

TRI-COUNTY PARKWAY LOCATION STUDY

VDOT PROJECT R000-96A-102, PE-101, PPMS No. 52405

VDHR FILE NO. 2003-0042

EVALUATION OF SITES 44PW0579 (VDHR# 076-0271-0062) AND 44PW0623 AND DUNKLIN MONUMENT AVOIDANCE METAL DETECTION SURVEY

**Prepared for:
VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
PB AMERICAS
AND
THE LOUIS BERGER GROUP**

**Prepared by:
COASTAL CAROLINA RESEARCH
A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc.**

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ABSTRACT

Coastal Carolina Research (CCR), a wholly owned subsidiary of Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc. (CCRG) performed archaeological evaluation excavations at two recorded cemetery sites, 44PW0579 (VDHR# 076-0271-0062) and 44PW0623 near Manassas in Prince William County, Virginia. The evaluation was conducted in 2007. Site 44PW0579 (VDHR# 076-0271-0062) was previously recorded as a Civil War era cemetery containing one large stone burial monument, a number of additional suspected gravesites, and a nearby precontact component. Site 44PW0623 was also previously recorded as a suspected Civil War-era cemetery. In 1993 both sites were recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as contributing elements of the Manassas Battlefield Historic District. Site 44PW0579 (VDHR# 076-0271-0062) was subsequently determined eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A as a contributing element of the district. Site 44PW0623 was determined potentially eligible as a contributing element to the district, and further work was recommended to determine if burials are present. It was not known if burials were actually present in either cemetery, and the current project was designed to determine if burials were present and, if so, their extent.

Subsequent to the evaluation excavations, the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) requested systematic metal detection within an area designed to avoid the Dunklin Monument and the associated burial of Timothy Dunklin. These investigations were conducted in 2009. The metal detection area included both sites 44PW0579 (VDHR# 076-0271-0062) and 44PW0623. Both investigations were conducted in compliance with the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, 1966, as amended; 36CFR 800, the regulations governing the Section 106 process; the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), 1979; and Section 4(f) of the National Transportation Act. The projects were conducted for Parsons, Brinckerhoff, Quade & Douglas, Inc., The Louis Berger Group, and VDOT.

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the archaeological evaluation was based on the boundaries for sites 44PW0579 (VDHR# 076-0271-0062) and 44PW0623. The designated APE consisted of a 150-foot diameter area surrounding the Civil War monument at site 44PW0579 (VDHR# 076-0271-0062) and the previously identified boundary of site 44PW0623. To determine if burials were present, subsurface excavations were conducted. For the metal detection portion of the project, the APE included a 17.9-acre area west of Pageland Lane and bisected by US 29. Field investigations were completed in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*, the Virginia Department of Historic Resource's (VDHR) *Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Virginia* (VDHR 2009), and the *Programmatic Agreement Between the Virginia Departments of Transportation and Historic Resources Concerning Interagency Project Coordination* (VDOT 1999).

During the archaeological evaluation, one gravesite was encountered. The gravesite is identified by the previously recorded Civil War burial monument for Timothy Dunklin. Despite extensive excavations, no additional gravesites were encountered at either site 44PW0579 (VDHR# 076-0271-0062) or 44PW0623. Based on the absence of additional burials, no further archaeological investigations are being recommended. However, archaeological monitoring is being recommended during future ground disturbance activities within the APE.

The systematic metal detection program recorded 108 positive hits for metal objects, 47 of which were retained for identification. Analyses of the material indicated that none could be positively associated with the Civil War or the two previously recorded sites (44PW0579 or 44PW0623) located within the APE. No new sites were recorded, and most of the material was likely deposited as part of more recent activities on the land, specifically land filling north of US 29 and

hunting south of US 29. In addition, the spatial distribution and dates of the finds in the APE south of US 29 indicates that most of the bullets, bullet casings, and shotgun shells are most likely associated with tree stands located on the property.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Coastal Carolina Research (CCR), a wholly owned subsidiary of Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc. (CCRG) conducted an archaeological evaluation of two suspected Civil War cemetery sites, located near Manassas in Prince William County, Virginia (Figure 1-1). The investigations were conducted in 2007. As depicted on the project location map (Figure 1-2), sites 44PW0579 (VDHR# 076-0271-0062) and 44PW0623 are situated just outside the Manassas National Battlefield Park. These sites were previously identified as existing within the right-of-way of the selected alternative for the proposed Tri-County Parkway (see Figure 1-2) (Luchsinger et al. 2006).

Subsequent to the evaluation excavations, the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) requested systematic metal detection within an area designed to avoid the Dunklin Monument and the associated burial of Timothy Dunklin. These investigations were conducted in 2009. The metal detection area included both sites 44PW0579 (VDHR# 076-0271-0062) and 44PW0623. Both investigations were conducted in compliance with the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, 1966, as amended; 36CFR 800, the regulations governing the Section 106 process; the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), 1979; and Section 4(f) of the National Transportation Act. The projects were conducted for Parsons, Brinckerhoff, Quade & Douglas, Inc., The Louis Berger Group, and VDOT.

The purpose of the archaeological evaluation was to determine if burials existed in either site. These two sites were previously defined as cemeteries associated with the Second Battle of Manassas, and, by extension, potential contributing elements of the Manassas Battlefield Historic District. Site 44PW0579 (VDHR# 076-0271-0062) was subsequently determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A as a contributing element to the district. Site 44PW0623 was determined potentially eligible as a contributing element to the district, and further work was recommended to determine if burials are present. The association with the Second Battle of Manassas was based on a single grave marker located at site 44PW0579 (VDHR# 076-0271-0062). A 4.8-foot high stone monument marks the gravesite of Civil War soldier Timothy L. Dunklin and cites his death as August 30, 1862 during the Second Battle of Manassas. In addition, two previous archaeological surveys of site 44PW0579 (VDHR# 076-0271-0062) noted several adjacent depressions that were thought to be burials (Bushey et al. 1993). Situated just 200 feet west of 44PW0579 (VDHR# 076-0271-0062) is site 44PW0623. This site was also designated a cemetery based on the presence of depressions with possibly associated fieldstones appearing to be grave markers (Bushey et al. 1993).

In order to avoid effects to 44PW0579 (VDHR# 076-0271-0062), VDOT realigned the proposed alignment for the Tri-County Parkway in the area of the site. The realignment had previously been surveyed for cultural resources (see Previous Research section); however, given the location within the battlefield and the potential for additional Civil War related elements to be present, VDOT requested that a metal detector survey be undertaken.

The designated project area, or Area of Potential Effects (APE), for the archaeological evaluation were two areas based on the previously defined site boundaries for 44PW0579 (VDHR# 076-0271-0062) and 44PW0623 (see Figure 1-2). The APE consisted of a 150-foot diameter that surrounded the Civil War monument at site 44PW0579 (VDHR# 076-0271-0062) and an adjacent 90-foot area that surrounded suspected burial features at site 44PW0623. The APE for the metal detector survey included a 17.9-acre area west of Pageland Lane that is bisected by US 29. The APE for the metal detector survey included the two sites considered for the archaeological evaluation.

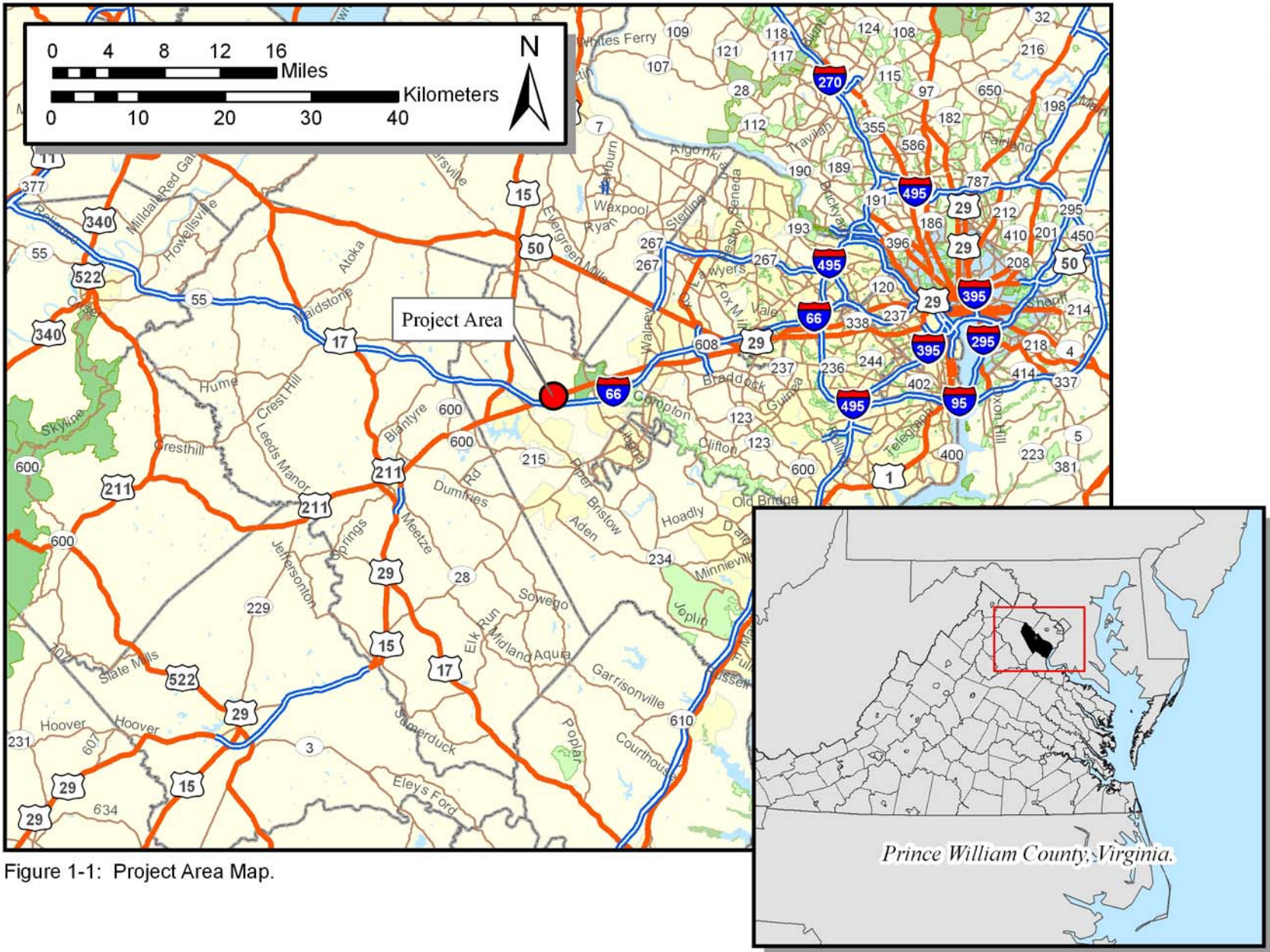


Figure 1-1: Project Area Map.

