Archaeological Field Reconnaissance for the Proposed Rangel Compound (Rangel-001) Cellular Communications Tower in the Community of Broad Run, Fauquier County, Virginia

Tower Construction Notification System (TCNS) No. 222910

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Abstract

In response to a request by Mr. Mark Larocque of Practical Environmental Solutions (PES), 106 Consulting LLC (106C) has conducted a Phase I archaeological field reconnaissance for the proposed Rangel Compound (Rangel-001) cellular communications tower (TCNS No. 222910) in the unincorporated community of Broad Run, Fauquier County, Virginia.

The construction of a 60.7 m (199 ft) monopole cellular communications tower within a 15.2 x 15.2 m (50 x 50 ft) fenced compound is proposed. The proposed tower would be accessed and powered by an access and utility easement 86.9 m (285 ft) in length and 7.6 m (25 ft) in width. Including a 7.6 m (25 ft) survey buffer surrounding the compound requested by consulting tribes, the proposed project would adversely effect surface deposits within an approximately 0.39 ac (0.16 ha) area of direct effect.

Pursuant to the FCC Nationwide Programmatic Agreements (NPA) with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) regarding the Section 106 process for new tower construction, this investigation was conducted to confirm or deny the presence of previously undocumented archaeological or historic cultural resources within the area of direct effect and to assess the adverse effect of the endeavor upon any properties within the area of indirect effect eligible for or listed upon the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The survey consisted of a literature review (conducted in order to identify previously recorded cultural resources within and adjacent the area of direct effect and any properties listed upon or eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places within a 0.8-km [0.5-mi] area of visual effect) and a total-coverage field reconnaissance of the area of direct effect.

A review of the Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (VCRIS) was conducted by the author on December 8th, 2020. This review indicated that the area of direct effect had not been covered by a prior archaeological survey and that three (3) archaeological investigations had been conducted within the 0.8-km (0.5-mi) area of visual effect. No archaeological sites had been documented within or adjacent to the area of direct effect and one (1) multicomponent site whose National Register eligibility had not been assessed is located within the 0.8-km (0.5-mi) area of visual effect.

The VCRIS review also indicated that the area of direct effect and the 0.8-km (0.5-mi) area of visual effect would both be located within the National Register-listed Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District (DHR File No. 030-5514), which itself encompasses the previously proposed (but not formally listed) Chapman's/Beverley Mill Historic District (DHR File No. 076-5311) and partially encompasses the National Register-listed Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield Historic District (DHR File No. 30-1016) and the National Register-eligible Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield (DHR File No. 030-5610). The c. 1900 Nell Holmes house (DHR File No. 030-5514-0091) is located within or adjacent to the area of direct effect; it is non-contributing to the Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District and the Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield Historic District and was constructed after the Chapman's/Beverley Mill Historic District period of significance. National Register-listed Chapman's/Beverly Mill (DHR File No. 030-5514-0092) is located approximately 190 m (625 ft) northeast of the proposed tower location and is within the 0.8-km (0.5-mi) area of visual effect.

From December 9 through 11, 2020, 106C conducted a Phase I field reconnaissance upon the area of direct effect, which was found within a gently sloping defunct and overgrown residential parcel. Ground surface visibility there ranged from 0 to 30 percent, obscured by leaf-litter, shrubbery and trees. As such, 50 x 50 cm (19.7 x 19.7 in) shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at a 15 m (49 ft) interval along the proposed access easement and within the proposed tower location.

Eleven (11) STPs were positive for historic materials, which together have been assigned 12FQTEMP. Overall, the 12FQTEMP assemblage appears consistent with the turn of the twentieth century occupation of the Nell Holmes House (DHR ID: 030-5514-0091). One (1) soil anomaly – Feature 1 – contained artifacts dating to the Antebellum (1830 – 1860) and the Civil War (1861 to 1865) Periods and it appears to represent an *in situ* burn episode that may be associated with the National Register-eligible Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield (DHR File No. 030-5610). As a result, 106C recommends additional archaeological assessment of 44FQTEMP in order to determine its eligibility for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion A (association with events important in history) and under Criterion D (potential to yield information important to history).

