating to different periods or that one area (the portion of camp on the 16th fairway) was occupied by the 35th Georgia and another by different troops. For example, the camp of the 1st Arkansas Infantry and Howell Guards Florida Volunteers at which they were stationed at Shipping Point batteries is unknown.

Nelson (1982:79-93) has undertaken the most comprehensive review of Civil War camp architecture. The winter quarters were typically a single-room log hut 3-to-7 ft. (1-to-2 m) tall and had wood or canvas roofs. Tent canvas, ponchos, gum blankets, and tarps were commonly used for roofing materials. The size of the hut varied and depended on how many soldiers it was to accommodate. In most cases, in order to lessen the need for wood, the huts were semi-subterranean. A shallow hole was excavated and the excavated earth was mounded on the sides, then the wood structure was built over it. Chimneys were made from barrels, brick, stone, or mud and sticks.

Early in the War, some of the winter huts constructed by the Confederates were constructed with sawn lumber and had glass windows, slate roofs, and iron stoves. Additionally, some of these quarters were large cabins rather than small two-person huts common in the later periods of the War.

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All 425 of the surface features at Camp French were drawn in detail and mapped onto a site map. The features ranged from 9-ft. (2.7 m) in diameter depressions to large combinations of mounds, depressions and trenches. Figure 87 provides a sample of the types of surface features encountered. Some of these features were flat platforms created by digging into the side of the ridge and building up the down-slope area with back-dirt. The platforms were presumably for tents, while the mounds, depressions or combinations were for huts or tents. The depth of the depressions varied, depending on preservation, slope wash, relic hunter activity, and original form. The size and square footage of the hut footprint varied. Platforms tended to range around 12-by-12 ft. (3.7-by-3.7 m) or 144 sq. ft. (13.4 sq. m), while features with mounds ranged from 14-by-14 ft. (4.3-by-4.3 m) or 196 sq. ft. (18 sq. m) to as big as 16-by-16 ft. (4.8-by-4.8 m) or 256 sq. ft. (24 sq. m). It was found that the surface features on and adjacent to the 16th fairway were smaller than those found north of the 15th fairway. The reason for this is not known.

In general, relic hunters have scoured the camp for over 30 years. The majority of surface features in the woods have at least been metal detected, and a large number have been dug into. In order to compare features in the woods to those on the fairway, a hut from each location was excavated. Hut 1 is located in the woods and there are surface indications of the hut footprint. This hut is in a location conjectured to be officers' quarters. Hut 10 is located on the 16th fairway and the only surface indication of it is a shallow depression. Based on its location within the camp, this hut is likely to be an enlisted men's quarters.

The hut in the woods was a 9-by-8.5 ft. (2.7-by-2.6 m) depression with a stone chimney foundation located on the center rear wall (Figure 89). Four test units were excavated on this hut. The excavations exposed the dry-laid stone hearth and stratified deposits. The hearth consists of flat fieldstones (some standing on edge) that form a firebox. The firebox is connected to the exterior chimney by a stone-lined vent (Figures 89 and 90). Distinct strata were encountered in the hut and it is likely that transition between stratum 1.4 and subsoil represents the floor of the hut. This feature was dug into in the past, with a resulting disturbance to the stratigraphy.

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Only a small sample of artifacts was recovered from the four units. The 28 artifacts recovered from this hut include brick fragments, window glass, and nails. The sample of non-architectural artifacts is restricted to container glass fragments. The brick and window glass suggest that this camp included huts with brick chimneys and glass windows. This would not have been uncommon for a winter camp dating to this period of the War. Test units 5, 6, and 7 were positioned to obtain a cross-section through Hut 10 on the 16th fairway. The stratigraphy and the artifacts recovered from this hut are different than those found in the hut in the woods. The profile exposed is through the short axis of the hut and reveals a width of approximately 8 ft. (2.4 m) (Figure 91). The intact hut deposits are buried beneath a sterile fill layer (SUs 5.7, 6.1 and 7.1) and approximately .5 ft. (15 cm) of landscaping fill that contains artifacts. The outline of the floor of the hut (SU 7.5) and the remnant of an earthen mound forming the side of the hut (SU 5.3) are clearly visible in profile (Figure 91). A thin layer (6.5 and 7.5) containing charcoal and ash, the result of the hut burning when the Confederates withdrew, represents the floor. Artifacts were more plentiful in Hut 10 than the hut in the woods. Ninety artifacts, including 50 fragments of a metal food can, were recovered from Hut 10. Artifacts included stoneware, burnt ceramic sherds, burnt bone, window glass, and seven bullets. Based on the amount of artifacts and the stratigraphy encountered, it is clear that Hut 10 had not been previously excavated by relic hunters.

No brick was recovered in Hut 10, but this artifact type was noted in Hut 1. If Hut 10 is an enlisted man's quarters and Hut 1 is an officer's quarters, the absence of brick in Hut 10 may indicate this building material was only available to officers. In contrast, window glass was recovered from both huts, suggesting that both had glass windows. In summary, two huts (1 and 10) were selected for test unit excavations. The huts were selected according to their position in the camp; one was an enlisted man's hut and the other possibly an officer's quarters. Furthermore, the huts have different preservation histories. Hut 1 is located in the woods and surface evidence of the hut is present. On the other hand, Hut 10 was disturbed and covered over during golf course construction. Excavations at both huts determined that intact stratigraphy and architectural features have survived. Hut 1 has an intact hearth and Hut 10 has a buried mound of dirt that formed part of the side wall. Artifacts are present in both huts. Based on the quantity of artifacts recovered, it appears that Hut 1 was extensively collected by relic hunters, but Hut 10 was not.

Camp French contains a large magazine that held a large amount of ammunition during the Confederate occupation (Figure NM). This and other magazines were destroyed when the Confederates abandoned the camps. The Confederates destroyed some of their ordnance, and the Federal forces destroyed or removed the remainder (Wills 1975:147). It appears that the magazine at Camp French was blown up. The northwest end corner of the magazine has been destroyed, presumably by the force of the Civil War explosion. A large number of artillery shell fragments are scattered in the vicinity.

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The magazine is located in a stream valley, just north of the 15th fairway and south of a concentration of winter huts. The rectangular magazine is approximately 65-by-50 ft. (20-by-15 m) (Figure 92). A mound varying from 5-to-10 ft. (1.5-to-3 m) in width and approximately 1.5-3 ft. (45-to-90 cm) high forms the earthen foundation of the magazine. The magazine was built into the side of a slope, and the Confederates dug trenches on the east side of the earthen foundation in an effort to divert water run-off from the magazine. Relic hunters have excavated numerous pits in the magazine.

A test unit was excavated in the magazine to see if stratified deposits were present. A location of a strong metal detector signal was chosen. The profile from the magazine indicates an approximately 1.1 ft. (33 cm) thick layer of soil laying over a stratum interpreted as the floor of the magazine (Figure 93). The floor of the magazine was approximately .3 ft thick and contained a large amount of charcoal and burnt nails. Fifty-three artifacts were recovered from the shovel test, the majority of which (46) were nails. Evidence of artillery shells was in the form of an artillery shell fragment and three pieces from a lead sabot. Lead sabots are pieces of lead wrapped around an artillery shell to assure a tight fit between the shell and the gun barrel.

The Federal troops found that the Confederates were adequately supplied, but left behind a large amount of ammunition, material, provisions, and personal goods. "The rebels seemed to have lived upon the fat of the land. Beef, pork, flour, bread, salt, coffee, and c. [sic], were found among the stores, not to mention whiskey, and a large case of candy. In one instance, a table had just been set for dinner, the meat was already cut, and the cakes by the fire, showing, that from that place the occupants were in too much of a hurry to get away to stop for a lunch" (Cudworth 1866:131).