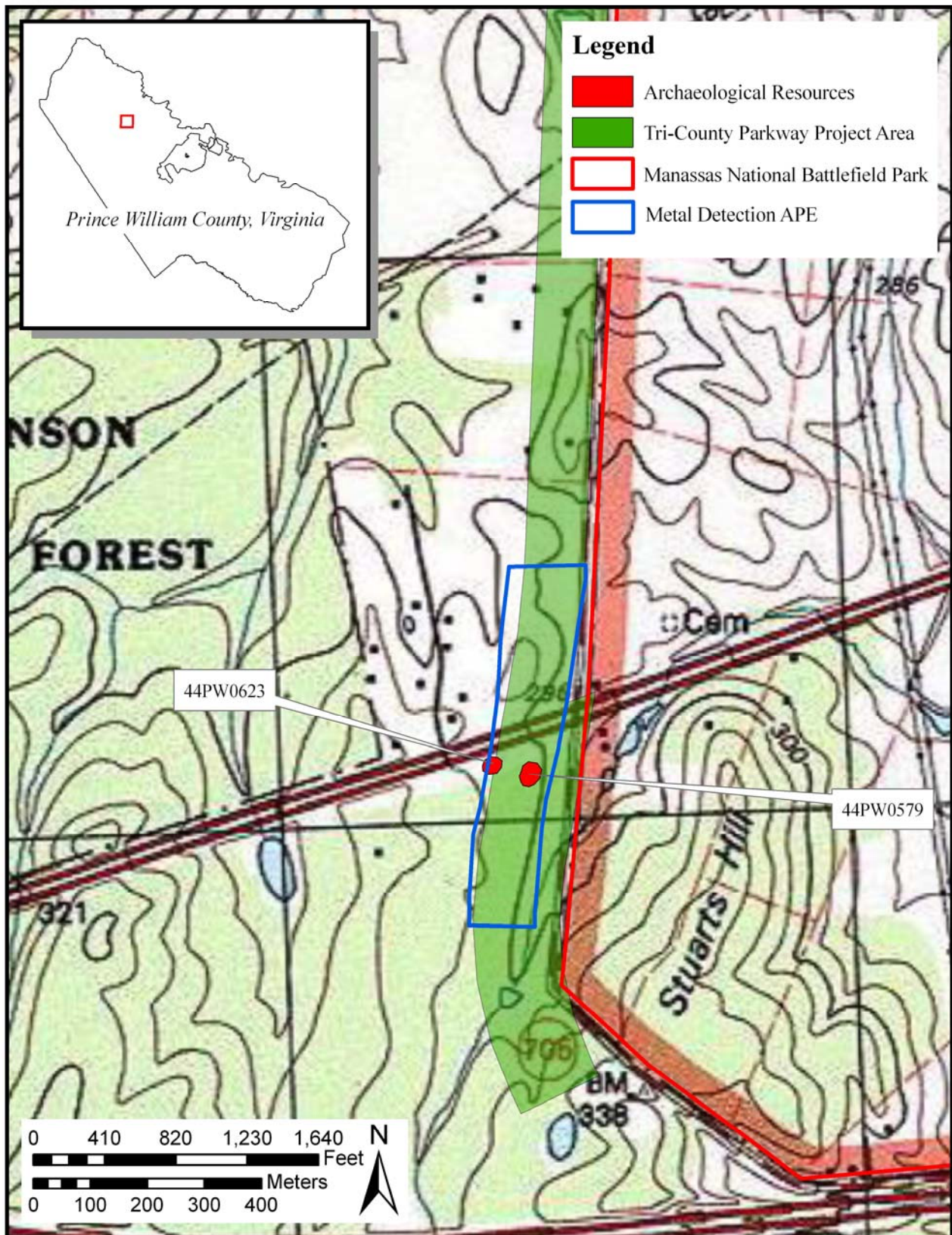


Figure 1-2: Project Location Map, Shown on the Gainesville, Virginia, 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle.



Prior to field work, archival research was conducted at the Prince William County Clerk of Court Office in Manassas and the Ruth E. Lloyd Information Center (RELIC) at the Bull Run Regional Library in Manassas. In addition, Jim Burgess, Museum Specialist with the Manassas National Battlefield Park, and Joanne Lunceford, President of the Manassas Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, were contacted. The purpose of archival research was to obtain any information regarding the location's possible use as a Civil War burial ground, as well as potential grave identities.

The archaeological evaluation excavations were conducted from August 27 to August 31, 2007 and required 26 person-days. Loretta Lautzenheiser, RPA, was the project manager and principal investigator. Tiffany James was the project archaeologist and was assisted by crew chief Robert Patterson, historian Bill Hall, and field technicians Kevin McKinney and Debra Desarmeaux. Background research was also conducted by Bill Hall. Site maps and graphics were prepared by Neil Mayberry and Tiffany James.

The metal detection survey was conducted from November 3 to November 6, 2009. Dennis Gosser served as the principal investigator, Loretta Lautzenheiser, RPA, was the project manager, and Bill Hall conducted the background research. Robert Patterson, Jason Krim, and Kelly Birt assisted in the field. Information on the Thunderbird survey of the Latsios tract was provided by Kim Snyder, Ph.D.

2.0 NATURAL SETTING

2.1 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The project area is located in an undeveloped wooded area immediately southwest of the intersection at Pageland Lane and Lee Highway in Prince William County, Virginia. The sites are situated approximately 200 feet apart along the side slope of a low terrace that borders a natural drainage. Regionally, the project area falls within the Piedmont physiographic region, which is the non-mountainous portion of the older Appalachians that generally slopes from the mountains to the Coastal Plain (Fenneman 1938). The Piedmont is the largest physiographical province in Virginia, bounded to the east by the Fall Line and to the west by the mountains of the Blue Ridge Province. The province is characterized by deeply weathered bedrock and gently rolling topography. Structural control of drainage is usually absent, and the rivers cross belts of gneiss, schist, and slate without change of pattern (Fenneman 1938; Thornbury 1965).

Soil erosion has long been a problem in the Piedmont, primarily due to the rolling hills (Fenneman 1938). It is apparent that the Piedmont has been exposed to chemical weathering for a long period of time because much of the region is covered by a deep layer of saprolitic soil (Fenneman 1938; Thornbury 1965). According to Fisher (1983), the agricultural practices of early settlers in the Virginia Piedmont resulted in severe erosion, soil exhaustion, and siltation of stream valleys. The persistence of regional tobacco cultivation worsened these conditions.

2.2 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The general geological composition of the project area is characterized by sedimentary and igneous deposits formed during the Mesozoic Era. Specifically, the APE is underlain by sedimentary and intrusive igneous rocks originating from a Mesozoic Basin (Rader and Evans 1993). The sedimentary rocks from this formation are primarily composed of material from the Upper Triassic Newark Supergroup, which includes conglomerate, conglomerate with carbonate or greenstone clasts, breccia, sandstone, siltstone, and shale. The intrusive igneous material predominantly consists of diabase from the Lower Jurassic period. During the course of field work, igneous rocks were encountered at both the surface and throughout the soil profile.

The soils found in Prince William County are primarily derived from sedimentary sandstones and siltstones, with some material evidence of diabase and basalt (Elder 1989). Regional soils are typically classified as part of the Jackland-Waxpool-Legore association (United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service [USDA, SCS] 1989). This association generally consists of very deep, poorly drained to well drained soils that have clayey or loamy subsoils. Specific to the current site location, however, observed soil properties were more consistent with the Haymarket Series (USDA, SCS 1989). Smaller deposits of this soil type are known to exist in localized pockets within the Jackland-Waxpool-Legore association, typically occurring on 2 to 15 percent slopes. The Haymarket Series is characterized as a well drained to moderately well drained silt loam with inclusions of diabase gravel and rock fragments. The range of soil color for this series extends from a thin, dark brown surface layer to a light yellowish brown to strong brown subsurface deposit. The depth to bedrock for this soil type is usually more than 60 inches.

2.3 HYDROLOGY

The project area is situated between Bull Creek Run and Broad Run. Both are major tributaries of the Occoquan River, which flows east toward Occoquan Bay and the Potomac River. Bull Run is approximately 3.2 miles northeast of the project area and forms the boundary between Prince William, Fairfax, and Loudoun counties. Smaller tributaries of Bull Run include Little Bull Run just north of the project area, Lick Run, Elklick Run, Cub Run, Youngs Branch, and Flat Branch. Broad Run is situated 3.5 miles south of the project area. Broad Run trends eastward to join the Occoquan just below Bull Run. Tributaries to Broad Run include Rocky Branch, Dawkins Branch, Cannon Branch, and Cabin Run. These streams dominate the areas both north and south of the current APE and contribute to the observed alluvial soil composition in the project area.

2.4 VEGETATION

The dominant forest type for the Piedmont physiographic region is an Oak-Pine Forest established approximately 3500 B.P. (Braun 1964; Delcourt and Delcourt 1985; Watts 1983). Except on the poorer soils and in drier spots, the pines are usually temporary and through time are replaced by deciduous species. The vegetation surrounding the APE consists of secondary forest growth mostly composed of deciduous hardwoods with some pines and cedar trees. Research indicated that the parcel was harvested for timber historically, with the last recorded logging activity occurring in the 1960s. On site, the observed forest maturity was consistent with this. Most hardwoods were no more than 40 feet tall, with some older growth pine and cedar trees occurring sporadically. There was also a high prevalence of saplings and periwinkle (*vinca* sp.) throughout the understory of the APE and within the surrounding forest.

3.0 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND HISTORIC CONTEXT

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Background research was conducted on sites 44PW0579 and 44PW0623 in an effort to confirm if either of the two sites are burial locations (see Figure 1-2). The two sites were suspected as being used as impromptu cemeteries by Confederate forces following the battle of Second Manassas. This being the case, it was also necessary to investigate efforts by a local group to re-inter Confederate dead at Groveton Cemetery shortly after the war. Research was conducted at the Prince William County Clerk of Court Office in Manassas and the Ruth E. Lloyd Information Center (RELIC) at the Bull Run Regional Library in Manassas. Jim Burgess, Museum Specialist with the Manassas National Battlefield Park, and Joanne Lunceford, President of the Manassas Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, were contacted. Scott Parham, PhD., Research Assistant to the Clerk of Circuit Court, and Beverly R. Veness, RELIC staff, provided valuable assistance.

Numerous sources were reviewed at the RELIC. Among the sources examined were the county's archive of historic maps kept on file there, including some depicting troop locations at the Battles of First and Second Manassas and aerial maps of the location dating to the 1930s. Unfortunately the 1930s aerials were not of sufficient detail to be of use. County cemetery files and books were also examined in an effort to find additional information on Tim Dunklin's burial, burial locations of other members of the Fourth Texas killed at Second Manassas, and re-interment efforts following the war. Unfortunately, most issues of the local Manassas newspapers were destroyed in a 1905 fire (Beverly R. Veness, personal communication, July 18, 2007). Therefore, early issues of *The Confederate Veteran* magazine for the years 1893-1932 were reviewed for references to re-interment efforts at the battlefield or references to key names or the Dunklin monument. The Southern Historical Society Papers were similarly searched.

3.2 PREVIOUS RESEARCH

According to the site form for the resource, site 44PW0579 was recorded in 1991 as part of a pipeline survey. The site includes the Timothy Dunklin monument erected in memoriam of Private Dunklin who was killed at Second Manassas on August 30, 1862. A second survey of the site was then conducted by the same company in order to further assess the site's archaeological significance. Neither report is on file at VDHR. At this time, four test units were excavated in the vicinity of the monument and two adjacent low mounds interpreted as being possible Civil War earthworks. While two precontact lithic flakes were recovered, test units put in and around the mounds failed to show that the features were in fact Civil War earthworks (Bushey et al. 1993).

In 1993, site 44PW0579 was revisited again during a supplemental survey for another project, the proposed Manassas Bypass, (Bushey et al. 1993). In conjunction with the field survey, extensive background research was conducted on the site. The authors concluded that "Site 44PW0579 is clearly a cemetery" (Bushey et al. 1993: 50). The conclusion was based upon the presence of the monument itself, as well as the presence of periwinkle (*vinca* sp.) and fieldstones. While only one large fieldstone was found *in situ* at the time of the survey, it was surmised that other fieldstones may have been moved during logging and bulldozing activity during the 1960s. The low mounds recorded as part of the site during the earlier pipeline survey were also reassessed at this time and determined to be recent push piles, again created during the 1960s bulldozer activity.

Despite heavy disturbance, the cemetery was recommended for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the Battle of Second Manassas and possibly Criterion D if graves were found to be undisturbed. Additional archaeological studies were recommended for the site to determine the size of the cemetery and provide an estimate as to the number of individuals buried there. It was also recommended that several of the suspected grave sites be tested to determine whether the bodies remain or were re-interred elsewhere after the war (Bushey et al. 1993). According to the site's Data Sharing System (DSS) form, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) concurred that the site was eligible under Criterion A as a contributing element to the Manassas Battlefield Historic District, but not eligible under Criterion D.

Site 44PW0623 was also recorded during the 1993 supplemental survey for the Proposed Manassas Bypass (Bushey et al. 1993). As recorded, site 44PW0623 was situated 200 feet west of site 44PW0579 (see Figure 1-2). The site was also determined to be a cemetery based on the observation of a number of depressions within a circular periwinkle (*vinca* sp.) patch measuring about 90 feet in diameter. In addition, six unmodified, partially buried fieldstones were present within the same periwinkle (*vinca* sp.) patch. These fieldstones were igneous and thought to be gabbro. As most of the area bedrock is made up of Triassic sediments, this appeared to be evidence of introduced material for use as burial markers. Three shovel tests were also excavated to examine soil profiles. While all three tests found "fairly complex layering" of soil layers, no burial remains were identified at the time of the survey.

