



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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	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.) Properties Associated with Campaigns for Control of Navigation on the Lower Potomac River, 1861-1862; Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DEFENSE Sub: Military Camp

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: LANDSCAPE Sub: Forest

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A

roof N/A

walls N/A

other N/A

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)

- X 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.
X 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: Historic Non-Aboriginal

Period of Significance October 1861-March 1862

Significant Dates October 1861-March 1862

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

Cultural Affiliation Euro-American

Architect/Builder N/A

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

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

- X State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.71 acres

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

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing
1 2

X 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, RPA, Archaeologist
organization Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Branch, Marine Corps Base date 22 July 2005
street & number 3250 Catlin Avenue telephone 703-432-6781
city or town Quantico state VA zip code 22134

Additional Documentation

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

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 average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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**Rising Hill Camp (44PW1412)  
Prince William County, Virginia**

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**SUMMARY DESCRIPTION**

Site 44PW1412 (Rising Hill Camp) is an area of numerous surface features representing the remains of dug-out huts from the Confederate positions at Evansport in 1861 and 1862. Due to its position behind 'Rising Hill' (later known as Waller Hill), where a battery was positioned, the camp at 44PW1412 was very likely to have been associated with manning and defending this battery. References to the Rising Hill battery indicate that it was an emplacement for only one gun, although no gun was mounted at the time of the observation on November 10, 1861 (O.R. Vol. 5: 648). Similarly, the "country around is lined with rifle pits and breastworks thrown up (but no guns mounted) on a hill back commanding the rear of Shipping Point batteries." (O.N.R. Vol. 5: 25) This statement was likely about Geiger Ridge rather than Waller (Rising) Hill.

General Beauregard was very explicit in the importance he attached to fortifying the high ground near the batteries: "Have Triplett's and Powhatan Hills been fortified, as had been determined upon; if not already, why not? Those and Talbot Hill are the keys of that position; no time ought to be lost in fortifying them, even if it were only for infantry, for if the enemy takes them, how long would the batteries hold out? Not ten minutes! Can you not have it done at once if not already done?" (O.R. Vol. 5: 950) General I.R. Trimble commanding at Evansport, but due to be relieved by Gen. S. G. French, did not agree. In his opinion these hills were too far from the batteries to protect them, and they guarded an unlikely approach if there were a Union land attack. General J.E. Johnston agreed with French, in a letter to Whiting: "By the way, have you seen General Trimble's arrangement for a land defense? If my ideas of the ground are correct, given to me by a pencil sketch, they amount to nothing." (O.R. Vol. 5: 949)

Rising Hill, so named later in maps made by Union soldiers, was later known as Waller Hill after a late-19<sup>th</sup>-century hotel located there. Triplett's Hill and Powhatan Hill, are most likely to the north behind Shipping (Hospital) Point. Talbot Hill was on the north side of Quantico Creek. Similar to Rising Hill, these fortifications that may have been made on Geiger Ridge have been destroyed by residential construction. A lithograph based on a drawing of the Shipping Point battery by "an officer of the Potomac Flotilla" shows three hill top fortifications in the background, the southern most appears to be Rising Hill (Harper's Weekly, November 23, 1861, page 742). It seems that Johnston and Beauregard had their wishes carried out before a week had gone by.

**DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

Field investigations by The Louis Berger Group, Inc. of Washington, D.C. are reported below (Fiedel, et al. 2004:5-10):

Site 44PW1412 is located on a ridge just west of the developed center of the Marine Corps base. The site has been identified by collectors as a camp of Virginia and North Carolina infantry from the blockade

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period of October 1861 to March 1862. The units from those states assigned to French's Brigade at that time were the 47th Virginia Infantry and the 22nd North Carolina Infantry.

The site is defined by visible hut pits. At least 86 hut pits are present, along with numerous smaller or shallower features that may be additional Civil War remains (Figure 5.8 [Figure 2]). The pits are arranged in rows running down the western slope of the ridge. Three of the pits (Features 1 [Figure 3], 12, and 25) were drawn both in plan view and in profile (Figures 5.9, 5.10, and 5.11). A metal detector survey was made in the area, but almost all the targets investigated proved to be cut nails and spikes, and there was one fragment of what may be a military button. Berger's field investigations indicated that the campsite measures approximately 200x90 meters (650x300 feet).