Federal troops were ordered to destroy the batteries and remove all property of value. The artillery and most ordnance were shipped to Washington. The soldiers themselves claimed numerous prizes including "a litter of bloodhound puppies, 128 pound artillery shell, toothbrushes, buttons, Bibles, blankets, candy, tobacco, Underwood's Boston pickles, Ame's North Easton shovels and spades, wheelbarrows, chairs, camp stools, powder flasks, shot, gun sights, [and] cap boxes" (Cudworth 1866:130-131).

Another account places the First Massachusetts at Shipping Point, and they inspected Camp French. "While our Regt. Was at Cockpit the 1st Mass. Vols. Of our division took possession of the battery at Shipping Point making quite a haul. The rebel sutler left in such a hurry that he left all of his goods behind and the Mass. Boys had the satisfaction of taking back some 40,000 cigars besides other truck to numerous to mention. Large knives made out of old files that the rebels wore to kill the Yankees with [which] were left behind being too clumsy to carry and fell into our hands as curiosities" (Donald 1975:48). It is interesting to note that in the past relic hunters have found large knives at Camp French.

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The reason the Confederates had to abandon a large amount of material was the poor condition of the roads, the abundance of supplies stored at the front, and a lack of transport. Presumably, since the Confederates had to abandon a large amount of their amassed goods and equipment, the artifact assemblage from the site should be ideal for examining research topics ranging from supply, food preparation, artifact distribution, and camp maintenance. The artifact analysis of 44PW917 focuses on identification and preliminary insights into camp life. No uniform or accoutrements were found. It is known that in 1861 Federal soldiers took large numbers of these items as souvenirs. Relic hunters have found Georgia buttons and accoutrements. Additionally, at least one large knife, like those described by Federal soldiers, was found at the site.

Even though a large amount of goods was removed from Camp French by Federal soldiers and the site has been collected by relic hunters for decades, a wide range of artifacts were recovered from the metal detector survey and test unit excavations. These artifacts provide preliminary insight into camp activities and the material culture of the camp's inhabitants. Since the period of occupation at this site is clear, it is not necessary to use the artifacts to date the site.

A large sample of bone was collected, but Phase II investigations did not include a formal faunal analysis. The faunal remains are in a very fragmentary condition and the bone recovered from Huts 1 and 10 appears burnt. Research on the faunal remains at the site could be used to address research questions pertaining to diet, supply, and food preference.

Examination of the distribution of artifacts across military sites, specifically Civil War camps, provides useful information on camp conditions and maintenance of the landscape (Balicki 2001:136-137). In addition to drills, inspection, guard duty, and manning the batteries, the soldiers at Camp French would have been assigned to fatigue duty. To be on fatigue duty meant a soldier was assigned to camp maintenance and clean up. It may be difficult to determine the level of maintenance the Confederates undertook. Federal troops visiting the camps, stated that the camp areas were a mess and littered with goods. It is unknown whether the disordered camp conditions were the result of the quick Confederate withdrawal, poor Confederate camp maintenance, or Federal troops. Presumably, while examining the camps, Federal troops littered the area with goods removed from buildings.

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The target range associated with the camp was located (Figure NM). The target range is represented by a cluster of 13 fired bullets on the slope of a hill. Presumably, targets were set up and the soldiers shot from about 100 ft. (30 m) away, roughly the 16th green.

A variety of metal camp-related items were recovered. A portion of an iron barrel hoop was found. It is possible that this hoop was from a barrel that had been used as a chimney. An iron cooking vessel fragment and utensils can provide information on food preparation and on how many non-military materials were carried by the soldiers.

A large amount of food and drink was shipped to the soldiers in bottles and in metal storage containers. Supplying the soldiers was a network of sutlers, official Confederate suppliers, and packages sent from home. All evidence of metal storage containers were recovered from Hut 10. The 50 metal container fragments from this hut provide evidence that prepared foods (meats or vegetables) were available to Confederate soldiers during this period of the war. Glass container fragments were common; 178 such fragments were collected. The container glass includes fragments from alcohol bottles and medicine bottles. The fragmentary nature of the assemblage and absence of embossing limits the insights that can be obtained from these artifacts. For example, due to its fragmentary condition, container glass was difficult to identify in form and function. Civil War sites usually contain alcohol, medicine, and condiment glass containers and this glass assemblage can be used to examine supply, food procurement, health issues, and alcohol consumption (Balicki 2001:143).

The soldiers carried a variety of clothing and personal items such as buttons, fasteners, and combs. Upon entering the abandoned camps, the Federal troops found and then removed a variety of personal items, including toothbrushes (Wills 1975:153). In the past, relic hunters have reported finding a variety of buttons at the site; this is how the site was identified as a Georgia camp. Phase II investigations recovered a small number of clothing and personal items. The buttons may be underwear buttons. They are not from Confederate uniforms.

Ink was an important item, and the inkwells provide evidence of the importance of record-keeping and maintaining correspondence with family and friends at home. Two whole inkwells and three fragments were found. It was not possible to determine if these artifacts belonged to officers or enlisted men. If the inkwells are associated with officers, then they reflect record-keeping, official correspondence, and personal use. If the inkwell belonged to an enlisted man, it was probably used solely for letters home.

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In addition to the fired ammunition found at the target range, a variety of dropped or discarded ammunition was found. Table 18 presents the variety of ammunition. All fired bullets came from the target range; the unfired bullets were found near or in huts. The Confederates at Camp French were armed with smooth-bore and rifled muskets, and various handguns. The buckshot would have been used in combination with a round ball in a smooth bore musket. In general, the most common types of rifles used during the war were .69 caliber smooth bores and .577/.58 caliber rifled muskets. However, ammunition from these guns is lacking from Camp French. The .54 caliber Minié ball may be from a carbine. The round shot varying from .64-to-.66 caliber appears to meet specification sizes for ammunition produced in the Confederacy for .69 caliber guns (Lewis 1960:224-225). It is also possible that the Confederates were issuing older weapons. The muster roll of Company B, 35th Georgia, indicates that in November of 1862 they were armed with altered muskets and sent to Evansport (McMillan 2001). It is possible that the Confederates were updating obsolete flint-locks, 1835 model muskets, 1840 model muskets, and 1842 model muskets, as these muskets had a bullet size that was within the range of those found (Lewis 1960:124 and 220). The variation in the size of the round balls probably reflects that they were cast by the soldiers themselves rather than mass-produced.

Ammunition From Camp French (44PW917).

Ammunition type •Comments•Count•

- .32 caliber buckshot •unfired •5 •
- .66 caliber lead ball •unfired •2 •
- .65 caliber lead ball •1 carved •3 •
- .64 caliber lead ball •1 •
- .54 caliber Minié ball •fired •1 •
- .28 caliber lead bullet •2 •
- .22 caliber lead bullet •1 •
- Buckshot •fired •1 •
- Lead ball •fired •13 •
- Lead ball •unfired •1 •
- Total •30 •**

The three very small caliber (.22 and .28) bullets are not ammunition for standard issue pistols or derringers. The .22 caliber bullet was probably for a Smith and Wesson .22 caliber revolver. Smith and Wesson did not produce guns for the military; rather, they sold personal firearms (Edwards 1962:273). The .28 caliber bullets were for small caliber revolvers; the specific manufacturer and type are unknown (Crouch 1995:108).