Based on the presence of these supposed non-native fieldstones found in association with surface depressions, site 44PW0623 was recommended for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the Battle of Second Manassas and possibly Criterion D if the graves were found to be undisturbed. Additional archaeological investigations were recommended for the site to determine the size of the cemetery and provide an estimate as to the number of individuals buried there. It was also recommended that several of the suspected grave sites be tested to determine whether remains were present or was re-interment conducted at some point after the war (Bushey et al. 1993). VDHR staff concurred that the site was potentially eligible for the NRHP.

The most recent archaeological study conducted within the current project area was undertaken by Thunderbird Archeology on the approximately 194-acre Latsios property south of US 29. The survey appears to have included the current project area, excluding the VDOT right-of-way. Shovel testing was undertaken at 50-foot intervals and two newly recorded sites (44PW1792 and 44PW1793) were recorded outside the current study area, but no evidence of Civil War activity or burials was located within the current APE (Synder et al. 2007).

3.3 ERECTION OF DUNKLIN MONUMENT AND PAST TRACT OWNERSHIP

As the location of these two sites falls within the selected alternative for the proposed Tri-County Parkway, CCR was retained to perform archaeological assessments on the two sites. CCR's research began with an investigation into the past ownership of the parcel containing sites 44PW0579 and 44PW0623. Since before the Civil War, the two sites have remained on the same tract, with exception of the 35 square-feet on which the Dunklin monument is currently located. This parcel was purchased by the Dunklin family in 1873 from William H. Brown. The plot was part of Brown's 836 acre land purchase from the Buckner family in 1869 (Prince William County Clerk of Court Office [PWCCCO] 1869: Deed Book [DB] 27:184). At the time of Brown's purchase, the deed did not reference any structures or cemeteries on the property. The monument for Timothy Dunklin was erected soon after Brown acquired the property. A diarist recorded on August 1, 1873, "Took W. H. Brown and Wife's acknowledgement to deed F. M. Dunklin for land to build monument upon." An entry made the following day stated that the diarist helped put the capstones on the monument (Cushing 2006).

The land on which the monument was placed was purchased in July 1873 by Timothy Dunklin's brother F. M. Dunklin. F. M. Dunklin purchased the property because he was "desirous of erecting a Monument over the remains of his Brother T. L. Dunklin who was Killed in battle on the 30th day of August 1862, and now lies buried upon the land of the said William H. Brown...." F. M. Dunklin waived his right to a right of way over Brown's property to the monument. The conveyance was for a seven-by-five feet area south of the Warrenton and Alexandria Turnpike and west of Pageland Road, near the crossing of the two roads (PWCCCO 1873: DB 29: 308). The deed is significant in that it states not only that Timothy Dunklin was buried on Brown's land, but that the monument was to be erected over his remains.

This piece of information should settle an ongoing dispute concerning the monument. Jim Burgess, Museum Specialist for the Manassas National Battlefield Park, stated that "Contrary to some interpretations of the monument, we do not believe that Dunklin was mortally wounded at the monument." Burgess further stated that Dunklin was most likely wounded near Groveton and carried to a field hospital thought to have been located near the monument. Following his death, Dunklin was probably buried nearby (Jim Burgess, personal communication, July 12, 2007). While Burgess' statement disputes the claim of another source that insists "It [the Dunklin Monument] was put up after the war by the family of a Confederate officer from Texas, who was killed on this spot" (Hanson 1991: 178), other National Park Service Historians are in agreement with Burgess. In addition, the 1873 deed between F. M. Dunklin and W. H. Brown stated conclusively that the monument was to be erected in the area of Dunklin's burial, *not his wounding*.

Though the monument correctly states that Timothy Dunklin was born in Mississippi, Timothy Dunklin was living in McClennan County, Texas at the onset of the Civil War. According to the 1860 census, Timothy lived in his father W. A. Dunklin's home along with his older brother F. M. Dunklin and his younger brother W. W. Dunklin (Heritage Quest 1999-2007a). An obituary for W. W. Dunklin provides additional information. In 1855 the Dunklins moved from Aberdeen, Mississippi and took residence about 10 miles from Waco, Texas. The obituary also stated that both T. R. [sic] and W. W. Dunklin joined the first company organized in McClennan County. This company was Company E of the Fourth Texas (Usry 1980).

In 1874 Charles H. Watson purchased 169 acres from Brown. The conveyance included 15 acres on the south side of the Turnpike road. Excluded from the conveyance was the 35 square feet that Brown had conveyed to F. M. Dunklin "on which said lot now stands a monument erected to the memory of T. L. Dunklin" (PWCCCO 1874: DB 30: 95). The deed also mentioned a stone pile located on the west side of Pageland Lane.

In 1880 William H. Brown purchased the same property conveyance back from Watson after Watson moved from Prince William County to Canada. At that time, the deed again mentioned the 35 square feet that contained the Dunklin monument (PWCCCO 1880: DB 32: 256). William H. Brown retained the property until 1914. Brown's property is shown on a 1901 map of the county (Figure 3-1). The map was made by William H. Brown's son, also named William H. Brown. The younger Brown is shown on the 1900 US Federal Census as residing with his 65-year old father. The elder Brown's occupation was listed as farmer, and his son worked for the US Geological Survey (Heritage Quest 1999-2007b). By the time of the survey for the 1901 map, the younger Brown had obviously constructed his own residence, as two "W. H. Brown" residences are shown. Three years after Brown's son published his 1901 map, another map of Prince William and Fairfax Counties was published (Figure 3-2). This map showed land usage in the two counties. The area on which sites 44PW0579 and 44PW0623 are located was not cultivated, but rather shown as wooded.

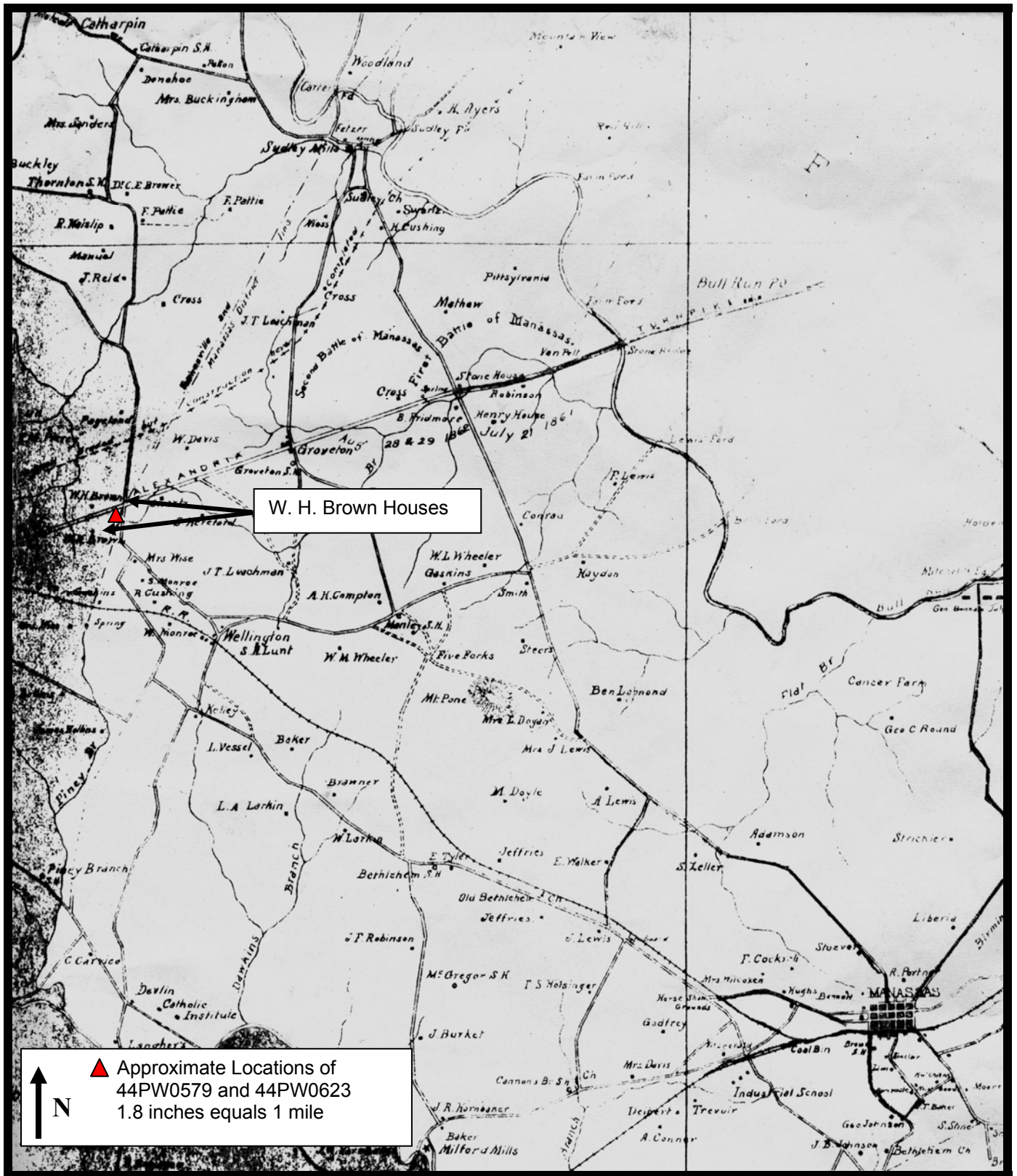


Figure 3-1: The Residences of W. H. Brown and the Approximate Location of Sites 44PW0579 (VDHR# 076-0271-0062) and 44PW0623 Shown on a 1901 Map of Prince William County (Brown 1901).

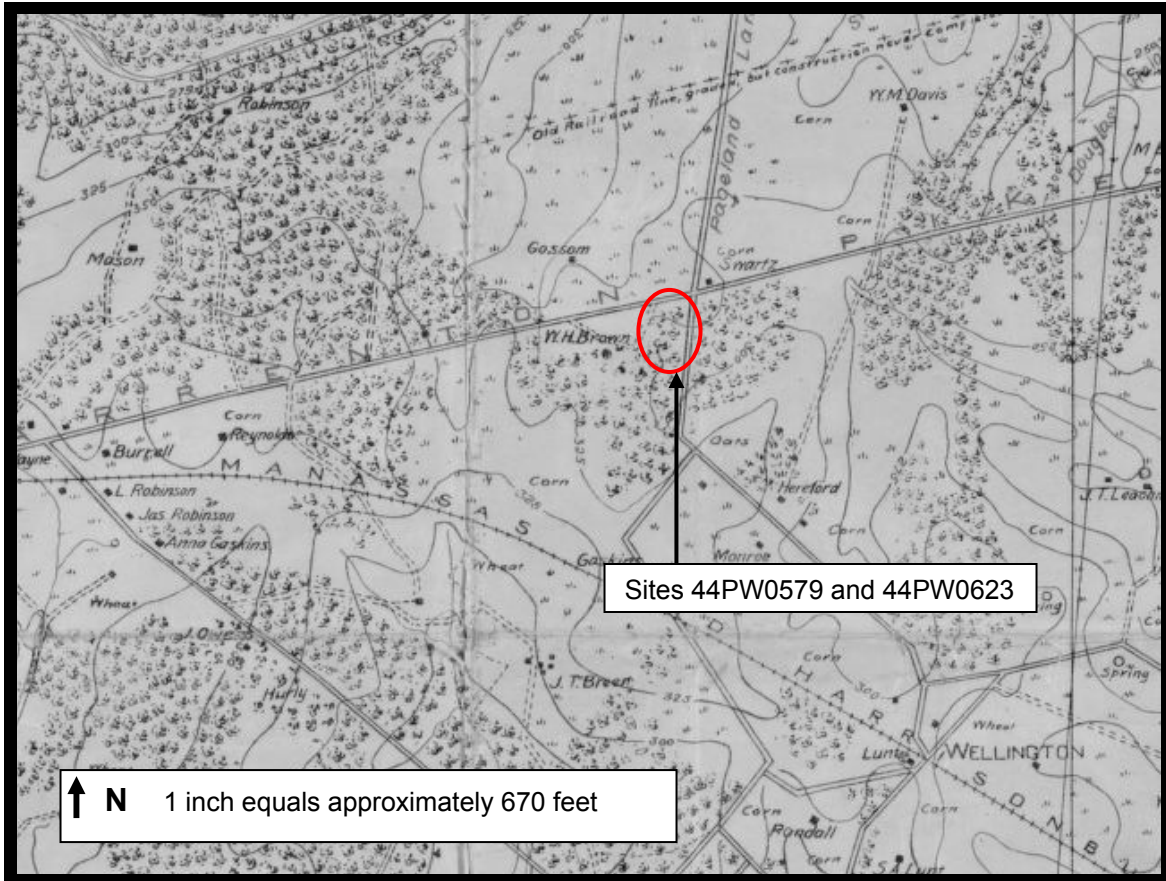


Figure 3-2: Approximate Locations of Sites 44PW0579 (VDHR# 076-0271-0062) and 44PW0623 Shown on a 1904 Map (Burr 1904).