The 47th Virginia Infantry Regiment was formed in June, 1861, with men recruited in Caroline, Middlesex, Essex, and Stafford counties (NPS 2005). Its commanding officer was Col. Richardson. Prior to being placed in Gen. I.R. Trimble's brigade at Evansport, the 47th Virginia was stationed at Clifton Church, about 5 miles southwest of Evansport, in Stafford County (O.R. Vol. 5: 851). In Special Order No. 129 from Headquarters of the Department of Fredericksburg, General Theophilus H. Holmes effected this change of assignment, and shortly after its date, 13 September 1861, the 47th Virginia would have been under the command of Gen. Trimble. Gen. Samuel G. French succeeded Gen. Isaac R. Trimble in command of the troops and batteries at Evansport in November 1861 (O.R. Vol. 5: 952). In discussing the state of affairs in his command in a communiqué on 30 December 1861 he mentions, "To guard the river between the Chopawamsic and Aquia Creek I have one fine regiment, the Second Tennessee (and a very weak one), the Forty-seventh Virginia, one battery of artillery, and one company of cavalry." (O.R. Vol. 5: 1013). French's description of the 47th Virginia as "weak" probably meant few in numbers, as reflected in their muster report for that month (O.R. Vol. 5: 1028-1031).

This statement, along with another in a letter from Gen. Holmes to Gen. Johnston dated 17 January 1862, where Holmes says, "...the two regiments between Evansport and Aquia are part of the Evansport command..." (O.R. Vol.5: 1035) suggest that the 47th Virginia had never moved from Camp Clifton, at Clifton Church and, if they had, not so close to Evansport as 44PW1412. It may have been that the camp was for one or two companies detached from the 47th Virginia, or other units. Balicki, et al. (2003: 48-49) discusses infantry companies detached from their regiments and serving under naval officers, but none are from the 47th Virginia Regiment.

Other units were in place at Evansport, not all of which were in General French's (or earlier Trimble's) Brigade. The 14th Alabama Regiment was ordered to Richmond from Evansport in December 1861. Although a part of Gen. Whiting's Brigade, they had been positioned for the defense of the batteries, commanded by Gen. French. In a letter to Gen. Johnston, Gen. Holmes implored Johnston to order another regiment from Whiting's command (O.R. Vol. 5: 1013). It was not specified what finds Fiedel's (Fiedel et al. 2004) informants based their assignment of the 22nd North Carolina and 47th Virginia regiments to site 44PW1412. The southeastern cluster

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of hut features at 44PW917 is of sufficient size to quarter an entire regiment, and has been identified with the 22nd North Carolina Regiment, although it could be that a company of this regiment was camped closer to the hill top fortifications for quicker response. The number of hut features at 44PW1412 is less than that which would be expected for a full regiment. This question remains open, and among others, one that could be answered by archaeological evidence from site 44PW1412.

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**SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT**

Site 44PW1412 (Rising Hill Camp) is a well preserved area of archaeological remains from a Confederate Civil War camp dating sometime between October 1861 and March 1862. Surface features belie the camp as a winter camp where ‘dug-out’ huts were excavated by troops settling to endure the season. Archaeological excavations at site 44PW917 and 44ST302 have shown the presence of significant subsurface remains and features associated with identical features. Unlike 44PW917 and 44ST302, site 44PW1412 was immediately associated with the location of a fortification. The battery and other likely infantry fortifications at Rising Hill were most likely manned by troops here.

Fiedel, et al. (2004: 5-10) conducted a surface and metal detector survey of the site; and concluded:

...site 44PW1412, tentatively identified as the remains of a Civil War camp occupied by the 47th Virginia Infantry and the 22nd North Carolina Infantry in the winter of 1861 to 1862, is considered potentially significant. In view of the site’s high degree of integrity, demonstrated by the many visible house pits, and the extensive historical context available from the study of other Civil War camps in the area, Site 44PW1412 can probably be recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, C, and D without any additional testing.

The Rising Hill Camp site is one of the many sites eligible for listing under the Multiple Property Submission *Properties Associated with Campaigns for Control of navigation on the Lower Potomac River, 1861-1862; Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia*. This individual nomination recommends listing under Criteria A and D for the Rising Hill camp site. The pit features associated with Civil War dugout huts are well preserved at this site; however, they would not appear to meet the requisites of Criterion C. Criterion A is supported for the immediate role the batteries, camps, and fortifications at Evansport played in the strategic campaign of the Union and Confederate armies and navies to control the tidal Potomac in 1861 and 1862. Criterion D is supported by the observed surficial integrity of the site, augmented by the close similarity of the site with others, previously tested with excavation, in the area. Site 44PW1412 has considerable potential to contribute to our knowledge of history for this period of the Civil War.

