

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

VLR 6/19/8
NRHP 11/12/8

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 Tennessee Camp - 44ST0302

other names/site number 2nd Tennessee Volunteer Camp, Camp Bate
VDHR File No.: 089-5207; 44ST0302

2. Location

street & number Civil War and Hill Trails, Training Area 3 ☒ not for publication
city or town Marine Corps Base, Quantico ☒ vicinity
state Virginia code VA county Stafford code 179 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.)

David G. Smith Dept. of Navy Mar 10, 2008
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.)

Walter A. Sasser Sept. 24, 2008
Signature of commenting official/Title Date

VA Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

☒ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register
☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register

☐ removed from the National
Register

☐ other, (explain)

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5. Classification

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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

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6. Function or Use

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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DEFENSE Sub: Military Camp

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: LANDSCAPE Sub: Forest
RECREATION AND CULTURE Outdoor Recreation: Trail

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7. Description

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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)

- ☒ **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: Historic Non-Aboriginal

Period of Significance September 1861-February 1862

Significant Dates September 1861-February 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

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☒ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources; NREA Branch, MCB, Quantico

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 25.77 acres

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

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1. 18	296743	4263502	2. 18	296775	4263472	3. 18	266549	4263185	4. 18	296295	4263065
5. 18	296253	4263116	6. 18	296351	4263266						

☐ 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 12 September 2007
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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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Tennessee Camp (44ST0302)
Stafford County, Virginia**

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION

Site 44ST0302 was recorded by the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) in October 1994. Known to Marine Corps Base personnel as the location of a Civil War era camp, WMCAR placed a 200 by 200 meter survey block (Block 17) over the area, one of many such survey blocks that were a part of a base-wide sample. They reported that there were "at least 60 dugouts," and from seven positive shovel tests, recovered a .69 caliber Minnie' ball along with ceramics and glass that were consistent with a mid-19th Century occupation (Huston et al. 1996: 84-88). They found the site to be relatively undisturbed, with the exception of two foot trails, one running near the site, the other bisecting it. Further investigation at the Phase II level was recommended.

Gray & Pape, Inc. of Richmond, Virginia was contracted to conduct further investigations, and undertook fieldwork at 44ST0302 in the fall of 1997 (Winter et al 1998: 93-113). Their survey included 267 shovel tests, and three 1 x 2 meter test units as well as a detailed topographic map. This survey identified 121 hut locations based on observed surface features. These vary from .5 to 1 meter in depth, and on average are 5 meters square. The test units sampled two of the hut features, and one area between the features. A lens of charcoal, reddened earth and burned bone was found in Test Unit 1, within a hut feature on the west edge of the eastern half of the site. Test Unit 2 was excavated 4 meters south of a hut feature. The profile exposed a lens of red clay redeposited, most likely, from the excavation of the nearby dugouts. Test Unit 3, within another hut feature, this one at the southeastern edge of the site, disclosed an in-situ hearth of brick and fired clay.

Thirty-eight of the 267 shovel tests were positive, for historic period artifacts. The shovel tests were placed in transects and grid patterns around the perimeter of the distribution of surface features, in an effort to define the site. These, along with the 3 test units contributed to a total of 469 artifacts recovered. Fifty-one ceramic sherds of the types; whiteware, pearlware, yellowware, ironstone, and stoneware - consistent with the mid-19th Century were recovered, as were blown or mold-blown hand made glass bottle sherds. About one-third of the total numbers of artifacts were bone fragments, presumably food remains. Brick, window glass, and nails were recovered, and not anomalous with a winter camp as shown by the finds at 44PW917 (Balicki et al. 2004). There were relatively few military-related artifacts in the assemblage, but this is similar to the collection from 44PW917, given the smaller sample size. One Minnie' ball, and one round shot were recovered military in evidence of the military association. Of the three buttons found, none were of a military style (Winter et al. 1998:102-112). This relatively sparse distribution of signature military artifacts here, as at 44PW917, may represent some depletion of metal artifacts by relic hunters in the past.