In 1914, Brown conveyed the entire 836-acre tract that he originally acquired in 1869 to Clarke V. Grove of Brooklyn, New York. The deed, however, noted that the actual conveyance was for approximately 800 acres after certain property sold by Brown was taken into account. The deed listed the property sold off by Brown, to include the 35 square feet purchased by F. M. Dunklin. While the deed cites the amount of land purchased by F. M. Dunklin and gives the deed reference, it does not mention the presence of the monument (PWCCCO 1914: DB 64:405).

The same year that Clarke Grove acquired the tract, another map that included the project area was published (Figure 3-3). While the homes formerly belonging to the Brown family are not shown on the map, the influence of the Battle of Second Manassas in the vicinity of the project area is still apparent. On this map, the area now known as Stuart's Hill, east of the project area, on the opposite side of Pageland Lane is labeled "Battleview." In 1925 Clarke Grove sold the property to the Bull Run Development Corporation. The property was partially described as being on "both sides of the Lee Highway, formerly Warrenton-Alexandria Turnpike." The purchase was for the entire tract that Grove had acquired from Brown. The 1925 deed does not mention the prior conveyance to F. M. Dunklin, or the monument (PWCCCO 1925: DB 81: 236).

Christos Latsios purchased approximately 206 acres from the Bull Run Development Corporation in 1943. The tract conveyed included the locations of sites 44PW0579 and 44PW0623, but no mention is made of the F. M. Dunklin conveyance or monument (PWCCCO 1943: DB 110: 26). The will of Christos Latsios, a native of Greece, was probated in 1981. His Prince William farm is mentioned in the will, but no specific property description is given. Latsios did not reside on the Prince William Farm at the time of his death. He willed that the farm devolve to his four children in equal shares (PWCCCO 1981: Will Book 52: 45). In 1995 VDOT purchased almost 31 acres from the Latsios family as part of the Route 234 Bypass project (PWCCCO 1995: DB 2261: 1380). Figure 3-4 shows part of the corridor that was purchased. At that time, the location of the T. L. Dunklin Monument is shown on the map. Figure 3-4 also depicts the location of site 44PW0623 within the right of way purchased by VDOT.

CCR also examined the Prince William County current property record for the tract on which site 44PW0579 is located. The record stated that the contact person for the property is Mark A. Latsios. Mr. Latsios was contacted to ensure that the Latsios family still owned the property. Mr. Latsios confirmed that the property card was correct, and that the Latsios family owns the property as a trust (Mark A. Latsios, personal communication, September 7, 2007).

3.4 TIMOTHY DUNKLIN AND THE FOURTH TEXAS AT SECOND MANASSAS

The Second Battle of Manassas began late in the afternoon of August 28, 1862. Major General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson's troops, located to the north of the Warrenton Turnpike (US 29) near Groveton, attacked a column of Major General John Pope's Army of Virginia marching along the Turnpike. The opposing forces fought that evening with neither side having gained an advantage as the fighting wound down for the day (Salmon 2001). That same afternoon Confederate Major General James Longstreet's Corps had won a victory less than 10 miles away, to the west at Thoroughfare Gap. His soldiers had dislodged a Federal force blocking the way at Thoroughfare Gap, freeing Longstreet to join forces with Jackson's troops. Accompanying Longstreet's Corps was the commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, General Robert E. Lee (Salmon 2001).

Fighting resumed between Jackson and Pope on the morning of August 29. Later in the morning Jackson received the welcomed news that Longstreet had cleared the Union forces from Thoroughfare Gap and was marching to join him. In the forefront of Longstreet's column

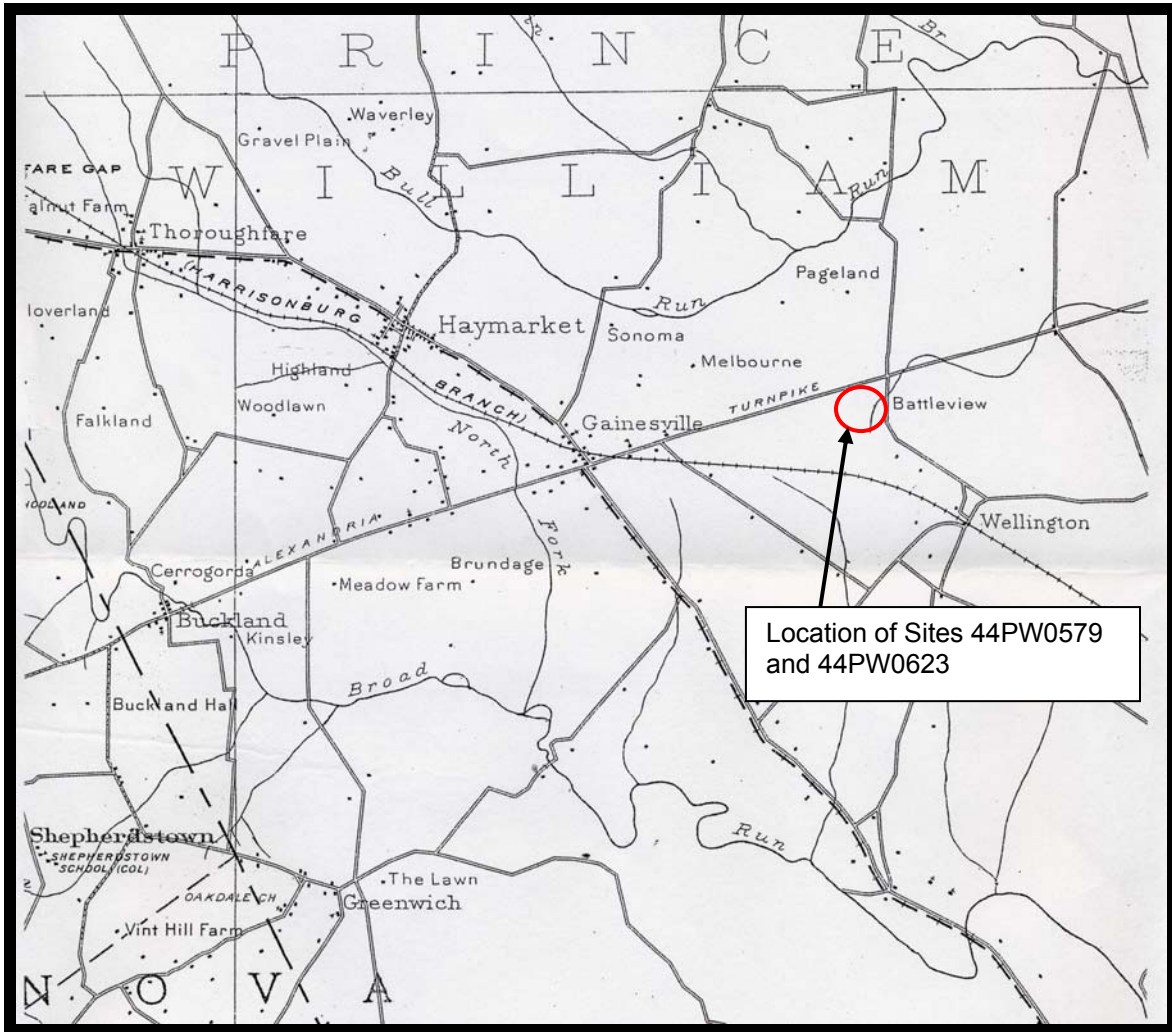


Figure 3-3: Location of Site 44PW0579 (VDHR# 076-0271-0062) and 44PW0623 Shown on a 1914 Map (Fauquier County Board of Trade 1914).

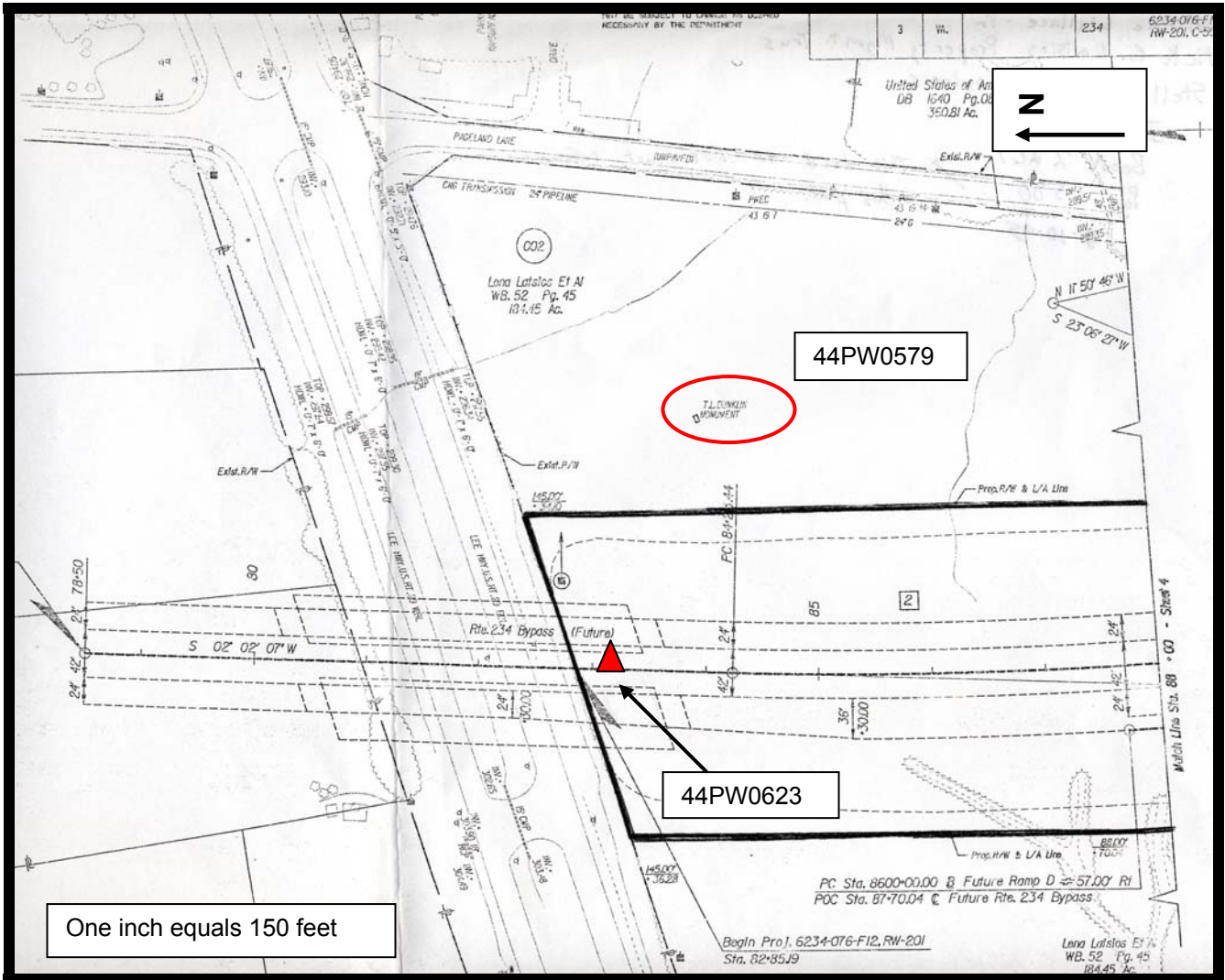


Figure 3-4: Location of Proposed Route 234 Bypass Shown on VDOT Highway Plans. The Proposed Right of Way was Purchased by VDOT (PWCCCO Highway Plat Book 13: 110).

marching east along the Turnpike were the Texans of Brigadier General John B. Hood. Hood's Texans, which included the Fourth Texas of which Timothy Dunklin was attached, took up positions along the Turnpike, while the rest of Longstreet's Corps fell in to their right (south). Hood's men, however, were engaged later that evening. While the fighting had subsided for the day around 4 p.m., as the sun went down Pope observed wagons moving westward along the Turnpike. Assuming that Jackson was retreating, Pope ordered elements of his army to attack east down the Turnpike (Salmon 2001).