**HISTORIC CONTEXT**

Although winter camps are duplicated at a much larger scale at 44PW0917 and 44ST0302, there are important questions about the history of this era and the Campaigns to Control Navigation on the Lower Potomac River in 1861 and 1862 that can be answered by evidence from 44PW1412. This camp was immediate to a battery which played both an offensive and defensive roll in the campaign. The battery fired upon the USS *Seminole* in the earliest action at Evansport (MPS 2008: 9). This was weeks before troops began to construct winter huts. If the



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troops manning and supporting the Rising Hill battery were in or near the site of the winter camp, the transition to these new quarters and their construction could be contrasted by remains from this site. Another distinction of 44PW1412 is that it is thought to have been a camp occupied by the 47th Virginia Infantry, a local unit mustered from Stafford County, in contrast to the other winter Confederate camps occupied by out of state troops. Housing material conditions, food, and personal items may reflect, or not reflect, close ties kept with the local community. Because the 47th Virginia was local, it may be that this site was occupied much earlier than other camps in the area. Finally, other camps in the vicinity of Evansport, 44PW0917 and 44ST0302, are not immediate to fighting positions, while the Rising Hill Camp was adjacent to the single gun battery and, most likely, to breastworks and field entrenchments described by occupying Union forces in March 1862.

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**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Balicki, Joseph, Bryan Corle, and Sarah Goode.

2004 *Multiple Cultural Resources Investigations at Eight Locations and Along Five Tank Trails, Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Prince William, Stafford, and Fauquier Counties, Virginia.* John Milner Associates, Alexandria, Virginia.

Fiedel, Stuart, John Bedell, and Eric Griffiths.

2004 *Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations, Marine Corps Base Quantico, Prince William and Stafford Counties, Virginia.* The Louis Berger Group, Inc., Washington, D.C.

National Park Service.

2005 Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System (web site): <http://www.civilwar.nps.gov/cwss/regiments.htm>

2008 National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Submission: *Properties Associated with Campaigns for the Control of Navigation on the Lower Potomac River, 1861-1862; Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.* Virginia Department of Historic Places file number 076-5312. United States Department of the Interior. National Park Service.

(O.N.R. Vol. 5) Rush, Lt.Cmdr. Richard, and Robert H. Woods.

1897 *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion, Series I, Volume 5,* Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

(O.R. Vol. 5) Scott, Lt. Col. Robert N.

1881 *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies.* Series I, Volume 5, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

**PHOTOGRAPHY**

Rising Hill Camp, Prince William County, Virginia #076-5314, 44PW1412

Photos taken by John Haynes in 2007

Digital images stored at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources

1. Hut features from center of site, facing north
2. Hut features from center of site, facing north
3. Hut features from south end of site, facing south
4. Hut pits, close up, facing northeast from near center of the site

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**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

**UTM References**

Zone 18 North - NAD 1983

	Easting	Northing
1.	299640	4266426
2.	299665	4266458
3.	299686	4266450
4.	299697	4266408
5.	299603	4266364
6.	299672	4266330
7.	299626	4266339

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The extent of site 44PW1412 (Rising Hill Camp) was determined through GPS mapping of the extent of surface features. The exact boundaries follow the below referenced UTM points as mapped on the Quantico Quadrangle map.

Zone 18 North - NAD 1983

	Easting	Northing
1.	299640	4266426
2.	299665	4266458
3.	299686	4266450
4.	299697	4266408
5.	299603	4266364
6.	299672	4266330
7.	299626	4266339