Significantly, the mapped surface features of the dugout hut locations were organized in 13 rows. These were interpreted as 'streets' for companies within the regiment (Winter et al. 1998). Here, as with the later investigations of 44PW917 (Balicki et al. 2003, Balicki et al. 2004), the integrity and information potential of the

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site is manifest in the topography. Additional surface features, in the form of more dugout hut pits, were known to exist in the vicinity of 44ST0302. The Louis Berger Group, Inc., (LBG) was contracted for this and other archaeological survey at Marine Corps Base, Quantico; they conducted fieldwork from December 2002 through March 2003. They found an additional 18 huts to the southwest of the site as defined by the Gray & Pape, Inc. study, and another two to the northeast. The LBG effort was limited to surface survey, with only one shovel test, and did not map the new hut locations in detail. The few artifacts they recovered included cut nails, whiteware, and a horseshoe. They established a new site boundary around the two additional clusters of dugout hut pits (Fiedel et al. 2004: 5-10).

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SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

Site 44ST0302, also known as the 2nd Tennessee Volunteers Camp, was the location of a winter Confederate States Army camp from September 1861 through February 1862. The archaeological remains of dugout huts improvised by the troops for their camp have retained a high degree of integrity both individually and as a group, totaling at least 141. The formal military castramentation, or camp layout, of that era is manifest in the aggregate pattern of the dugout hut features still visible on the surface there. Although some disturbance and depletion of the artifact assemblage of the site is likely to have occurred as the result of relic hunting in the past, the remaining resource is sufficient to be an outstanding data asset, with potential for public interpretation. The identity of these archaeological remains as the 2nd Tennessee Volunteers Camp, consistent with historical records, and implied by reports of informants, has not been verified via archaeological field research.

Archaeological contractors studying the site have suggested that it is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for Criteria A, C, and D (Winter et al. 1998: 9, 112-113, 167; Fiedel et al. 2004: 5-10,6-2,6-2). Arguments made in these documents stopped at the importance of the Civil War as the defining context supporting significance under Criterion A of the National Historic Preservation Act. The encampments at 44ST0302 are more specifically put in context with reference to the theme developed in 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*. Clearly, the encampments were involved in the support of the Confederate strategy of establishing and defending batteries that were effective in blockading the Potomac River, at one point even from passage of the Union Navy. The geographic position and continuity of the landscape condition here further support the site's significance under Criterion A. Criterion C is not suggested to be applicable to this property.

The castramentation, or camp lay-out, of a formal regimental cantonment as manifested at 44ST0302 is the basis of the argument made by Winter et al. (1998) and reiterated by Fiedel et al. (2004) that the site has significance under Criterion C. That argument has substance, although it constitutes an unusual use of Criterion C. None of the structures are standing, and in this sense have no integrity. Although undoubtedly organized by the unit commander, either regimental commander Col. Bate or brigade commander Col. Walker, neither the camp nor the individual huts can be said to be the 'work of a master.' It is only through the "representative of a type" phrase that 44ST0302 was posited as significant under Criterion C (Winter 1998: 167). In their review of 44ST0302, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources concurred with the recommendation of eligibility, and inclusion of the additional hut pits, but did not address the specific criteria (letter Joanna Wilson, Virginia Department of Historic Resources to Bruce C. Frizzell, Head, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Branch, Marine Corps Base, Quantico; date January 5, 2004).

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Criterion C is relevant to the landscape and architectural layout of the site, but is not supported at this time; Criteria A and D are supported. The Gray & Pape, Inc. (Winter et al. 1998) excavations at the site clearly show the horizontal and vertical integrity of the archaeological remains. These can add to the understanding of history in the daily life of Confederate soldiers, the system of supply, the routine discipline of these units, the use of this manpower resource in the 'Battle of the Potomac' campaign. Moreover, archaeological confirmation of the use of the site by the 2nd Tennessee Volunteers as well as whether this camp included other units of Walker's Brigade, and many other issues and hypotheses can be addressed by a data resource of this quality.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Site 44ST0302, also known as the Tennessee Camp or 2nd Tennessee Volunteers Camp, is located in Training Area 3, utilized by the Officers Candidate School at Marine Corps Base, Quantico. This is a large regimental-sized camp that is thought to date to the summer and fall of 1861 and winter of 1862. It consists of at least 141 'hut pits,' surface features remaining from 'dugout' huts utilized as winter quarters by soldiers during the Civil War era. Troops stationed here are thought to have been the 2nd Tennessee Volunteers under the command of Colonel William Bate, and were also known the 'Walker Legion,' (after the initial Confederate Secretary of War). Their artillery battery had already gained notice for their role in the Battle of Aquia where Confederate artillery exchanged fire with Union gunboats (O.N.R. Vol. 5: 57-59), as well as at the Battle of Manassas, where Gen. Thomas Holmes acclaimed the Tennessean's 6-pounder rifled artillery to have had great effect (O.R. Vol. 2: 565). It was subsequent to the Battle of Manassas when the camp was established, the unit having been positioned first at the mouth of Aquia Creek, and then at Brooke Station. Those bivouacs were both known as 'Camp Jackson.' The camp at 44ST0302, if it was indeed the 2nd Tennessee Volunteer Infantry Regiment camp, was referred to as Camp Bate after the commander, Col. Bate.