The National Register-listed resource located within the 0.8-km (0.5-mi) area of visual effect – Chapman's/Beverly Mill (DHR File No. 030-5514-0092) – was also visited. It has recently suffered a structure fire

and is now a ruin. Its view towards the proposed tower site has also been comprised by the expansions of Interstate 66 and Virginia Route 55. While intervening topography and vegetation would somewhat obscure it from this resource, the height of the proposed tower and its close proximity suggest that it would be at least somewhat visible from this resource. The completion of a balloon test is recommended in order to ascertain potential adverse visual effects upon the National Register-listed Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District (DHR File No. 030-5514), the Chapman's/Beverley Mill Historic District (DHR File No. 076-5311), the National Register-listed Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield Historic District (DHR File No. 30-1016), the National Register-eligible Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield (DHR File No. 030-5610) and Chapman's/Beverly Mill (DHR File No. 030-5514-0092). A stealth monopole tower is also advised to ameliorate adverse visual effects.

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Part I: Introduction

In response to a request by Mr. Mark Larocque of Practical Environmental Solutions (PES), 106 Consulting LLC (106C) has conducted a Phase I archaeological field reconnaissance for the proposed Rangel Compound cellular communications tower (TCNS No. 222910) in the community of Broad Run, Fauquier County, Virginia (see Attachment A: Figure 1).

The construction of a 60.7 m (199 ft) monopole cellular communications tower within a 15.2 x 15.2 m (50 x 50 ft) fenced compound is proposed (see Attachment A: Figure 2). The proposed tower would be accessed and powered by an access and utility easement 86.9 m (285 ft) in length and 7.6 m (25 ft) in width. Including a 7.6 m (25 ft) survey buffer surrounding the compound requested by consulting tribes, the proposed project would adversely effect surface deposits within an approximately 0.39 ac (0.16 ha) area of direct effect.

The cultural resources survey was conducted in compliance with the *Nationwide Programmatic Agreement for Review of Effects on Historic Properties for Certain Undertakings Approved by the Federal Communications Commission* (Federal Communications Commission 2004). Work was conducted in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (National Park Service 1983), the *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (Virginia Department of Historic Resources 2017) and the *Archaeological Field Work & Reporting Requirements for Cell Tower & Other Section 106, NHPA Projects* (Algonquin Consultants, Inc. 2013a, 2013b). Personnel performing the cultural resource investigations exceed the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archaeology (36 CFR 61).

The purpose of the cultural resources survey was to confirm or deny the presence of previously undocumented archaeological resources within the area of direct effect and to assess the adverse effect of the endeavor upon properties eligible for or listed upon the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) within the area of indirect effect. The survey consisted of a literature review (conducted in order to identify cultural resources previously recorded within and adjacent the area of direct effect and to identify cultural resources eligible for or listed upon the NRHP within a 0.8-km [0.5-mi] area of visual effect) and a total-coverage field reconnaissance of the area of direct effect.

The VCRIS review also indicated that the area of direct effect and the 0.8-km (0.5-mi) area of visual effect would both be located within the National Register-listed Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District (DHR File No. 030-5514), which itself encompasses the previously proposed (but not formally listed) Chapman's/Beverley Mill Historic District (DHR File No. 076-5311) and partially encompasses the National Register-listed Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield Historic District (DHR File No. 30-1016) and the National Register-eligible Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield (DHR File No. 030-5610). The c. 1900 Nell Holmes house (DHR File No. 030-5514-0091) is located within or adjacent to the area of direct effect; it is non-contributing to the Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District and the Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield Historic District and was constructed after the Chapman's/Beverley Mill Historic District period of significance. National Register-listed Chapman's/Beverly Mill (DHR File No. 030-5514-0092) is located approximately 190 m (625 ft) northeast of the proposed tower location and is within the 0.8-km (0.5-mi) area of visual effect.

The author, Louis Bubb, MA (Anthropology, Ball State University, 2005) served as principal investigator for this project; he has eighteen (18) years of archaeological field experience. Emily Culver, MA (Anthropology, University of Cincinnati 2011) conducted the field reconnaissance; Ms. Culver has nine (9) years of archaeological field experience. The field reconnaissance was accomplished in twenty (20) person hours.