**Boundary Justification**

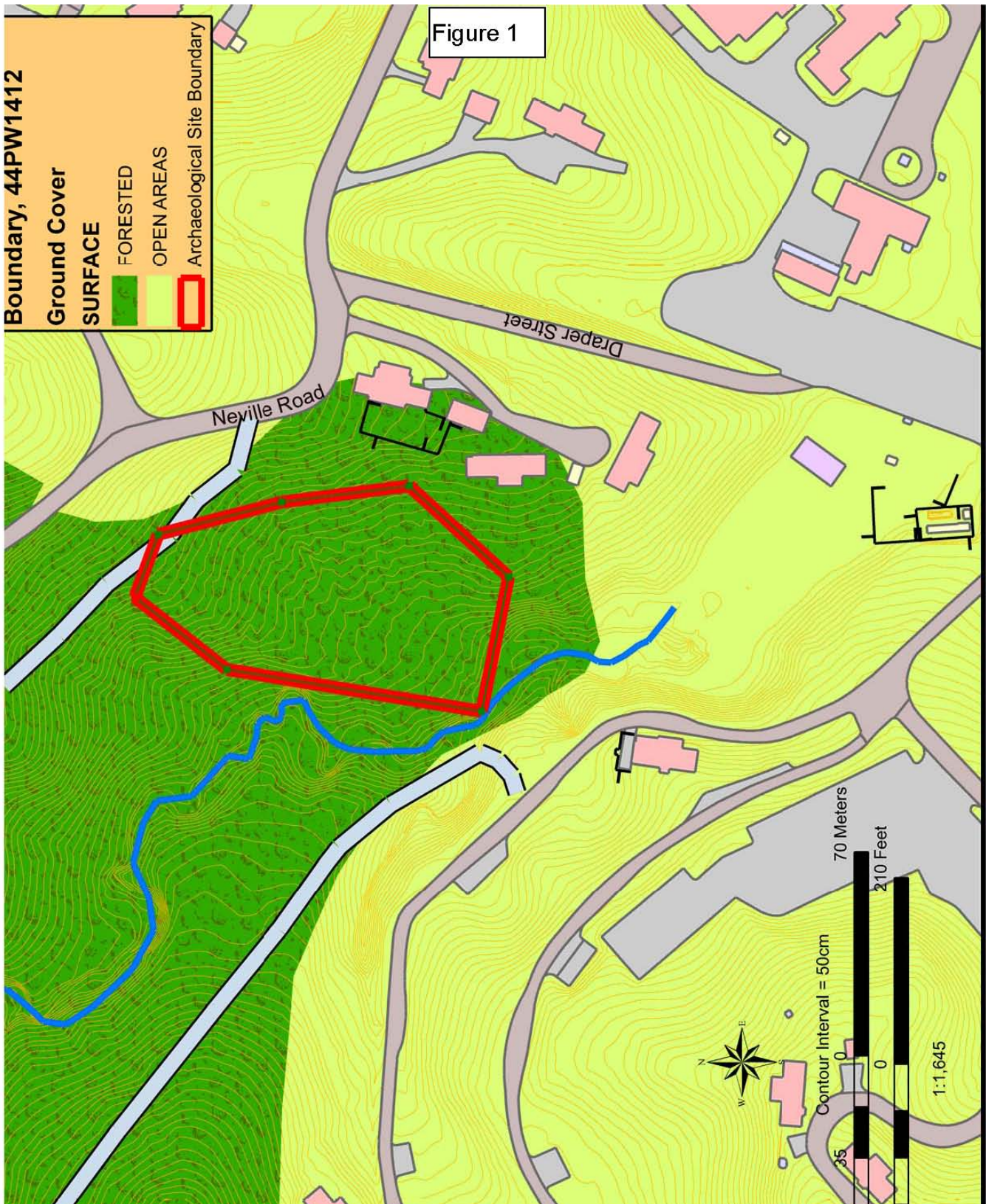
The boundaries of site 44PW1412 are based on archaeological information accumulated by the archaeological projects at the site. Methods employed included mapping surface features, metal detection, shovel testing, and informant information. This boundary encompasses observed dugout hut pits, and does not take in additional areas. Adjacent ridgetop areas were developed as residential areas for the Marine Corps in the early 20th Century. Intact site components in these adjacent upland areas are unlikely.