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Small revolvers would have been a soldier's personal property, augmenting his standard issue firearms. The .22 caliber bullet is interesting because Smith and Wesson produced some of the first metal cartridges, patenting the design in 1860 (Lewis 1960:172).

The following section, again set apart with Times Roman 10 point font, is quoted from:
Multiple Cultural Resources Investigations at Eight Locations and Along Five Tank Trails, Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Prince William, Stafford, and Fauquier Counties, Virginia, Joseph Balicki, Bryan Corle, and Sarah Goode, John Milner Associates, Alexandria, Virginia, 2004: pages 207-295.

Site 44PW917 (The Confederate Cantonment at Evansport)

Beginning in the fall of 1861 and continuing to March 1862, a large force of Confederates considered the environs of the Little Creek drainage, now covered with the Medal of Honor Golf Course and adjacent green space, their central winter quarters. The soldiers called this large cantonment by various names, and when writing about their stay at Evansport use the names Camp French, Camp Mallory, Camp Holmes, and Evansport. It is now referred to as 44PW917 (Figure 1). Major parts of at least seven regiments were present, but numerous smaller groups of soldiers were also detailed to the cantonment. At its height, the cantonment was home to anywhere between 3,000-to-5,000 men. The main portion of the cantonment contains four large concentrations of winter huts, a magazine, a picket post, a target range, and a possible earthwork. On 9 March 1862, the Confederates withdrew from their positions along the Leesburg to Aquia line opting for defensive positions south of the Rappahannock River. The withdrawal was hampered by the weather, condition of the road network, lack of horses and wagons, and the general degraded state of the troops who had severely suffered from camp diseases. In general, after the withdrawal, and subsequent Federal inspections, the camps were forgotten and the area became reforested.

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A walkover reconnaissance was undertaken along Fuller Road beginning on the west at the intersection of Fuller Road and Liversedge Road, and continuing east to the intersection of Fuller Road and Barnett Avenue. The north boundary was the previously investigated portion of 44PW917. The south boundary was the rear yards of the residences that front on Neville Road. All observed surface features were noted and mapped. Shovel testing was undertaken at locations where there was a high probability for prehistoric resources and in locations where proposed drainage improvements would impact undisturbed portions of the site. Shovel tests were not excavated within concentrations of surface features. In general, a (sic) shovel testing is not appropriate for Civil War campsites. A metal detector survey was undertaken to attempt to locate the boundaries of the site in an attempt to locate artifact concentrations within the site and to confirm whether or not some subtle depressions were huts. A metal-detector survey of the entire site was not feasible and is not warranted because of the surface features and the time involved. The stratigraphic integrity of the portion of the site containing surface features was evaluated using test unit excavations. It has been shown that even in locations where shovel testing and metal detecting has occurred, the increased exposure afforded by excavation of test units or by stripping large areas provides for the recovery of important information on Civil War sites (Corle and Balicki 2003, Espenshade et al. 2002). The fieldwork included the mapping of 272 surface features, 31 retained metal detection artifacts, 108 shovel tests, and 46 test units.

The field walkover resulted in the identification of 272 surface features interpreted as being related to the Civil War occupation. Additionally, historic road traces and an early-twentieth-century Marine Corps refuse dump were mapped. The resulting map provides a detailed overview of the 1862 Confederate cantonment (Figure 70). There are four concentrations of winter quarters. Two concentrations are located north of the Little Creek (during the Civil War this creek was known as the River Styx) and have been previously reported (Balicki 2003; Balicki et al. 2002). One concentration on the north side of Little Creek is the winter quarters of the 35th Georgia Infantry and the second is interpreted as the winter quarters of troops under the command of Confederate Navy officers (Balicki 2003). There are two concentrations of hut features south of Little Creek. One concentration is located on the south side of Little Creek along an historic road trace (Figures 68 and 70). This concentration is the winter quarters of the 22nd North Carolina Infantry Regiment. Relic hunters have found artifacts bearing North Carolina state insignia at this location, and information contained within the Marine Corps Base Quantico archives supports this interpretation (Michael Miller, March 2003, pers. comm.). The second concentration is located in a stream valley that is perpendicular to the Little Creek valley and is presently a practice fairway for the golf course (Figures 70 and 71). This location cannot be directly associated with specific troops.

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In the past, relic hunters report finding artifacts bearing a variety of insignia including Confederate States Navy, Georgia, and Arkansas insignias. Unlike the 35th Georgia and 22nd North Carolina camps, the layout of the concentration of huts on the practice fairway is less patterned. The layout and the recovery of a variety of artifacts suggest that this concentration was the home of troops detailed to the Navy.

The Medal of Honor Golf Course is within the Little Creek valley and covers some of 44PW917. Previous research has shown the hut features are present in the 15th and 16th fairways (Balicki et al. 2002). The 15th and 11th fairways cover the Little Creek valley between the north and south concentrations of huts (Figure 70). The investigations did not concentrate on this portion of the site. In the past, relic hunters have found artifacts on these fairways. Information contained within the Marine Corps Base Quantico archives indicates that during 1861 this portion of the site was a fallow field that was used as the cantonment parade ground (Michael Miller, March 2003, personal communication)

Practice Fairway Camp

The practice fairway and the adjacent hill slope contain 116 surface features that reflect use of this area as winter quarters. The huts are not arranged randomly, but determining the spatial relationships and patterns is difficult. Part of the difficulty in recognition is due to disturbance caused by creation of the fairway, changes to the drainage patterns, and possibly the Confederate occupation itself. Golf course construction included leveling of this fairway. In some places the landscape was graded. Consequently, the hut features are difficult to see; either they are very shallow or the depressions have been filled. At one location, fill was added in order to create a green. During the Civil War, a stream flowed through the camp. The course of this stream has been channelized. Further, a man-made drainage was created on the west side of the camp.

A man-made stream divides the huts on the fairway from a group of 11 huts partially excavated into the side of a steep slope (Figures 71 and 72). The 11 large hut features on the west side of the fairway were probably officers' quarters because they are larger and they are separated from the main concentration of huts. It is not clear whether the man-made stream destroyed any huts. The east slope of the stream valley also has huts. The huts on the east side of the fairway are smaller than the west and their location reflects available space for hut placement on the slope rather than military organization. However, other investigations have shown that the Confederate Army regiments stationed at Evansport followed established spatial patterns prescribed in published army regulations (Balicki 2003, Balicki et al. 2002, Botwick and McClane 1998, United States War Department 1980).

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The main concentration of surface features is contained within the practice fairway. There appears to be several long rows of huts laid out north to south. No clear separation into company streets can be made. A comparison between this location and the 35th Georgia camp (the camp adjacent to the magazine) and the 22nd North Carolina camp shows that the camp on the practice fairway is organized, but the spatial patterning is elusive. The absence of the clear spatial patterning reflects camp organization under the direction of naval officers, troop adaptation to the immediate terrain, and the likelihood that this location was camped on prior to the construction of winter quarters. Test unit excavations (see below TUs 14-24) investigated a hearth remnant and refuse pit that may indicate an earlier occupation.