Confederate commanders positioned this large regiment in the hills between Chopawamsic and Aquia Creeks, and inland from the Potomac. Here they could guard against Union raids, or an invasion that was expected against the offensive batteries at Cockpit Point, Shipping Point, and Evansport with which the Confederates were blockading Washington. The 2nd Tennessee was positioned in the Evansport area, at the location of 44ST0302, in September 1861, when they joined in a brigade with the 1st Arkansas and 12th North Carolina Volunteers (O.R. Vol. 5:851). The brigade was led by Col. J.G. Walker who, along with other units, was tasked with the defense of the batteries along the Potomac under the direction of Gen I.R. Trimble. The 2nd Tennessee along with other Tennessee units serving in Northern Virginia were brigaded as the 'Tennessee Brigade of the Army of Northern Virginia' in February 1862 and sent to Knoxville (O.R. Vol 5: 1067). Their services in guarding the batteries would not be needed, as the batteries were to be abandoned, and all Confederate forces retired to positions south of the Rappahannock, and many on to Richmond to meet McClelland's Peninsula Campaign.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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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.

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Huston, Clifton A., Donald W. Linebaugh, Charles M. Downing and Veronica L. Dietrick,

1996. *An Archaeological Assessment and Survey of Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Fauquier, Prince William, and Stafford Counties, Virginia. Vols. 1 and 2.* Report to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers-Norfolk District, Norfolk, VA, from William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, Williamsburg, VA.

National Park Service.

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.

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1897 *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion*, Series I, Volume 5.

(O.R. Vol. 2) Scott, Lt. Col. Robert N.

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Winter, Len, Brad Botwick, and Debra A. McClane.

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**Tennessee Camp (44ST0302)
Stafford County, Virginia**

Section 10, Photographic Data Page 6

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Boundary Description

The extent of site 44ST0302 (Tennessee Camp) was determined through GPS mapping of the extent of surface features. The extent of the boundary is based on the distribution of surface features, specifically 'dugout' hut pits, shovel testing, and metal detecting undertaken by three archaeological surveys. The exact boundaries follow the below referenced UTM points as mapped on the Quantico Quadrangle map.

Zone 18 North - NAD 1983

	Easting	Northing
1.	296743	4263502
2.	296775	4263472
3.	266549	4263185
4.	296295	4263065
5.	296253	4263116
6.	296351	4263266

Boundary Justification

The extent of the boundary is based on the distribution of surface features, specifically 'dugout' hut pits, shovel testing, and metal detecting undertaken by three archaeological surveys. These located three areas of artifacts and features on the southeastern slopes of a ridge. The boundary presented is intended to encompass these three areas as succinctly as possible. The spaces between the three concentrations of cultural remains may hold material remains of behavioral patterns significant to the understanding of the site, but no case has been presented for this thus far.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DATA

Tennessee Camp, Stafford County, Virginia #089-5207, 44ST0302

Photos taken by John Haynes in 2007

Digital images stored at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources

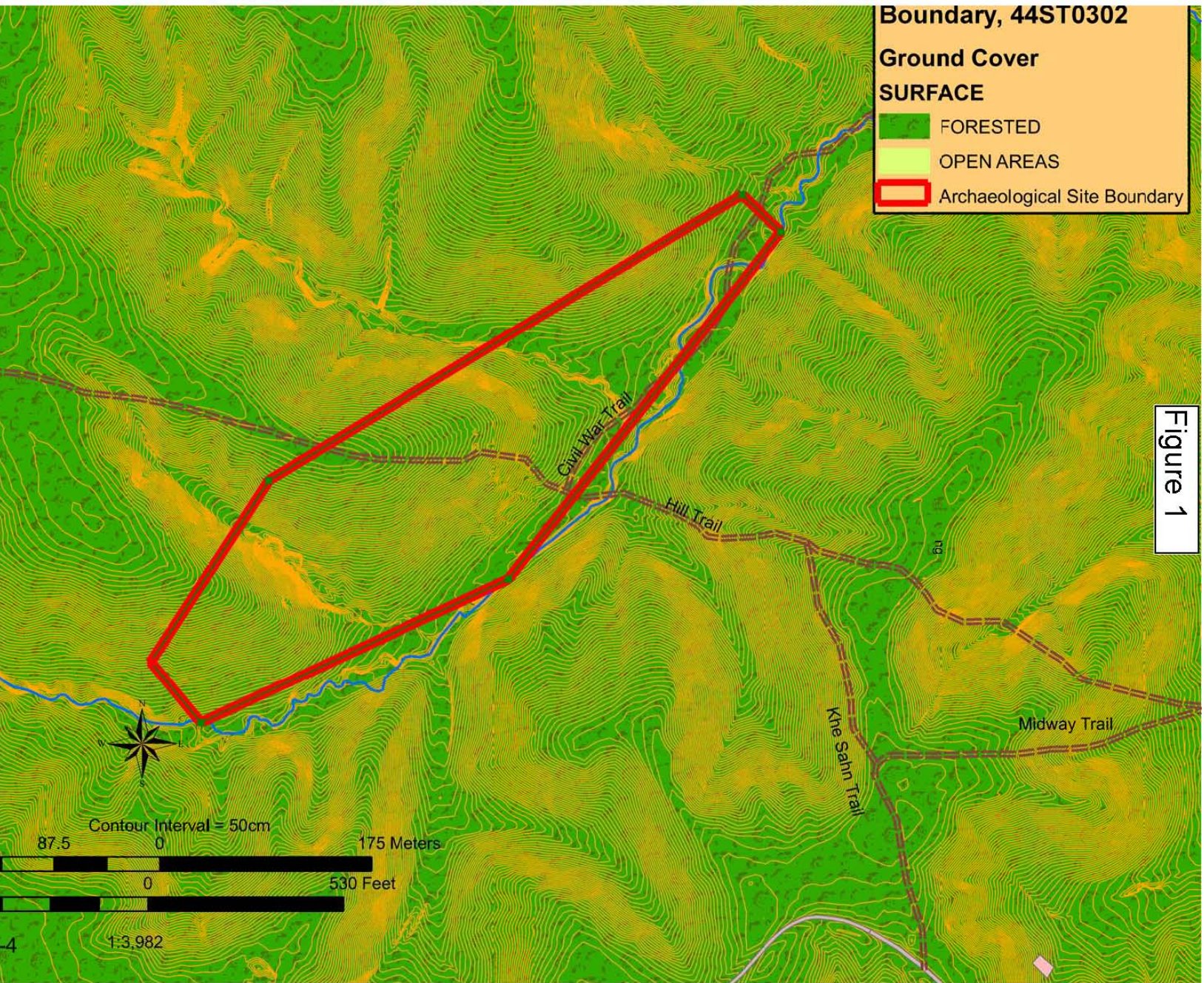
1. Company Street, facing west, in southwest portion of site
2. Center of site, facing west
3. Company Street, facing west, center portion of site
4. Center of site, facing west

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Section Additional Documentation Page 7



5561 III SW
(JOPLIN)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



COMMONWEALTH
DIVISION OF MINES

77°22'30"
38°30'

BOSWELLS STORE (U.S.) 1 MI.

295 700 000 FEET (M.D.)

296

20'

297

5561 II
(QUANTICO)

TENNESSEE CAMP-
44ST0302

240 000 FEET
STAFFORD COUNTY, VA.

ATMS:

.18/296743/4263502

.18/296775/4263472

.18/296549/4263185

.18/296295/4263065

.18/2967253/4263116

.18/296351/4263266