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Figure 2

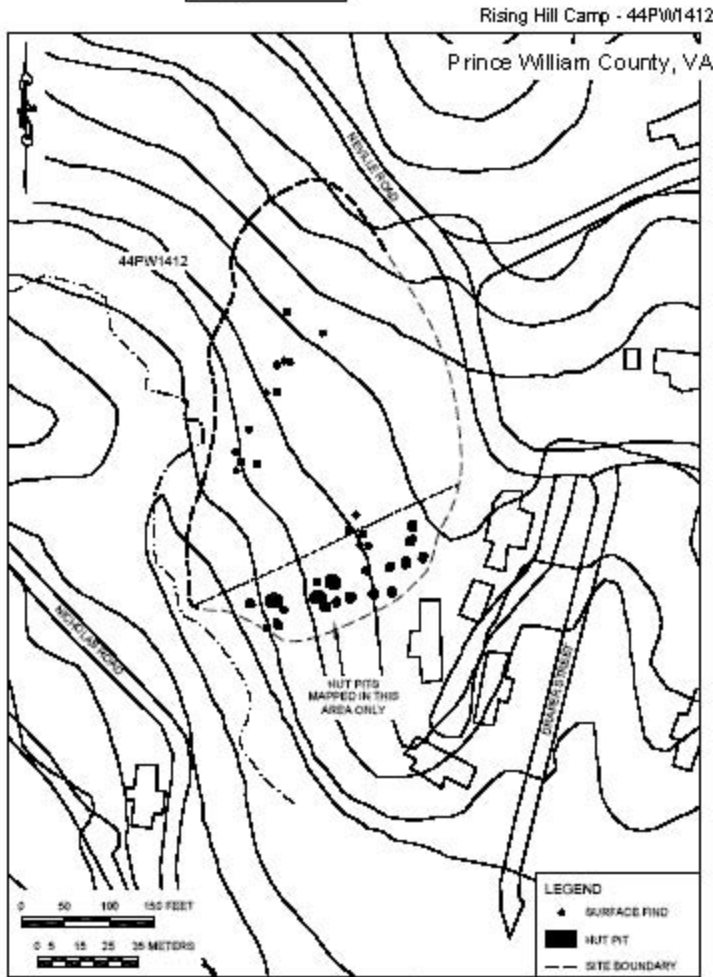


FIGURE 5.8: Camp of the 47th Virginia and 22nd North Carolina, Site 44PW1412

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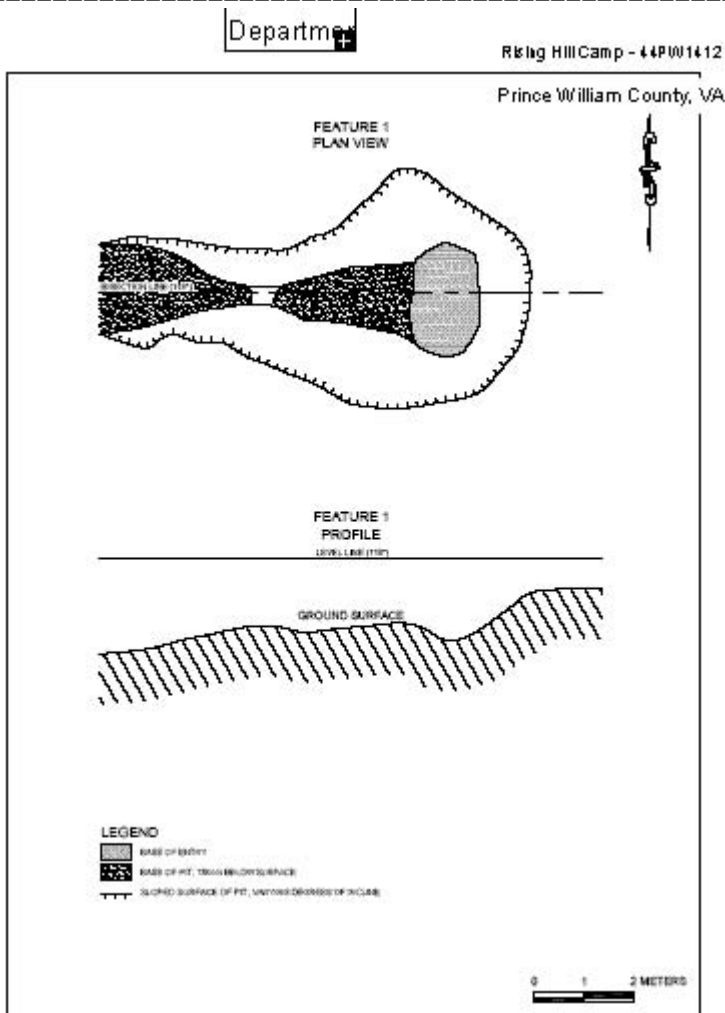


FIGURE 5.5: Plan view and Profile of Feature 1, a Hut Pit, Site 44PW1412