It appears that troops under direct Navy command, even if they were infantry, did not strictly follow the spatial patterning laid out in the regulations (Balicki 2003). The concentration of huts next to the magazine is a good example of how infantry troops under Navy command adapted to a location, but were not organized in the camp according to army rules. The Florida Howell Guards, an infantry company under command of Navy officers, occupied a portion of that camp. The likely reason that the infantry troops assigned to naval officers did not organize their camps along established Army spatial patterns is twofold; the naval officers were not trained in the layout of infantry camps, and the troops stationed at Evansport had only a few months, at most, of Army life and lacked practical experience. Relic hunters report finding artifacts bearing Naval insignia at the concentration of huts on the practice fairway; alternatively, no such artifacts have been reported from the 35th Georgia and 22nd North Carolina winter quarters. Based on the absence of clear spatial patterning and the reported finding of these artifacts, the practice fairway concentration is associated with troops detailed to the Naval command.

Winter Quarters of the 22nd North Carolina Infantry Regiment

One hundred fifty-six surface features were identified east of the practice fairway concentration. These features are the remains of the winter quarters established by the 22nd North Carolina Infantry Regiment in the late fall of 1861 (Figures 73 and 74). Modern Fuller Road has destroyed a portion of the camp, and an early twentieth-century dump covers a portion of the camp. In the 1860s, the camp was located on the north and south sides of a road to Evansport. The trace of this road is still visible within the camp (Figure 68). On the north side of the historic road adjacent to the Little Creek are 12 large huts. The position of these huts was clearly separated from the company streets. It is likely that these huts were cookhouses or commissary storehouses. The recovery of fragments of cast-iron cooking implements from these hut depressions complements this interpretation.

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The 22nd North Carolina Infantry Regiment consisted of 10 companies and the spatial relationship of the features within the camp may reflect this organization. The surviving portion of the camp north of Fuller Road is clearly laid out in company streets. Company streets are open spaces between rows of huts. Troops from each company lived in huts that faced a company street. The data suggests there are at least seven streets. The huts from adjacent streets are aligned back to back with no streets between; however, there is one row of huts separated by a company street on either side. A problem with assigning all the enlisted men to the area north of Fuller Road is the presence of numerous huts to the south of the road

South of Fuller Road, the camp mostly conforms more to the immediate topography. The huts in this portion of the camp may have housed officers, but the number of hut depressions suggests that enlisted men also had huts there. The huts in the vicinity of the twentieth-century Marine Corps refuse dump may have been enlisted men's quarters. These huts may have been arranged in rows, and they appear smaller than the huts immediately to the east. The refuse dump probably covers a portion of the camp; consequently the spatial pattern is not clear. If the huts adjacent to and, presumably, covered by the dump, were enlisted men's winter quarters, then possibly three companies were housed in this area.

East of the huts by the refuse dump, the huts were partially excavated into the hillside. In general, the hut depressions in this area are large. These huts are interpreted as officers' quarters. These huts are in an advantageous position within the camp. At this location the officers would have been able to observe the enlisted men, be above the miasma of Little Creek and in a location where they would have received more hours of winter sunlight. It should be noted that the officers' quarters at the 35th Georgia camp were also positioned upslope from the company streets.

A notable difference between the huts along the company streets and the huts south of Fuller Road is the presence or absence of chimneys. The huts along the company streets had chimneys, but the huts south of Fuller Road do not appear to have had chimneys. Relic hunters report having found cast-iron stoves within some of the huts in this part of the camp. Stoves would have been a luxury item and their presence probably reflects officers' quarters.

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In summary, the 22nd North Carolina camp is laid out with officers' quarters on the higher ground on the south side of the camp. These huts were laid out in rows that conformed to the natural topography and overlooked the company streets to the north and west. North of the company streets, across a road and along Little Creek, were the cook and quartermaster buildings.

Test Unit Excavations

Once the two large concentrations of surface features were mapped, the site boundaries defined and the locations of the proposed drainage improvements to Fuller Road investigated, several test units were excavated. The purpose of the test unit excavations was to investigate several locations to determine if intact archeological deposits, in addition to the surface features, survive and to assess their integrity. Forty-six test units were excavated.

The metal-detector survey of the practice fairway identified an anomaly, which when tested revealed a concentration of charcoal and cut nails. The initial interpretation was that this location was a sheet midden adjacent to a hut or, possibly, back dirt from a relic-hunter-excavated hut. However, the excavation of a contiguous block of 11 test units (TUs 14-24) encountered intact Civil War features beneath a .5-to-1-ft.-thick stratum of landscaping fill. The landscaping fill is associated with clearing and construction of the practice fairway. Within this fill was a mix of Civil War and later artifacts. Removal of this disturbed fill layer revealed an intact Civil War refuse pit and hearth (Figure 76). It is not clear which came first, the pit or the hearth. The hearth is interpreted as the remnant of a surface hearth; it either predates the building of winter quarters or is an outside cooking hearth associated with the hut just to the west. The hearth consists of two parallel rows of sandstone that are set on the ground approximately 2-ft. apart (Figures 76 and 77). Within the approximately 1.5-by-2-ft.-firebox are the remains of several burnt logs. The subsoil in the immediate vicinity of the firebox has been thermally altered. Extending out approximately 3 ft. from the firebox on the north side are matrices containing charcoal; this suggests the firebox was periodically cleaned.

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Approximately 6 ft. north of the hearth is an approximately 4-by-6 ft.-by-2 ft.-deep refuse pit. In plan, the upper pit stratum (14.12) appears to extend further to the east, but the pit itself did not extend far into TUs 21 and 24. The matrices within the pit were stratified and reflect discrete dumping episodes (Figure 78). It appears that after refuse was deposited into the pit (SUs 14.15 and 14.16), a clear layer of fill was placed in the hole to retard odors. This sequence was repeated in the upper layers where refuse (14.13) is covered by clean fill (14.19) and then more trash is deposited.

This pit was filled during the occupation of the camp and thus the refuse strata contain artifacts that reflect the day-to-day activities of the Confederate soldiers. Artifacts from the pit include a large number of burnt bone fragments (838), oyster shell fragments (66), cut nails (87), bottle glass sherds (53), kitchen ceramic sherds (17), and buttons (8). A large number of the artifacts within the pit were burnt. The buttons are all from civilian clothing and undergarments. It is likely that as the measles epidemics and dysentery raged through the camps, the clothing of the sick was discarded. The buttons might reflect this activity.

The location of the pit vis-à-vis the other camp features is interesting. The refuse pit is in close proximity to a hearth, a hut, and the stream that ran through the camp. This location would have been a poor choice for refuse disposal even though the refuse was burned. It is likely that the Confederate troops did not originally dig the pit for the express purpose of refuse disposal. Investigations at other Civil War Confederate camps have shown that the troops dug pits adjacent to their winter quarters to obtain clay to daub the hut chimneys (Reeves and Geier 2003). It is likely that the pit at 44PW917 had a similar function and once dug became an expedient place to discard trash.

It is likely that the fireplace and the pit are associated. The majority of artifacts within the pit are burnt. Further, a stratum (SU 14.3) overlying the pit and portions of the hearth contained a large amount of burnt material. This stratum contained 385 objects; the majority were burnt bone (247). Some of the artifacts from this stratum are 72 cut nails, 36 bottle glass fragments, 15 kitchen ceramic sherds, and 4 buttons. It is likely that after collecting the refuse, the Confederates burned it in the hearth and then cleaned out the hearth by pushing the ashes into the pit. Once the pit was filled, the burnt refuse was heaped on the ground. Supporting this interpretation is the jumbled appearance of the stratum between the modern landscaping fill and the pit and hearth themselves. Initially, this stratum (SU 14.3) was thought to be a disturbed surface, but a better interpretation is that it is a stratum of burnt refuse, which during the period it was receiving artifacts, was moved about by the soldiers as they performed camp maintenance activities.