As it turned out the Confederate wagons held wounded soldiers being taken to the rear for attention. Ironically, Hood had also received an order at sunset to attack the enemy but, before Hood's men could finish their preparations, they were attacked by the Federal force. Hood immediately directed two of his brigades to advance and attack the Union troops. Hood's brigade advanced in the following line of battle: the First Texas rested its left on the Turnpike, the Fourth Texas was to the right (south) of the First, the 18th Georgia on the right of the Fourth Texas, and the Fifth Texas and Hampton's Legion on the extreme right (Hennessy 1985).

The commander of the Fourth Texas reported that his men advanced from the woods they were lying in and moved through an open field into some more woods. His force advanced to within 50 yards of the enemy when the enemy opened fire. The Fourth Texas replied with a volley which ended the exchange. By this time it was dark and the Fourth Texas continued to move forward, crossing a small creek and moving up a hill (Hennessy 1985). The Federal force advancing down the Turnpike was outmanned. Their left flank was overlapped by the Confederates on the south side of the Turnpike. The one response volley reported by the commander of the Fourth Texas was enough for the Union troops to their front to see that they were outflanked and in trouble, prompting their withdrawal. Most of the fighting that evening took place to the north of the position of the Fourth Texas (Hennessy 1993). The Texans remained in position until 2 a.m. the next morning when they were ordered to withdraw to their original position (Hennessy 1985).

The morning of August 30 was spent by much of Hood's brigade resting and refitting after the engagement the night before. The brigade, however, was still located on the south side of the Turnpike and skirmishers from Hood's contingent were involved in skirmishing about mid-morning (Hennessy 1985). Hood's men may have been watched by Lee himself, who had established his headquarters to the rear on Stuart's Hill located southeast of the intersection of contemporary US 29 and Pageland Lane (National Park Service 2005).

Other than the skirmishers, Hood's Brigade did not become fully engaged until the afternoon of August 30 at about 4 p.m. Company A of the Fourth Texas provided skirmishers throughout the day (Carter 1862). This means that Dunklin, who was in Company E, was most likely killed in the main battle later that day. The main battle began shortly after four. Hood's men moved forward from the cover of their wooded position and began to close the half-mile that separated them from the Union troops. The brigade stretched out in a 700 hundred yard line that ran roughly north-south. The First Texas was to again have its left rest on the Turnpike, with the Fourth Texas to the right of the First Texas.

Immediately, the First Texas promptly got separated from the rest of the brigade, as the other four regiments continued forward. Fighting broke out on the right, south of the Fourth Texas, as the regiments there engaged first the 10th and then Fifth New York (Hennessy 1985; Carter 1862). The Fourth Texas continued forward, and upon leaving the cover of the woods, saw a Union battery on a hill on the other side of a small creek. The battery was supported by infantry that opened fire on the Fourth. The Texans advanced rapidly down the slope to the small creek where they were able to take some shelter from the fire and reform. The Fourth had barely reformed when their commander noticed that the other regiments to the right were advancing up

the hill. The Fourth began advancing as well, with the goal of capturing the Union battery to their front. It was during this charge, which succeeded in taking the hill and battery, which most of the Fourth's losses were incurred (Carter 1862).

The Fourth Texas and the regiments to their right pressed forward beyond the hill to the next valley, where the Fourth was able to take cover in a small ravine. The Fourth once again became hotly engaged at this point. As forces gathered on their exposed left (north) flank and to their front, the 18th Georgia to their right began to move off to the south, leaving the other flank of the Fourth Texas exposed. Following an engagement, the commander of the Fourth began to pull back to safety, as he feared that his command was to be wiped out if he remained in his current location. The Fourth eventually was reunited with the First Texas, but after all of the fighting and marching the Fourth was now on the left flank of the First Texas. Skirmishers were sent out and engaged some, but the fighting for the most part was over for the Fourth Texas that day (Carter 1862).

Timothy Dunklin was probably killed on the afternoon of August 30 as the Fourth Texas advanced east. He may have been killed in the charge on the Union battery that, according to the commander of the Fourth Texas, resulted in the unit's "principal loss" (Carter 1862: 615). Dunklin may not have been killed outright, but mortally wounded, dying in the Confederate rear area near Stuart's Hill where a Confederate field hospital may have operated. What is known is that somehow Dunklin's body was transported to the rear, and he was buried in the area where his monument currently stands.

One source states that hospitals serving the Confederates after the engagement stretched "almost a half mile along the Warrenton Turnpike" (Cunningham 1968). James Burgess stated that he thought a field hospital was located in the vicinity of the Dunklin monument. He bases this on a Civil War map of the area that he was not able to locate during his correspondence with CCR (Jim Burgess, personal communication, July 12, 2007). In addition the burial is near the "key intersection of the Warrenton Turnpike and Pageland Lane, both important corridors of military movement during the battle" (National Park Service 2005: 178). Also near the intersection are ponds along the western slope of Stuart's Hill. These ponds are recent, but are located in the same area as a "pool of water" that existed during the time of the battle. Union troops are recorded as having stopped to take water here. The location of the road intersection to transport wounded and the existence of a water source would certainly have made this area a short, but safe distance from the fighting, and the ideal location for a field hospital.

3.5 BURIAL AND RE-INTERMENT AT MANASSAS

Over ten years elapsed from the day Timothy Dunklin died at Second Manassas to the erection of his monument marking the spot of his burial. The deed that recorded F. M. Dunklin's purchase of the 35-square feet for the monument suggests that the site of Timothy's burial was known, perhaps marked with a wooden headboard by a comrade or his brother who served in the Fourth Texas as well. Burials were sometimes marked with wooden headboards. This made a more permanent marker very urgent as the wooden headboard would begin rotting away (Hughes 2002). The fact that the Confederates won the battle and held the field afterwards, increased the chances that fallen Confederates would receive burials and markers when possible. However, it is not known how many marked graves may have later become graves of "unknowns" through neglect as markers were lost or rotted away.

Shortly after the end of the war a local effort started to re-inter the Confederate dead that had fallen in battle. The Groveton Memorial Association was organized at Sudley Church in 1867.

This organization was a predecessor of the Bull Run Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (Phillips 1998). In some sources, the Groveton Memorial Association appears as the Ladies Memorial Association of Manassas. The organization's purpose was to establish a cemetery in which the Confederate dead of First and Second Manassas could be re-interred (Turner 2001a). The Ladies hoped to move about 2,500 fallen soldiers to the location (Turner 2001b). Unfortunately, early progress on the cemetery was slow. By 1887, about 700 soldiers were buried in the cemetery established at Groveton. Most of those buried at Groveton were "unknown." A newspaper article printed in 1887 lamented the poor condition of the cemetery at that time and the lack of funds for the project. The newspaper appealed for money for a cemetery monument and iron fence (Turner 2001a).

The Fourth Texas suffered 22 killed in action on August 30, 1862 and 77 wounded. One source lists three members of the Fourth Texas as buried in Groveton Cemetery. Tim Dunklin is also listed as having a marked grave, but "probably later" re-interred at Groveton Cemetery. The remaining 18 who were killed do not have burial locations listed. Three of the 18 were from Dunklin's Company E (Smith 2001).

3.6 SUMMARY

The site locations of 44PW0579 and 44PW0623 are in an area that is suspected as having been the site of a Confederate field hospital during the Second Battle of Manassas. The area would have been ideal for a field hospital with access to water, a safe location behind Stuart's Hill and a road intersection providing access to the battlefield. If a field hospital was in the area, then a cemetery would also most likely be located nearby. Furthermore, the Dunklin monument at site 44PW0579 was supposedly erected over the grave of Private Tim Dunklin. The supposed presence of a field hospital in the area and the known presence of the Dunklin grave lend support to the assertion that both sites 44PW0579 and 44PW0623 are Confederate cemeteries containing multiple burials.

4.0 METHODS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the study was to verify the location and if burials are extant at sites 44PW0597 and 44PW0623. In 1993 the sites were recommended as NRHP eligible based on the presence of one existing grave monument associated with the Second Battle of Manassas. Additional ground features interpreted as burial locations were also cited in the recommendation for eligibility. As neither site had the actual existence of burials confirmed, the current evaluation was specifically intended to determine presence and estimate the quantity of interments. The confirmation of burials at the sites would serve to clarify previous NRHP eligibility determinations. In addition, the study included a systematic metal detection survey of a previously surveyed area of the VDOT ROW proposed as an alignment shift to avoid the Dunklin Monument.

4.2 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

As cited previously, regional and local research was conducted prior to field work. Records were examined at both the Prince William County Clerk of Court Office and the Ruth E. Lloyd Information Center (RELIC) at the Bull Run Regional Library in Manassas. Regional experts were also contacted as an additional avenue of investigation. The purpose of archival research was to find supporting evidence for the location's historic use as a Civil War burial ground, and, if possible, establish potential grave identities. Historic records, however, indicated that expedient Civil War gravesites were typically relocated from their original location to family plots or designated battlefield cemeteries. As nearby Groveton Cemetery is the designated battlefield cemetery for the Battles of First and Second Manassas, a high probability exists that no actual burial remains will be found at sites 44PW0597 and 44PW0623. Nevertheless, archaeological evidence of former burial shafts should still remain and would be taken into account throughout the course of the project.

4.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD METHODS

Archaeological testing of sites 44PW0597 and 44PW0623 was limited to the current APE boundaries. As stated previously, the designated APE for site 44PW0597 was a 150-foot diameter area using the Dunklin monument as the center point. The designated APE for site 44PW0623 was the mapped 90-foot diameter area. Field investigations included a pedestrian surface inspection of each respective APE to locate the known burial monument and identify surface depressions and groundstones that potentially served as grave markers. Once encountered these features were marked for subsurface testing.

Subsurface testing for the project consisted of both ground probing and trench excavations. Due to the wooded conditions, all trench excavations were conducted by hand, rather than with the assistance of mechanized equipment. After removal of the root zone, CCR archaeologists excavated trenches to determine the presence of grave shafts. If a potential grave shaft had been encountered, the trench excavation would have been widened and carried to the depth of a coffin or bones. When a portion of the burial was exposed, the remains were to be recorded and immediately covered. No human remains would be disturbed.



Upon completion, all excavated trenches were photographed, mapped, and backfilled. Both digital and black and white photographs were used to document the site, and a transit and Trimble GeoXH mobile mapping device were used to accurately record internal site features and geographic location.

For the metal detection component of the project, an ESRI ArcGIS MXD file showing the project location boundaries and previously recorded sites was provided by VDOT and was used as the base data from which 10 75-foot interval transect lines (oriented approximately north-south) were created (five north of US 29 and five south of US 29) within the metal detection APE (see Figure 1-2). The original MXD file and transect shapefile were exported into a Trimble GeoXH GPS unit along with additional files to record location data in the field.

In the field, a GPS technician flagged the transect lines to be followed by the metal detector operator. The metal detector operator swept continuously along each transect line, sweeping a six-foot arc. (The metal detector sensitivity was set low enough to detect aluminum foil and Mylar.) When metal was detected, a pin flag was placed to mark the hit location. The excavation crew followed the metal detector operator and removed soil around each hit location and the soil was screened through 0.25-inch hardware mesh. Metal objects were either bagged by provenience or discarded in the field if the material was obviously modern (e.g., aluminum cans). Each hole was swept with the metal detector to ensure collection of the material. If no material was present in the screen, the backdirt was swept with the detector in an attempt to locate the metal. Each hit was located and recorded using the GPS.

4.4 MAPPING DISCLAIMER

The mapped data contained within this report is to be used solely for locating the cultural resource component and cannot be substituted for data provided by registered land surveyors or any licensed architect or engineer.

5.0 SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

During the current investigation, both 44PW0579 (VDHR# 076-0271-0062) and 44PW0623 were relocated, and archaeological excavations were conducted to determine if burials other than the one below the Timothy Dunklin monument were present. Despite extensive subsurface testing, no additional grave sites or burial shafts were encountered. While a number of ground depressions and surface stones were present at both site locations, neither proved to be an indicator of actual burials or previous grave locations.

In addition to the archaeological excavations, a systematic metal detector survey was conducted within an area proposed for the realignment of the proposed Tri-County Parkway to avoid the Dunklin Monument. A description of the investigations and findings is provided below.