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Camp maintenance was an issue for both armies and these activities can affect the way artifacts are distributed on a military site (Balicki 2001:136-137). The refuse pit provides insight into site maintenance through fatigue duty and policing. In addition to drills, inspection, guard duty, and manning the batteries, the soldiers at the Cantonment would have been assigned to fatigue duty. One of the common tasks officers assigned troops in an effort to maintain camp cleanliness, alleviate boredom and uphold discipline, was cleaning up the camp. To be on policing duty meant a soldier was assigned to camp maintenance and cleanup. Fatigue duty consisted of construction activities such as repairing roads and digging earthworks.

A test unit (TU 13) was excavated approximately 15 ft. south of hearth and pit (TUs 14-24) to investigate a concentration of metallic signals. The excavation recovered 5 cut nails, 36 oyster shell fragments and a ginger-beer bottle sherd from a probable buried surface. No features were encountered.

The tree line that extends along the west side of the practice fairway is covered by dense underbrush. Just to the west of the tree line, a man-made drainage cuts south to north through the Civil War site. In an attempt to investigate if Civil War hut sites are preserved beneath fill and disturbance associated with the construction of the man-made drainage, a metal-detector survey was undertaken within the tree line. At one location, a series of signals interpreted as most likely coming from nails, was identified. Ground-truthing some of the signals resulted in uncovering several large stones that may have been used as hearthstones. To further investigate this area, two test units (TUs 25 and 26) were excavated. The excavations resulted in the identification of a stratigraphic sequence that included a modern developing A horizon overlaying a thin layer of fill that is interpreted as being related to the construction of the man-made drainage. Beneath the fill layer is a intact Civil War surface containing artifacts. No features were encountered; the possible hearth stones could not be associated with each other or with any specific function.

Artifacts recovered from the buried surface (SUs 25.2 and 26.2) include 19 pieces of dark olive green bottle glass and a .65 caliber round ball. The excavation of TUs 25 and 26 showed that an intact buried stratum is present within the tree line and that this surface contains artifacts. It is not clear if there are buried huts in the tree line or if this area served some other function within the camp.

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Hut 141 is part of the winter quarters of the 22nd North Carolina Infantry. The hut feature consists of an approximately 22-by-24 ft. complex of Depressions and mounds. A metal detector examination suggests that it may have been an officer's quarters. The modern leaf litter was raked off and a detailed plan and profile of the surface features were drawn (Figure 80). The hut was built into the side of a slope. The uphill side of the hut (south) may have a drainage feature in the form of a small ditch excavated around the perimeter. Similar drainage features have been documented at the portions of 44PW917 north of the golf course. Drainage features appear to have been a common element that was incorporated into shelter designs by the soldiers on both sides (Jenson 2000). Once the surface features were recorded, a test unit (TU 30) was excavated to evaluate the hut's stratigraphy. The test unit was positioned in the middle of the hut, away from the walls. A large tree stump hampered the excavation. The stratigraphic sequence included a modern A horizon containing modern artifacts over an approximately 1.1-ft.-thick stratum (30.2) associated with the hut. No artifacts or features were encountered within the hut fill.

Metal detecting along the road trace within the section of the 22nd North Carolina camp north of Fuller Road resulted in the identification of an anomaly interpreted as a dense concentration of metallic artifacts (Figure 68). Three test units (TUs 48-50) were excavated to investigate and sample this anomaly. Excavation of TU 48 recovered a large number of cut nails and some bottle glass fragments within a thin A horizon. In addition to the cut nails and bottle glass, artifacts within the anomaly included tobacco smoking-pipe fragments, a brass scabbard tip, a percussion cap, a sherd of gray stoneware, a porcelain button, and several unidentified pieces of metal. Many of the artifacts had been burnt. Increased exposure through the excavation of TUs 49 and 50 determined that the metallic concentration was a small, approximately 3-ft.-in-diameter trash deposit. This deposit was the result of a single cleanup event, most likely the cleaning out of a hearth. This refuse deposit is on the edge of the historic road that runs through the camp. It is likely that troops used the roadbed as a convenient place to discard small amounts of refuse. It is also likely that additional deposits reflecting small single events, such as this example of hearth cleanup, survive throughout the camp.

The walkover reconnaissance of the 22nd North Carolina camp identified several locations where there was surface evidence (rock clusters) of hearth and chimney features. Hearth and chimney features provide important information on how the camps were organized and on how the huts were constructed.

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No official regulations prescribe what form the winter huts constructed by the soldiers were to take. In fact, the design and construction of huts (known as shanties to the soldiers) was left to the devices of the individual soldiers. Consequently, superimposed on the military order of the regulated camp design are expressions of vernacular architecture. Soldiers' memoirs and letters provide a wealth of information on hut design.

Nelson (1982:79-93) has undertaken the most comprehensive review of Civil War camp architecture. The winter quarters were typically a single-room log hut 3-to-7-ft. (1-to-2-m) tall with wood or canvas roofs. Tent canvas, ponchos, gum blankets, and tarps were commonly used for roofing materials. The size of the hut varied and depended on how many soldiers it was to accommodate. In most cases, in order to lessen the need for wood, the huts were semi-subterranean. A shallow hole was excavated and the excavated earth was mounded on the sides, then the wood structure was built over it. Chimneys were made from barrels, brick, stone, or mud and sticks.

Early in the Civil War, some of the winter huts constructed by the Confederates were constructed with sawn lumber and had glass windows, slate roofs, and iron stoves. Additionally, some of these quarters were large cabins rather than small two-person huts common in the later periods of the war.

Three possible hearths were selected for testing, and test units were placed over the projected path of the hearths. Several examples of hearths from Federal winter huts have been reconstructed at the White Oak Museum in Stafford County. These hearths consist of a stone, brick, or combination stone and brick firebox, approximately 1.5-ft. square. Covering the firebox was a large flat stone or iron plate. The flue was positioned at the top back of the firebox. It was hoped that the selected hearths would have survived in a state of preservation that would allow for a reconstruction of the hearth and possibly chimney, also.

Four test units (TUs 40-43) were positioned at Hut 178 to investigate several stones on the edge of the hut depression (Figure 68). It was believed that these stones were remnants of the hut's hearth. Excavations determined that the stones were on the edge of an intact hut depression, but they were not part of an articulated feature, and no heat signature (change in the color of the soils caused by fire) was identified. Once it was determined that a hearth was not at this location, the excavations were terminated.

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Hut 150 is a very indistinct depression with an associated pile of rocks on its southeast side. The excavation of seven test units (52-58) exposed an intact stone firebox, a stone and sheet-metal lined vent, and chimney base (Figure 82). Civil War period accounts, photographs and drawings show chimneys could be located on the ends or along one side of the hut, and that particular location was not prescribed but varied from camp to camp, and even from huts next to one another. Unlike investigations on hut 215, the location of these features in relation to the hut was not determined. The indistinctness of the depression left at Hut 150 and the shallow depth of the deposits within the hut indicate that the occupants did not dig-in. The depth the soldiers excavated for their hut floors varied from huts built on the ground surface to semi-subterranean huts several feet deep.

The sides and top of the hearth associated with Hut 150 were constructed with fieldstone. The firebox is approximately 2-ft.-wide and 1.5-ft. in depth and its interior height is approximately 1 ft. (Figure 82). The hearth was placed in a shallow hole. The interior of the firebox contained ash and charcoal, and the subsoil was thermally altered within the firebox. Extending 3 ft. from the back of the firebox is a 1 ft. wide stone and sheet-iron vent that connects to the remains of a 2- ft.-wide chimney. The vent is approximately 1-ft. deep. It is not clear whether the firebox was within the hut or if its front was set flush against the hut wall.

Artifacts from soil matrices within the firebox and the vent included fragments of a spider cooking vessel (essentially a fry pan built with tri-pod legs) and bone fragments. Nineteen sherds of olive green bottle glass representing one bottle were also recovered from within the firebox. Two sherds of plain white Ironstone and an additional 18 sherds of olive-green bottle glass were recovered from the stratum associated with the hut living surface (56.2 and 53.1). Machine-made bottle glass was recovered from the topsoil matrices; apparently, the exposed stones made an inviting target upon which to smash beverage bottles.

The excavation of 13 test units (TUs 31-38, 44-47, and 51) at Hut 215 resulted in the exposure of a hearth, vent, chimney base, and quantified the dimensions of the hut (Figure 68). Like Hut 150, the depression for Hut 215 is a very subtle, indistinct feature. Excavations within the hut footprint defined the interior of the hut through the edge of the shallow excavation. This suggests that the hut was constructed on a ground surface that was minimally altered. The hut is located at the base of a slope that rises to the south. The shallow depression presumably reflects leveling of the ground surface for the hut floor.

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The hut depression is approximately 6.5-by-12 ft., with the long axis of the hut facing the road that ran through the camp. The hearth is centered along the back (south) wall of the hut. The door was most likely along the north side, facing the road. The subsoil within the hut had a reddish hue similar to the thermal alteration of soil within hearths, suggesting the hut may have burned.

The hearth was constructed by excavating a shallow hole approximately .3-to-.5 ft. deep in the floor of the hut. The hole at the front of the hearth was approximately 2-ft. wide, but the hole narrowed to .9 ft. at the back of the firebox. The hole was constructed as to maintain the south-to-north down-slope of the natural terrain. The firebox was constructed from three large stones. The stones are conglomerate; an outcrop of similar sedimentary stone is approximately 300 ft. south of the site. These stones represent the sides and back of the firebox. The interior sides of the stones are thermally altered. The top is not present. It is possible that the top of the firebox was a piece of sheet iron; relic hunters have stated that at other Civil War camps they have encountered hearths of this type of construction. During the war, sheet metal would have been a valuable item and it is possible that it was removed by the Confederates, salvaged by Federal troops, or removed by later visitors to the site. It is also possible that the 50 fragments of flat metal recovered from the 13 test units excavated in this hut were part of the iron sheet that formed the top of the hearth.

Extending south from the rear of the firebox and below the stone firebox back was a 1.3-ft.-wide and approximately .4-ft.-deep opening for the vent. The vent extends 5-ft. south to the remnant of a chimney base. The chimney is approximately 2-ft. higher than the base of the firebox. The natural slope of the terrain was incorporated into the design of hearth and chimney. It is presumed that the slope aided in the creation of a draft.

Only a sparse scatter of artifacts (n= 116) was recovered from the 13 test units. Artifacts from direct association with the hearth include a flattened lead disk (possibly a poker chip), a stub pipe, a .65 caliber round ball, and two porcelain four-hole buttons.

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The configuration of the hearths, vents and chimney bases exposed by excavations at Huts 150 and 215 is very interesting. Based on the evidence, the vent for the chimney would have been at the base of the firebox, and this vent would have led underground to a chimney that was detached from the hut. A draft was created because the firebox was lower than the base of the chimney. One team member commented that the design was like those used for a smokehouse except in reverse. No comparative archeological examples of similar hearths have been identified. One period illustration, an 1862 sketch of the 5th Michigan winter camp near Fort Lyon, Alexandria, Virginia, showing a similar hearth, vent, and chimney configuration was identified (Snedden 2001:21). This sketch shows a hut made from stacking logs with a shelter tent acting as a roof. It is likely that the hut is semi-subterranean. Extending off the back of the hut is the vent. In this case the vent appears to be brick and was built on the ground surface. The vent connected to a brick chimney base, on which a barrel was set. The hearth features at Huts 150 and 215 appear to be variations of "California" stoves. A member of the 12th Vermont Regiment wrote: "We have in it [hut] a very good California stove-a sheet of iron over a square hole in the ground, with a flue leading to a little chimney of brick and stovepipe outside" (Ward 2002:112).

Based on a consultation and reference material provided by Dr. Dean Nelson, the leading authority on Civil War vernacular architecture, it was established that the two hearths are examples of "California" stoves or furnaces. Dr. Nelson has published a study on Civil War hut architecture and has recently presented a research paper on the topic (Nelson 2003 and 1982).

The "California" stoves investigated at Huts 150 and 215 probably represent one of the many types of hearth configurations within the 22nd North Carolina camp as well as the rest of the cantonment. Because there was no standardization of design for winter quarters individual soldiers and groups of soldiers designed and built shelters that possibly reflect their ethnicity, socioeconomic status, pre-war occupations, and availability of building materials. The presence or absence of iron stoves may be an indicator that a hut belonged to an officer; there is anecdotal relic-hunter evidence for this at the 22nd North Carolina camp. However, the presence of a dichotomy between officers and soldiers quarters based on hearth or stoves is not possible; a better indicator is the location of the hut within the camp

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Metal-detector Survey

The metal-detector survey focused on identifying site boundaries and assisting in determining if questionable surface features were in actuality Civil War hut features. In general, if a depression contained cut nails, it is interpreted as a Civil War hut feature. Since no other nineteenth-through-early-twentieth-century occupation occurred within the boundaries of the site, it is fairly certain that all cut nails are associated with the Civil war [sic] cantonment. Metal detecting also identified several anomalies that were later investigated through test unit excavation. Additionally, 31 artifacts were collected as a result of metal detecting.

Artifacts

In addition to drills, inspection, guard duty, and manning the batteries, the soldiers at the cantonment would have been assigned to fatigue and policing duty. To be on policing duty meant a soldier was assigned to camp maintenance and cleanup. The fact that during the Civil War troops on both sides of the war were ordered to police their camps presents an interpretive problem for archeologists who rely heavily on the presence of material culture when evaluating archeological sites for NRHP eligibility. Examination of the distribution of artifacts across military sites, specifically Civil War camps, provides useful information on camp conditions and maintenance of the landscape (Balicki 2001:136-137). The lack of artifacts may be a function of the activities engaged in by the troops living in the camps. When investigating these camps, attention must be given not only to where artifacts are found, but also to where there are noticeable absences of artifacts. It is only through an understanding of the types of activities that occurred at camps and how these activities shape the archeological record that realistic methods and analysis can be undertaken.

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Both the 2001 and the current investigations at 44PW917 focused on defining site boundaries, mapping surface features, and testing a limited number of features and deposits. A variety of artifacts were collected using a variety of recovery methods. Due to the large site size, it was not viable to undertake a survey of the entire cantonment that could be used to examine artifact distribution. In general, there is a sparse scatter of artifacts across the entire cantonment, with concentrations of artifacts at specific locations. This pattern conforms to a pattern found on other military sites where the military occupation included camp maintenance by the soldiers (Balicki 2001). The presence of features containing refuse shows a degree of camp policing. Alternatively, the one concentration of artifacts, reflecting expedient dumping along a road through the camp, shows that the soldiers did not always keep the camp area refuse-free.

The types of mess gear carried by the Confederates early in the war are not known. During the Civil War, most troops carried tinned sheet-iron vessels for both eating and drinking. However, ceramic wares are found on Civil War sites and were probably used to supplement the tinned wares (Balicki 2001:141). Ceramic wares are not common in any of the four hut concentrations examined.