5.2 SITE 44PW0579 (VDHR# 076-0271-0062)

The location for site 44PW0579 (VDHR# 076-0271-0062) was easily identified, given the Dunklin monument's visual prominence (Figures 5-1 and 5-2). In its present condition, the Dunklin grave marker stands 4.8 feet high and measures 4 x 6.2 feet at the base. The monument's base consists of four sandstone tiers that are topped by a beveled slate pedestal that bears the inscription:

T. L. Dunklin.
Co. E. 4th Texas Regt.

E. Bradley
Washington D.C.

E. Bradley is apparently the maker of the monument. The marble capstone that once sat atop the pedestal now rests on the ground beside the monument, having been dislodged at some point between 1972 and 1994 (Mark Voss, personal communication 2007). The capstone's inscription reads as follows:

T. L. Dunklin
Of Co. E 4th Texas Regt.
Born at Aberdeen, Miss.
March 25th, 1841, Fell at 2nd Battle
Of Manassas, August 30, 1862
Defending his country.

Given the probability for grave sites at 44PW0597, a combination of pedestrian survey, subsurface probing, and trench excavations were conducted (Figure 5-3). After performing a surface inspection of the APE to identify any ground depression, a datum was established at the northeast corner of the existing monument. Using the datum as a central point, six 160-foot-long probe transects were laid out at a 345 degree angle. The first two probe transects were placed north to south, in alignment with the east and west margins of the Dunklin monument. From the east and west margins two additional transect lines were then laid out on either side of the monument at 10-foot intervals. Once transect lines were established, probing was conducted at



Figure 5-1: Detail of Dunklin Monument, Facing Southeast. Low Dirt Mound is Visible in the Background. Photograph courtesy of Mark Voss, taken circa 1994.

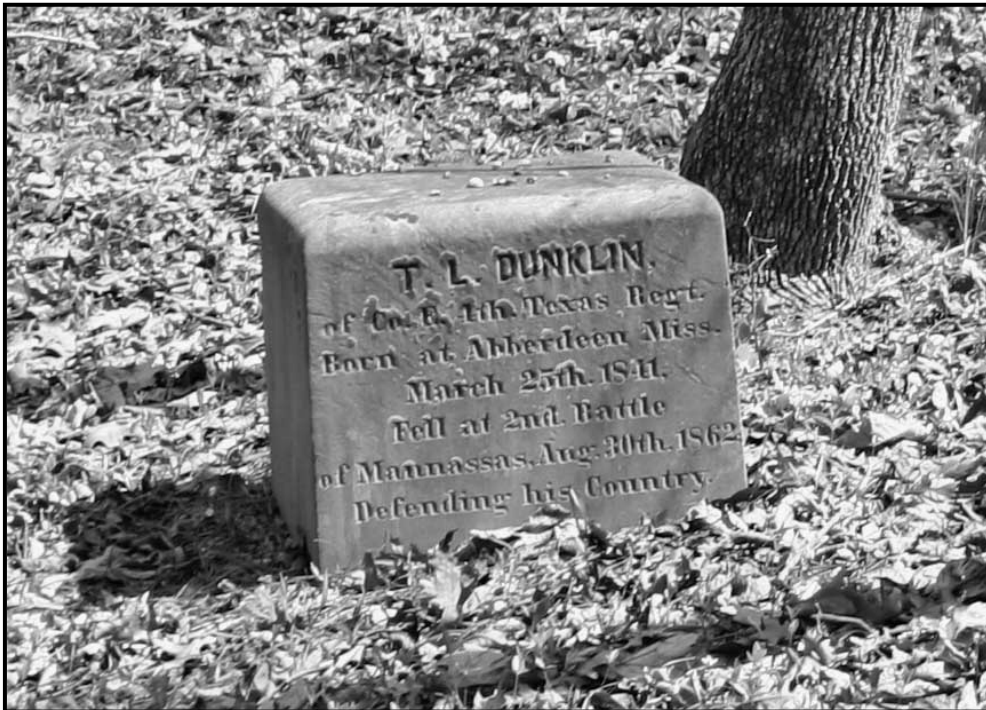


Figure 5-2: Detail of the Disarticulated Dunklin Monument Capstone. Photograph courtesy of Mark Voss, taken circa 1994.

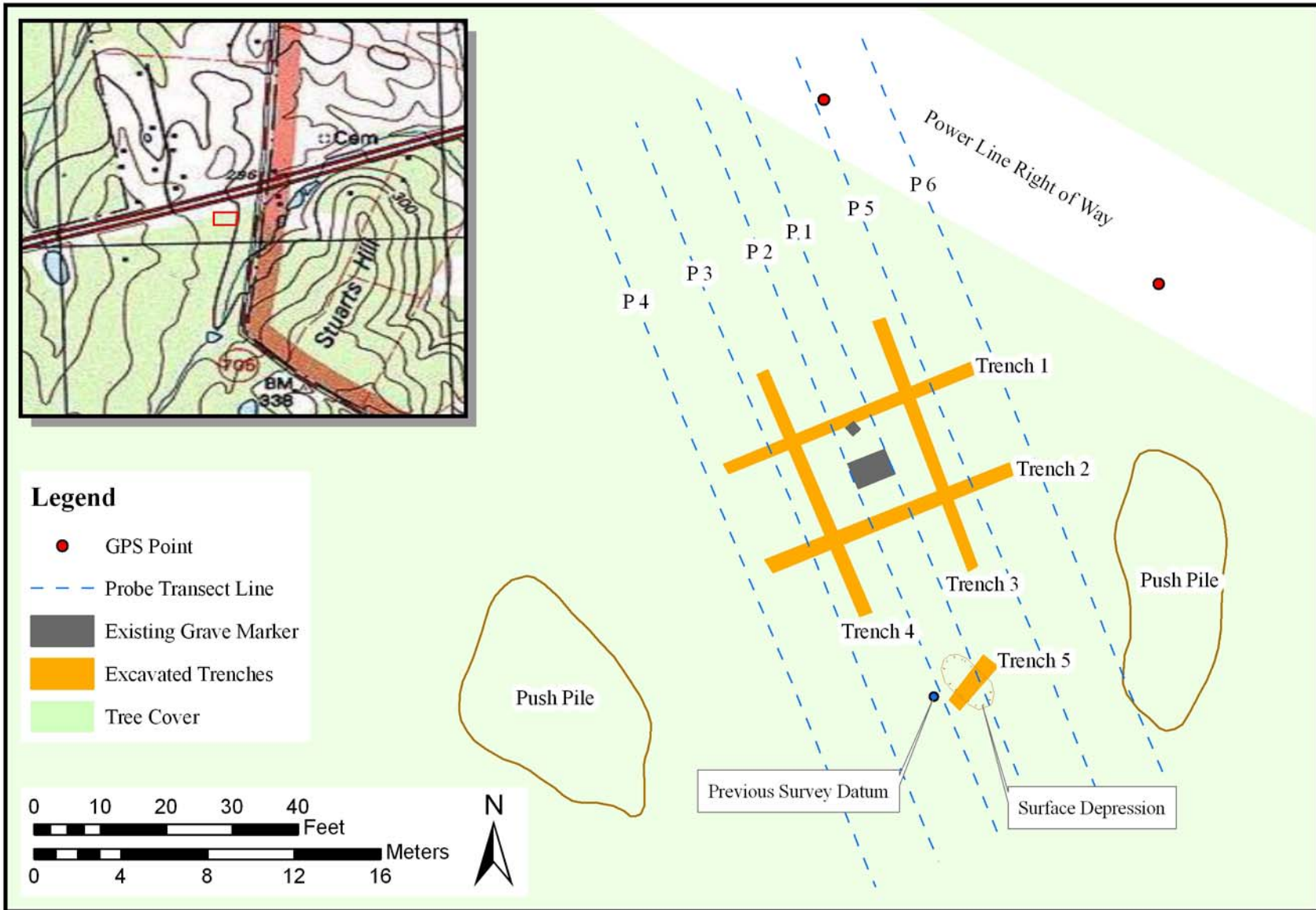


Figure 5-3: Site Map for Site 44PW0597 (VDHR# 076-0271-0062).

two-foot intervals for the length of the 160-foot transects. If a probe indicated a potential disturbance in the soil profile, perpendicular probing transects were conducted from that point to determine the extent of the disturbance. Only in one area, Trench 5 (see Figure 5-3) was there evidence of looser soil. Once ground probing was accomplished, trench excavations were conducted. In total, five trenches were excavated (see Figure 5-3). Four 40-x-2-foot trenches were excavated on all four sides of the Dunklin monument. Using the lateral margins of the monument for orientation, these four trenches were located five feet to the north, south, east and west. In addition, a fifth trench, measuring 9-x-2 feet, was excavated across a nearby surface depression found during the pedestrian survey of the site.

This depression was the only visible depression within the APE that could have been interpreted as a burial location. While the depression did not have the typical east west facing orientation, probing of the depression indicated an area of less compacted soil to a depth of approximately two feet. While no groundstones or grave markers were found in association with the depression, the evidence of previous ground disturbance could have been indicative of either a grave site or former burial shaft location. After clearing the area of leaf litter, an aluminum survey marker was uncovered just west of the depression (see Figure 5-3). The plastic tipped metal datum had the following inscription: TRAV BDE&T.

During site excavations, no burial remains or grave shaft traces were encountered at site 44PW0579 (VDHR# 076-0271-0062). Trench excavations revealed a relatively uniform soil profile that did not indicate any type of ground disturbance below the thin surface layer (Figures 5-4, 5-5, 5-6, and 5-7). Given the relative absence of an A-horizon in the soil profile, however, it is highly likely that the entire site surrounding the monument was grubbed and cleared at some point in time. Strong evidence for this are the two dirt mounds located just east and west of the Dunklin monument (see Figure 5-3). As suggested by past studies, these dirt mounds could be related to construction of the power line right of way that transects the northeast portion of the APE. It is also a possibility that the ground disturbance occurred during the last documented logging of the parcel containing the site, circa 1960. The two dirt mounds are visible in the background of the site overviews depicted in Figures 5-1 and 5-6

5.3 SITE 44PW0623

Relocating site 44PW0623 proved harder than relocating site 44PW0579 (VDHR# 076-0271-0062). Without the visual reference of multiple depressions and fieldstone markers that “clearly” defined the area as a cemetery in 1993, the site location was not easily identified. There were no traces of the described 90 foot radius of periwinkle (*vinca* sp.) containing multiple depressions and groundstones (Figure 5-8) (Bushey et al. 1993). While listed on the site form as localized features, these surface anomalies (depressions, groundstones, and *vinca*) appeared to be prevalent throughout the wooded parcel that contained both sites. An inconsistent depiction of the site’s location on previous project maps and VDHR documents also compounded the problem.

As a result, a more extensive surface survey had to be performed in order to identify the location of site 44PW0623. During the expanded surface inspection, only two depressions were encountered that could have potentially been interpreted as burial sites. While the general position of these depressions appeared somewhat consistent with the 1993 site map, just one of the two depressions were found in association with groundstones. In addition, the location was consistent with the 1993 site description stating the proximity of site 44PW0579 was approximately 200 feet to the west (Bushey et al. 1993).

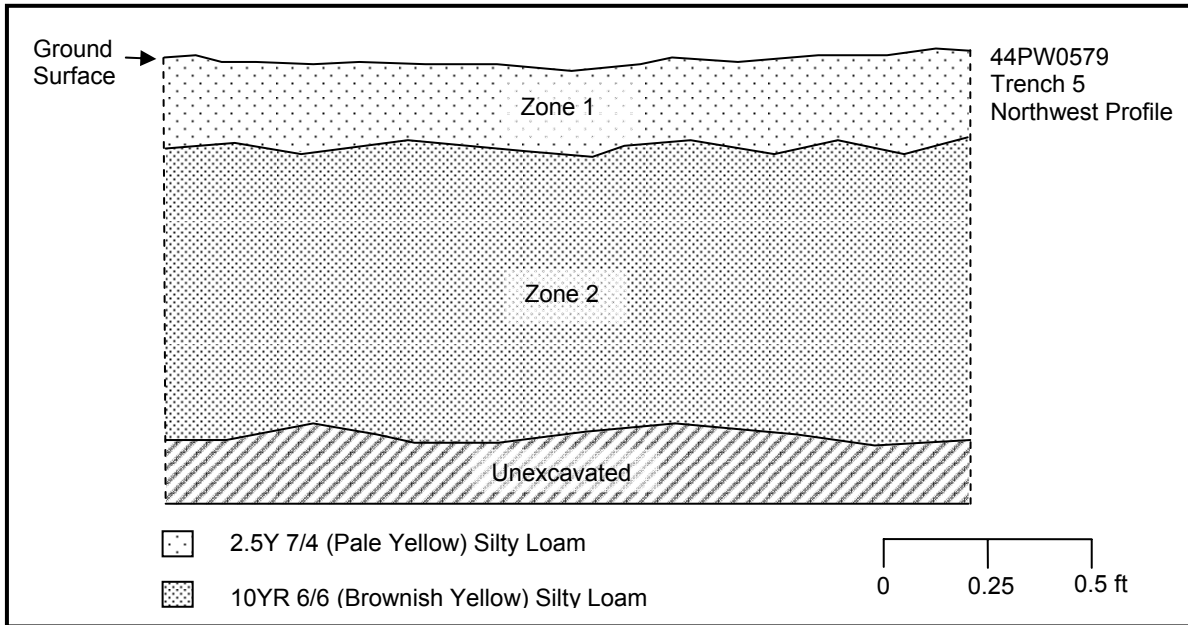


Figure 5-4: Rendering of Site 44PW0579 (VDHR# 076-0271-0062) Soil Profile, Trench 5.