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SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

Troops inhabiting the cantonment at Evansport, Camp French-44PW0917, manned and defended the Shipping Point batteries. These were the most important assets in the Confederate campaign to control navigation on the lower Potomac River. Camp French – 44PW0917 is the largest surviving example of a Confederate winter camp from the winter of 1861-1862. Four distinct regimental sized camps comprise the site, and studies identify pickets, a target range, and a parade ground completing the functional components of a large, long-term military encampment. This totality contributes to the significance of the site as an archaeological resource.

If visiting Shipping Point today, one can easily see how its position on the river gave the Confederate gunners a powerful vantage against vessels. Its fortification was a clear disadvantage to the Union, leaving Washington without water borne commerce, and immediately became a prime objective in their offensive plans. Realizing this, Confederate commanders stationed one of the largest concentrations of their troops in northern Virginia at Evansport. Conditions at this camp, which suffered badly from camp diseases such as measles and dysentery, had an adverse impact on the troops. Despite this the presence of the large body of infantry and constant manning of the guns forestalled a Union attack, and interdicted commerce on the Potomac River for five months.

Although further research can to verify the identities of troops inhabiting the camps within 44PW0917, it is clear that more than four units had settled into this cantonment for the winter by November 1861. Every state in the Confederacy had units stationed in the area. Variability material culture and camp activities among these different units is one of many research topics in Civil War history, which further research can address through the archaeological record of 44PW0917. Archaeological research mapping the hut features has found diversity in camp layout among the four camp areas with varying degrees of adherence to formal military camp cadastration. Excavations uncovered the intact structural features of hearths and living floors in the hut pit features tested, proving the availability of archaeological data from the site on construction and occupation of the huts. The soldiers and sailors at Camp French – 44ST0917 served the same command, and more than a collection of regimental camps, the cantonment functioned as a unified installation. Research to date has recovered data supporting the identification of functional areas within the site such as the target range and parade ground. In this respect, the site stands out from other surviving camps of the period. As with other camps from this period, the archaeological record can add knowledge to historical records on health, nutrition, economy, and other topics not always noted in a diary or ledger. The sudden, rapid withdrawal of Confederate troops from the camp necessitated light baggage, and thus left an exceptionally rich record of their material existence.

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HISTORIC CONTEXT

Early in the war, Confederate naval officers realized the opportunity to interdict shipping on the Potomac River, as well as the importance of the waterway as an avenue of approach. They recognized that control of navigation on the river could open the possibility of invading Maryland, while hindering Union supplies and reinforcements to and from Washington. Following the Battle of Manassas, Confederate engineers began construction of large earthworks at Shipping Point to establish an offensive capability. They brought captured guns from Manassas, and some newly forged from Richmond. The Confederates shrewdly concealed the construction and armament of these batteries, keeping them muted even during a Union raid in Quantico Creek. If they could keep the batteries masked until the right moment a large Union warship, such as the *Pensacola*, could fall into their hands. Acting on rumors of a Confederate position at Shipping Point, the USS *Pocahontas* fired on the wooded area on October 15, 1861. Believing the Unionists knew of the batteries, the Confederates cut down the trees and opened fire on the next ship to steam past.

Once online, the Shipping Point batteries shut down Union shipping on the Potomac, including warships of the naval flotilla. This scandalized the navy, and created worries of supply shortages in Washington. By November, Gen. McClellan had ordered a division into position across the river to forestall a feared Confederate invasion of Maryland, and establish counter batteries to ease the pressure on shipping. Probes in Occoquan Creek by the USS *Stepping Stones*, and flights by observation balloons gave Confederate generals the concern that Union leaders planned to attack across the river soon. They massed troops at Evansport to defend the Shipping Point batteries from landward attacks that might follow Union landings at Occoquan, or other locations less heavily defended than Quantico or Aquia Creeks, but still needed to guard against an attack directly across the river. With the year growing old, they had the troops dig in and build winter quarters.

Troops at Camp French faced disease, cold, and daily artillery barrages by the Union batteries during the four months of this winter encampment. Confederate generals directed them to erect extensive infantry defenses on the hills overlooking the batteries and inland approaches to them. Measles and other ailments affected the readiness of the command, with only a fraction of the men fit for duty at times. Bombardment from Union batteries in Maryland sent hundreds of shells to burst in the area on some days. Throughout this time they maintained vigilance over the river, and readiness to operate the guns on a moment's notice day and night. For four months, these measures kept Union shipping on the Potomac to a minimum and warded off an attack across the river.

In late February, the Confederate high command ordered a strategic withdrawal to make more troops available for the defense of Richmond. Road conditions and the late winter weakness of horses hampered the withdrawal when it began in early March. They hurried their retreat, hoping to avoid detection, which could prompt a Union attack at a vulnerable moment. As a result, Union officers found substantial supplies of ordnance, food, and personal effects once the Confederates had vacated the area.

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GEOGRAPHIC DATA

Verbal Boundary Description:

The site boundaries in this submission have been projected as complex angular polygons. This term means that irregular curvilinear shapes projected as site boundaries in the original site reports have been transferred to the MCB Quantico GIS as polygons that closely encompass the curvilinear projections, with a number of vertices. The number of vertices is kept at the minimum possible while preserving the shape and extent of the curvilinear boundary. The original report or field maps were measured, or the map was scanned and brought into the GIS as a scaled and georeferenced raster layer. Polygon vertices were plotted in the archaeological site boundaries GIS layer using these techniques, and subsequently rounded off to the nearest meter. As a result, the exact location, dimensions, and shape of the site boundary can be reproduced on a GIS, or on the ground using GPS or conventional survey by plotting the vertice coordinates. This offers considerable improvement over curvilinear boundaries which can only be accurately reproduced on maps by tracing on a light table, and would be very difficult and prohibitively expensive to reproduce in the field. This alternative to curvilinear boundaries results in no loss of information, while improving record keeping and real world resource management. Original reports and maps can be referenced for curvilinear or other boundaries during detailed analysis.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries of site 44PW0917 are based on archaeological information accumulated by five archaeological projects at the site. Methods employed included mapping surface features, metal detection, shovel testing, and informant information. The core of the site are the four winter hut camps, however other areas associated with large military camps of the Civil War era have been identified, including a parade ground, target range, and guard house.

A list of UTM coordinates for the boundary points (i.e., GIS vertices) of site 44PW917 is given below:

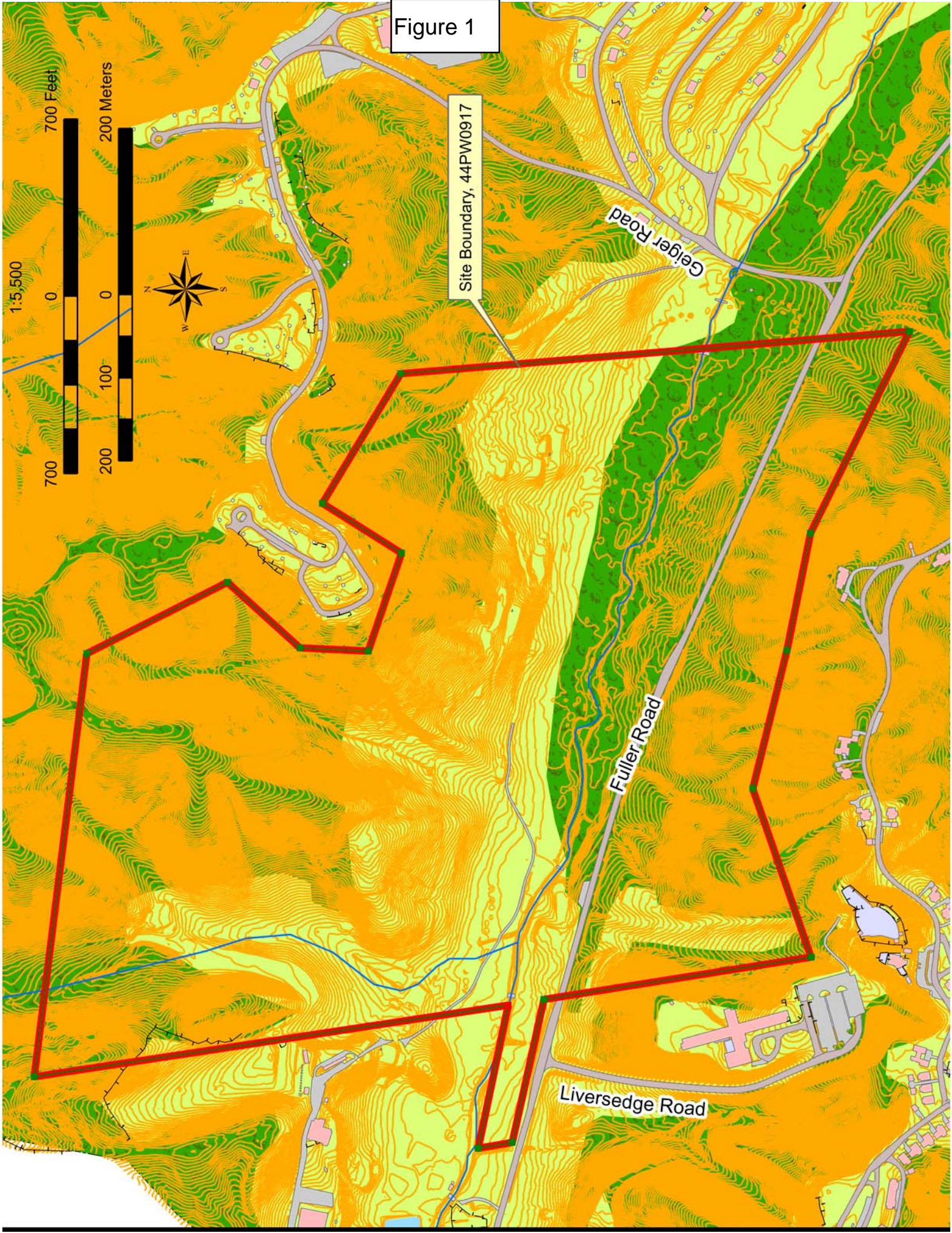
Site 44PW0917

Zone 18 North - NAD 1983

Easting Northing

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- 2) 18 299390 4267672
- 3) 18 299476 4267403
- 4) 18 299397 4267416
- 5) 18 299393 4267334
- 6) 18 299511 4267294
- 7) 18 299571 4267389
- 8) 18 299727 4267295
- 9) 18 299778 4266684
- 10) 18 299535 4266803
- 12) 18 299394 4266831
- 13) 18 299228 4266872

Figure 1



Site Boundary, 44PW0917

Geiger Road

Fuller Road

Liversedge Road

1:5,500

700 Feet

200 Meters

700

200



100

0

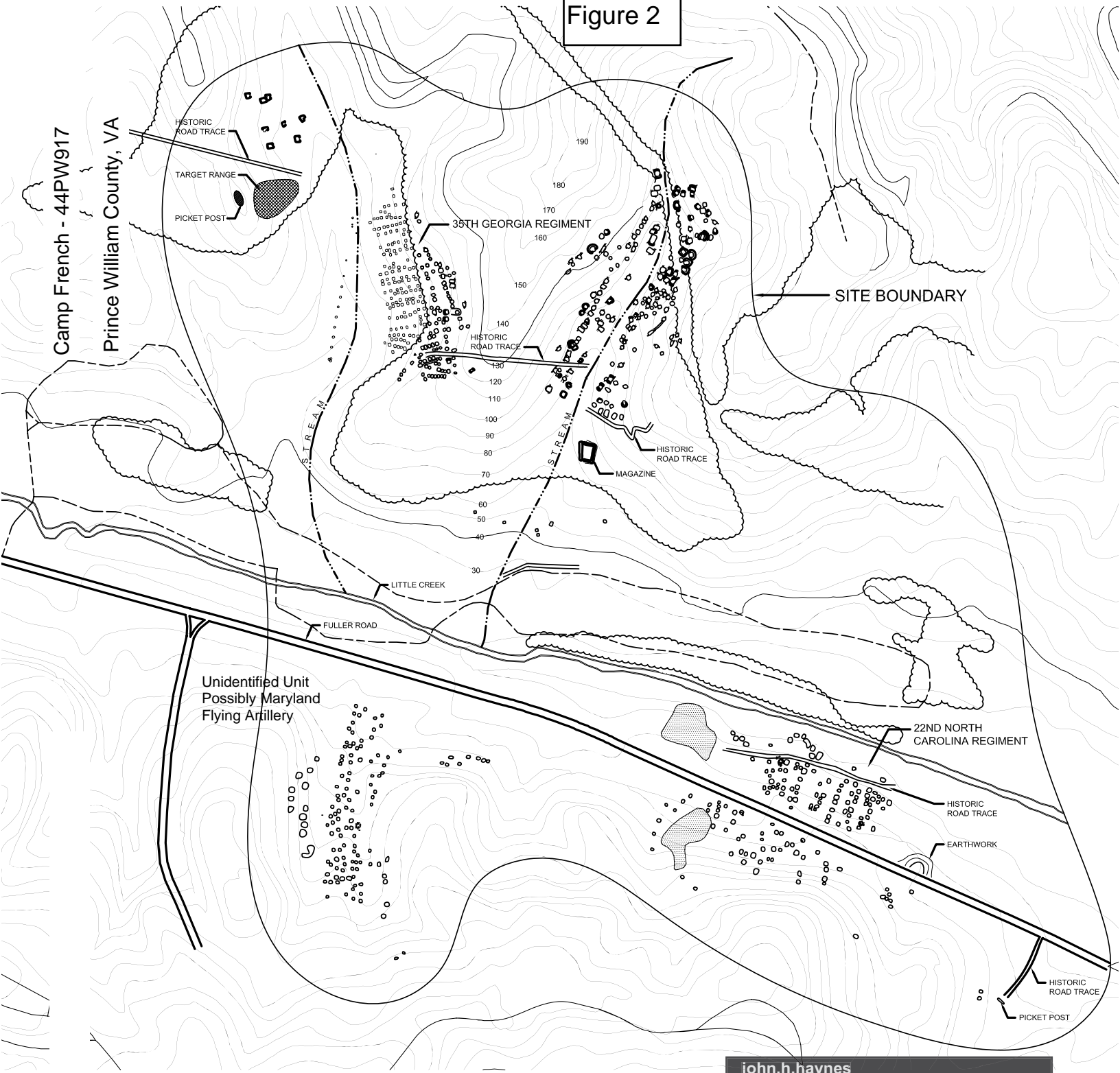
0

100

200

Figure 2

Camp French - 44PW917
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- KEY:**
- HUT LOCATION
 - HUT DEPRESSION
 - TREE LINE
 - PATH
 - EARLY 20TH CENTURY MARINE CORPS DUMP



john.h.haynes
Line

GRAPHIC SCALE:



Source: Balicki et al. 2004