Figure 5-5: Detail of Site 44PW0579 Soil Profile in Trench 5, Facing Northwest.



Figure 5-6: Post Excavation Overview of Site 44PW0579 (VDHR# 076-0271-0062), facing Northwest. Relative Uniformity of Soil Profiles Visible in Trenches 2 and 3.



Figure 5-7: Post Excavation Overview of Site 44PW0579 (VDHR# 076-0271-0062), Trenches 1 and 3, Facing South.

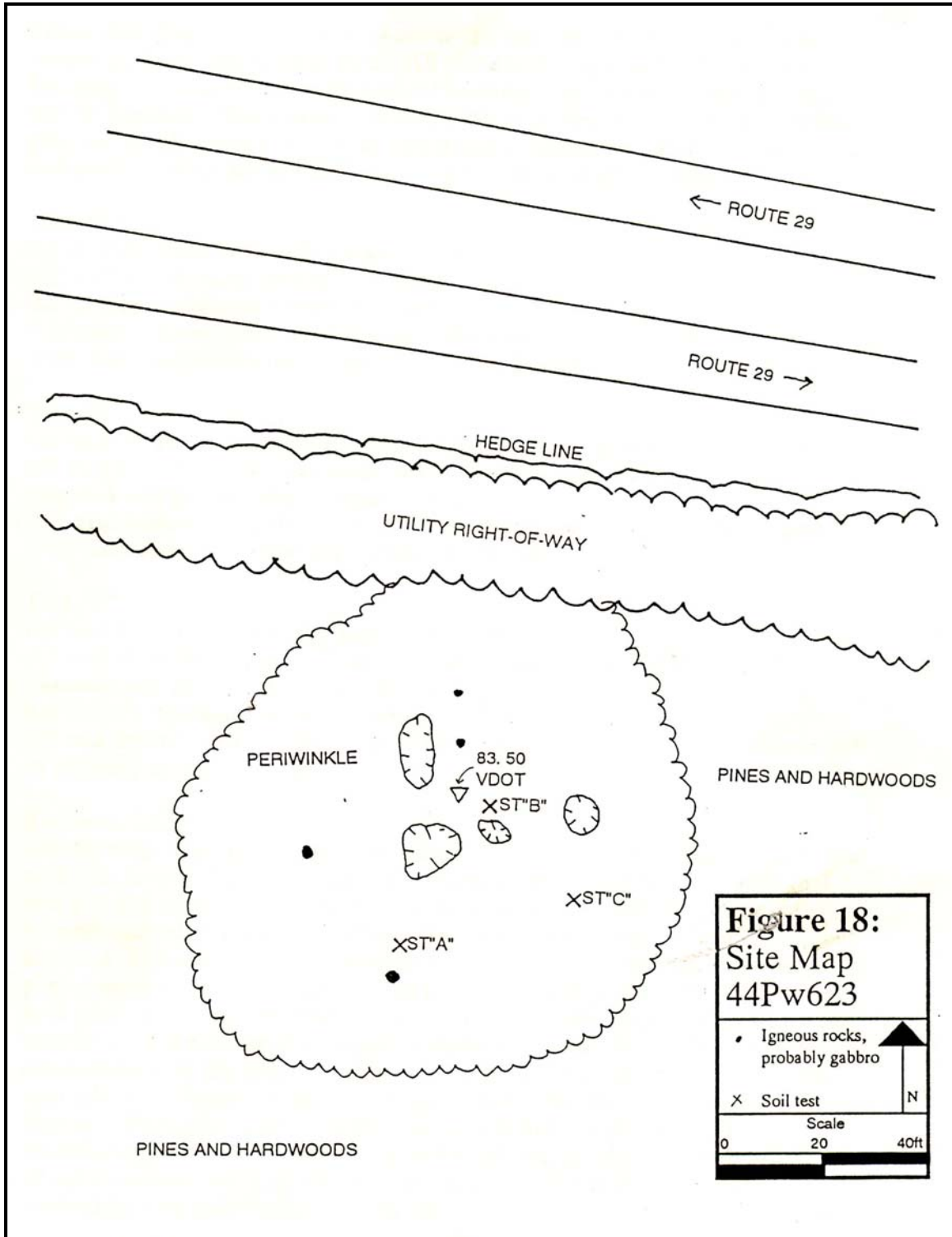


Figure 5-8: 1993 Site Map of 44PW0623 (Bushey et al. 1993:44).

Given the lack of additional burial features, subsurface testing at site 44PW0623 was limited to localized trench excavations (Figure 5-9). The size and depth of excavation trenches were determined by feature size and composition of the soil profile. In order to identify the lateral margins of a burial shaft, trenches were laid out perpendicular to the depressions' orientation. Two trenches were excavated, one across each identified feature. The first trench measured 8.2 x 1.5 feet and was excavated to a depth of 0.73 feet. The second trench measured 6 x 2 feet and was excavated to a depth of one foot. Figures 5-10 and 5-11 depict the general site location and proximity of excavated trenches.

Despite extensive surface survey and test excavations, no grave sites or traces of burial shafts were encountered at site 44PW0623. Unlike site 44PW0579 (VDHR# 076-0271-0062), the soil profile in Trench 2 did show some evidence of generalized ground disturbance in the A-horizon (Figures 5-12 and 5-13). The soil disturbance, however, was not consistent with the morphology of a burial shaft, rather the observed mottling was consistent with ground disturbance typically associated with agricultural or land clearing activities. Given that the parcel containing the site is known to have been periodically harvested for timber, the ground disturbance seen in Trench 2 is most likely related to past logging activity.

It should also be noted that similar shallow depressions observed throughout the wooded parcel containing both site 44PW0623 and 44PW0579 (VDHR# 076-0271-0062) provide supporting evidence for this conclusion. These sporadically occurring depressions varied in size and were not contained within a collective location, nor oriented in any consistent fashion or aligned in the typical east facing orientation. In addition, the previously cited "fieldstone grave markers" also proved to be abundant throughout the wooded parcel containing the APE. Isolated surface rocks were observed during the expanded surface survey as well as occurring in various sizes throughout the soil profile during excavations at both site 44PW0623 and 44PW0579 (VDHR# 076-0271-0062) (Figure 5-14). Similar rocks were, likewise, observed as surface features within the woods at nearby Stuarts Hill, just east of the APE. While the 1993 investigation had concluded that the stones were not native, the current research has cited regional geological studies that indicate intrusive igneous rocks are typical to the region, and diabase gravel and rocks regularly occur within this particular soil type at a rate of up to 20 percent (USDA, SDS 1989).

5.4 METAL DETECTION SURVEY

On Tuesday, November 3, 2009, prior to initiating fieldwork, Dennis Gosser (CCR Principal Investigator for the Metal Detection project) met with Mr. Ebrahim Babazadeh, the owner of the portion of the project area north of US 29 (see Figure 1-2). Mr. Babazadeh was joined by Mr. Don Chandler, who is leasing the property from Mr. Babazadeh. Mr. Babazadeh and Mr. Chandler provided a summary of recent land use for the property over the last five to six years.

Although the property is currently fallow, a former tenant constructed a "dirt bike" (motorcycle) track. According to Mr. Babazadeh, the former tenant imported soil onto the property to construct ramps and jumps for the track. Mr. Babazadeh indicated that a legal dispute was initiated by Prince William County concerning the dirt track and that Mr. Babazadeh was ordered to "clean up" the property. Although Mr. Babazadeh did not provide details concerning the clean up, he did indicate that it involved some grading. A visual inspection of the project area confirmed that significant land alteration had occurred on the property that could be attributed to the dirt track construction and that much of the area is low and wet with standing water (metal detection was not undertaken in areas of standing water).

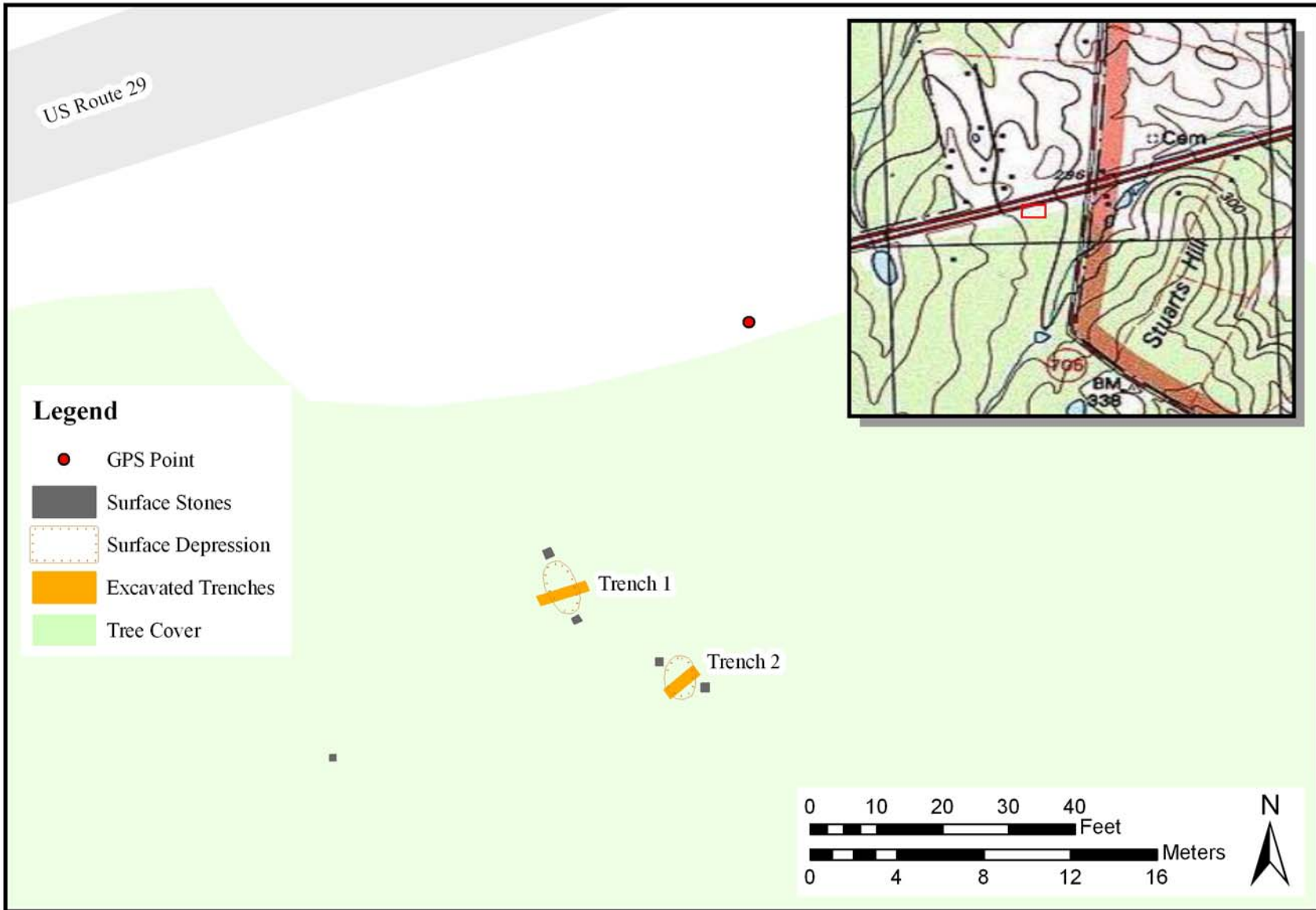


Figure 5-9: Current Site Map of Site 44PW0623.



Figure 5-10: Overview of Site 44PW0623, Facing South. Locations for Trench 1 and Trench 2 Visible in Both Foreground and Background



Figure 5-11: Overview of Site 44PW0623, Facing East. Locations for Trench 1 and Trench 2 Visible at Left and Center.

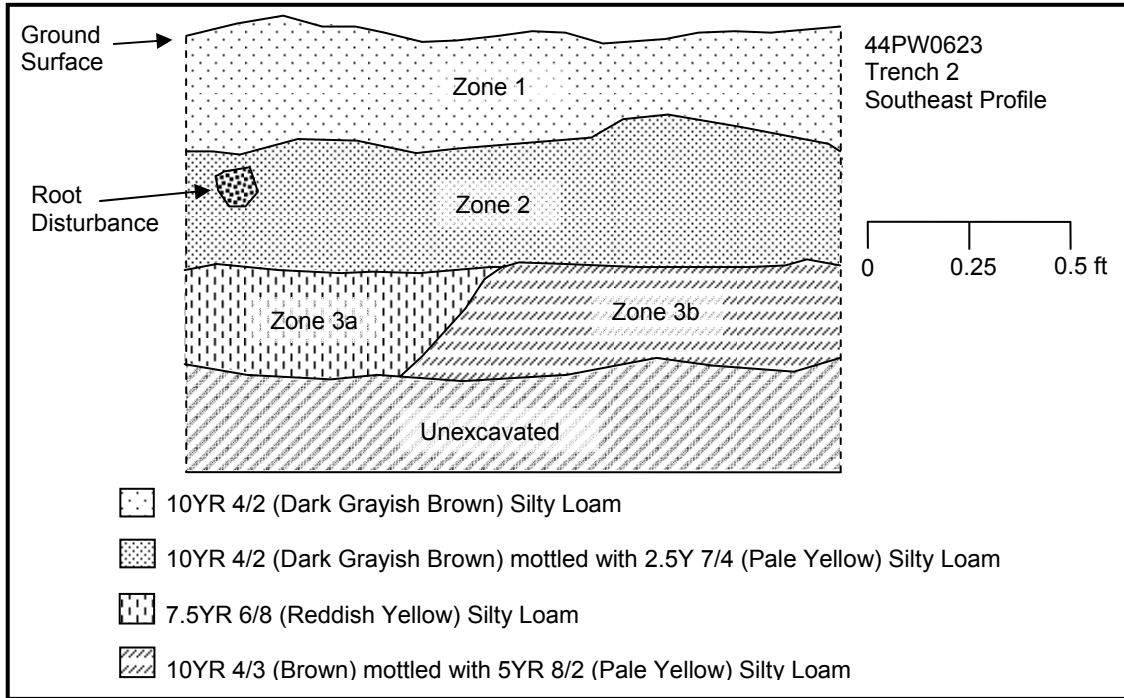


Figure 5-12: Rendering of Site 44PW0623 Soil Profile, Trench 2.



Figure 5-13: Detail of Site 44PW0623 Trench 2 Soil Profile, Facing Southeast.



Figure 5-14: Detail of Large Rock Found in Site 44PW0623 Soil Profile, Trench 2.

As noted above, the area to the south of US 29 has been previously surveyed and it has been noted that the area may have been graded in the past. Currently the land is vegetated with secondary mixed hardwood and pine growth. The presence of three or four tree stands on the property indicates that the land has been used for hunting.

Ten transects were completed (five north of US 29, five south of US 29). One hundred and eight (108) positive hits were recorded (Figure 5-15). Of these, material from 17 hits was not recovered, material from 47 hits was retained for analysis, and material from 61 hits was discarded as modern trash.

An analysis of the retained material indicated that all of the hits from north of US 29 were non-diagnostic, likely modern materials consistent with the recent use of the property. The area south of US 29 yielded six bullets (including one copper bullet jacket), four bullet cartridges, and seven shotgun shells primarily distributed around three deer stands located near the south end of the APE. The bullets and shotgun shells appear to post date the Civil War and likely reflect relatively modern use of the area for hunting.

In addition to the bullets and shotgun shells, the remaining hits south of US 29 recovered one wrought iron horseshoe, two cut nails, three wire nails, and 15 pieces of temporally non-diagnostic metal. Three pieces of modern glass and one sherd of hand painted whiteware ceramic were also collected; none were classified as archaeological sites.

5.5 SUMMARY

Taken as a whole, the archaeological evidence indicates that aside from Timothy Dunklin's grave, no additional burial sites appear to be present at site 44PW0579 (VDHR# 076-0271-0062). Even with heavy disturbance to the site's A-horizon, burial shaft traces would be clearly observable once the existing surface layer was removed. Despite the absence of graves, however, historic documentation has suggested that the parcel could have been used for the location of expedient hospital facilities behind Confederate lines during the Second Battle of Manassas, although no evidence of this was encountered. Furthermore, the Dunklin monument inscription provides a conclusive link to the battle. Based on this association with the Second Battle of Manassas, site 44PW0579 (VDHR# 076-0271-0062) is still considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A as a contributing element of the Manassas Battlefield Historic District. The actual boundary should be the 35-square-foot area originally purchased by the Dunklin family in 1873 for the purpose of erecting the Dunklin monument.

The archaeological evidence examined at 44PW0623 suggests that both the surface depressions and associated fieldstones are not indicators of burial locations; rather they are either naturally occurring, or the result of past logging activity within the APE and surrounding wooded parcel. Even in the presence of heavy ground disturbance, burial shaft traces would be clearly observable once the existing surface layer was removed. Based on these negative findings, it is suggested that 44PW0623 is not a site.

In addition, the metal detection survey did not recover any materials that could be positively related to the Civil War era or to human interment practices. Rather, the recovered materials relate to more recent activities such as hunting and ground altering such as grading and dumping.

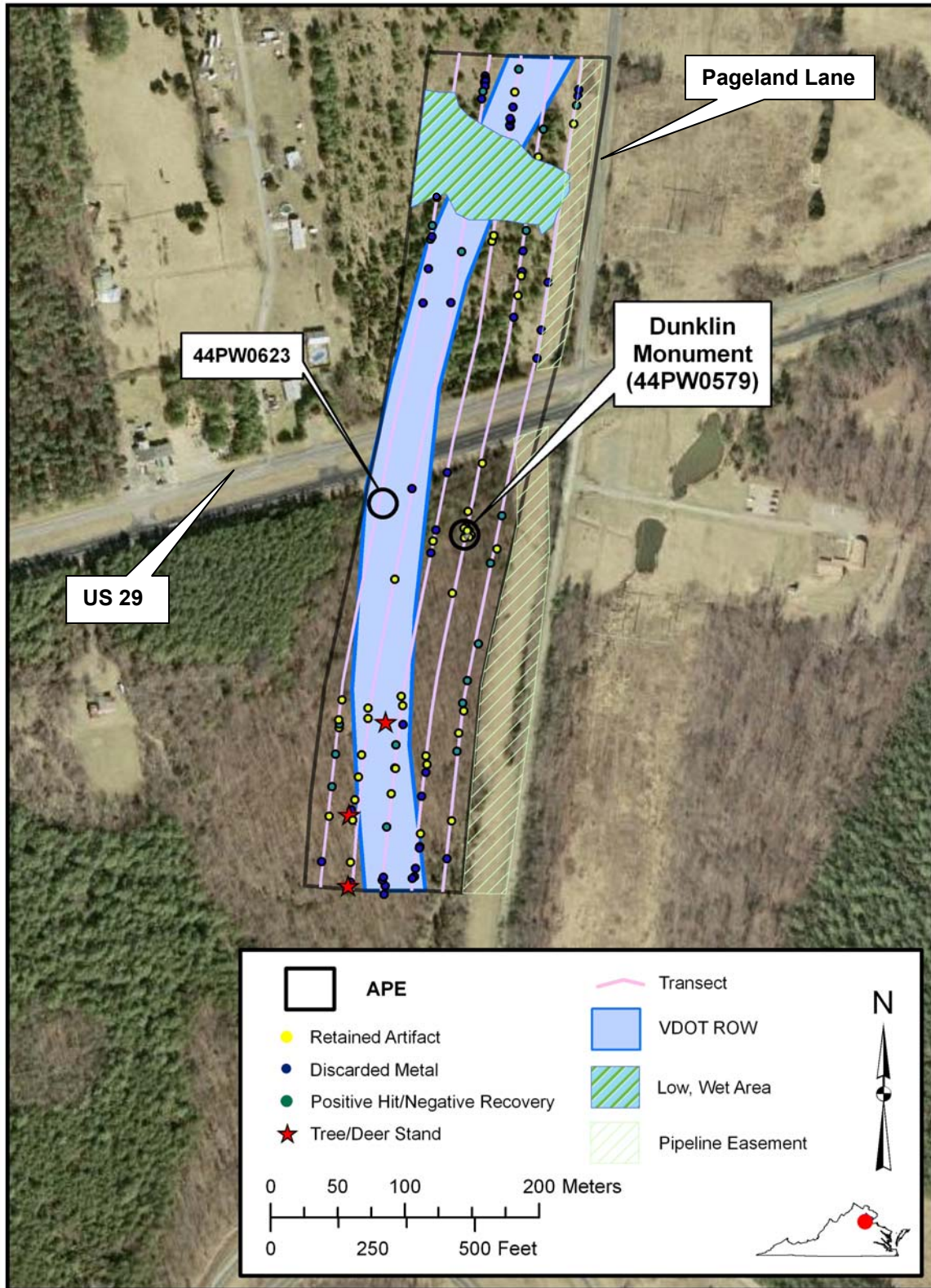


Figure 5-15: Detailed View of Metal Detection Survey APE Showing Previously Recorded Sites and the Results of the Survey

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the current archaeological excavations of site 44PW0579 (VDHR# 076-0271-0062) and 44PW0623, no evidence exists to support that either location is a cemetery beyond the single Dunklin marker and burial at 44PW0579 (VDHR# 076-0271-0062). Despite persistent rumors that the land was the former site of a Confederate cemetery, no other surface grave markers and no subsurface burial shafts were encountered. A subsequent survey (Synder et al. 2007) of the Latsios property surrounding the Dunklin monument, which included systematic shovel testing, reported no evidence of archaeological sites or human interments within the current study's APE. While the presence of the Dunklin monument at site 44PW0579 (VDHR# 076-0271-0062) implies that this specific location may mark a single grave, the current study findings, and those reported in Synder et al. (2007), do not indicate that a more extensive cemetery or burial ground is present within the APE.

While numerous parcel maps and aerial photographs suggest that the parcel has remained commercially undeveloped since the Civil War, documentation indicates that the parcel was harvested for timber periodically. Supporting archaeological evidence for recent logging activity is the relative absence of an A-horizon at site 44PW0579 (VDHR# 076-0271-0062), mottling in the A-horizon at site 44PW0623, and the immaturity of the woods in the APE and surrounding area. Observed tree heights also indicate only 30 to 40 years of growth and recent push piles also signify heavy ground disturbance associated with either logging activity or the grading of nearby utility easements.

No evidence of a precontact component was found at site 44PW0579 (VDHR# 076-0271-0062). Despite the discovery of two quartz flakes during the original 1991 site delineation, no evidence for a larger precontact deposit was encountered during the current field investigations. In 1991, the flakes were found while excavating test units within and around "a series of low mounds" associated with the Dunklin Monument (Mikell and Rutherford 1991). At that time, it was noted that soils in the test units appeared disturbed. As indicated above, these "low mounds" have been determined to be recent push piles that are associated with ground clearance activities. The previously recorded precontact material was therefore not found in situ.

Metal detection on transects spaced 75 feet apart throughout the APE recorded 108 positive hits for metal objects. Analysis of the 47 retained objects indicated that none could be positively associated with the Civil War or the two previously recorded sites (44PW0579 or 44PW0623) located within the APE. No new sites were recorded. Most of the objects were likely deposited as part of more recent activities on the land, specifically land filling north of US 29 and hunting south of US 29. In addition, the spatial distribution of the finds in the APE south of US 29 indicates that most of the bullets, bullet casings, and shotgun shells are most likely associated with tree stands located on the property.

Based on the presence of the Dunklin monument, site 44PW0579 (VDHR# 076-0271-0062) is still considered eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element of the Manassas Battlefield Historic District. The boundary should be confined to the 5-x-7-foot (35-square-foot) originally deeded area around the Dunklin monument. The area defined as 44PW0623 does not appear to be eligible for the NRHP. However, in the interest of caution, archaeological monitoring is recommended during future grading in both site areas.

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