The layout of the survey report is as follows. Part I presents the endeavor proposed and locates the area of direct effect within the State. Within Part II, the environmental and cultural setting of the proposed project area is described. Part III details the methods utilized during the field reconnaissance. Part IV reports the results of the field reconnaissance and presents management recommendations. Part V lists the references cited within the document. Attachment A contains the mapping associated with this report. Attachment B contains selected photographs documenting the Phase I field reconnaissance. Attachment C contains the shovel test record. Attachment D contains a spreadsheet tabulating the cultural materials collected.

Part II: Project Setting

The proposed tower site is located within the Foothills subprovince of the Piedmont Physiographic Province (Roberts & Bailey 2000). The Foothills subprovince is a region of broad rolling hills composed mostly of unconsolidated sediments from erosion of the Appalachian Mountains.

United States Environmental Protection Agency (2007) places the current survey area within the Northern Piedmont Major Land Resource Area. This eroded part of the Piedmont Plateau is characterized by mostly gently sloping or sloping terrain interspersed by fairly sharp ridges, lower areas where soft bedrock has eroded and and higher areas underlain by erosion resistant bedrock (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 2006:487-489). Elevation in Fauquier County ranges from 0 to 1,300 feet AMSL (Elder, Jr. 1989).

The Blue Ridge Mountains are underlain either by greenstone or granitic rocks and their foothills are largely underlain by granite, greenstone or diabase (Petro 1956). The bedrock underlying the proposed tower site is Chilhowee Group, a sedimentary body composed of early Cambrian (541 to 485 million years) siliciclastic sedimentary rock that outcrops along the eastern margin of the Blue Ridge province (Virginia Division of Mineral Resources 1993).

DeRegnaucourt & Georgiady (1998:206-212) report Gettysburg Rhyolite outcropping in southern Pennsylvania and Quartz outcrops across the eastern and southern United States. In the northern Piedmont, milky quartz and quartzite were commonly utilized by prehistoric peoples while rhyolite, jasper, chert and argillaceous materials were utilized to a lesser extent (see Ryder, et al. 1995). More diverse lithic assemblages are typically found in sites near major high order streams while many upland sites contain only the local quartz (see Ryder, et al. 1995).

The proposed tower site is mapped to contain Brinklow silt loam exhibiting 25 to 45 percent slopes and Mongle silt loam exhibiting 7 to 25 percent slopes (see Table 1 and Figure 3). The Brinklow series is comprised of moderately deep, well drained soils found in the Piedmont Plateau that formed from slope creep materials and residuum weathered from phyllite and schist. The Mongle series is comprised of deep, somewhat poorly drained soils that formed in alluvial material weathered from mixed rock fragment lithologies on low stream terraces and in large upland swales (Elder, Jr. 1989; Petro 1956; Soil Survey Staff 2020a, 2020b). Brinklow-series soils are Ultisols and Mongle series soils are Alfisols; both are typically found on landforms originating from the Late Pleistocene or earlier (Soil Survey Staff 1999:163-165, 721-726). Because of their age, topographic setting and the effects of erosion, archaeological deposits would only be expected at or very near the ground surface on landforms mapped to contain these soils.

Regional studies indicate that several dramatic climatic shifts occurred during the Pleistocene and Holocene periods (e.g., Bernabo & Webb 1976; Delcourt & Delcourt 1987). The Wisconsinan glacial maximum occurred approximately 21,400 years B.P. Its subsequent retreat marked the beginning of a late Pleistocene warming period during which the coniferous boreal forests that surrounded the glaciers were replaced by a mixed conifer- and hardwood-based forests (until ~12,500 years B.P.) and then a predominantly deciduous forest by ~9,000 years B.P. (Bernabo & Webb 1976; Delcourt & Delcourt 1987). Warming continued through the early Holocene Period and the so-called 'climactic optimum' was attained during the Middle Holocene (~8,000 – 3,500 B.P.). During this period, a drier and warmer environment prevailed. The late Holocene Period ushered in a moister climate and, eventually, one similar to that of the present-day.

The modern climate of Fauquier County is humid and continental (Petro 1956). Summers are typically rather hot and humid, with temperatures averaging 75.5° (Elder, Jr. 1989; Petro 1956). The winters are characterized by frequent cold spells of short duration with temperatures averaging 36.8° F (Elder, Jr. 1989; Petro 1956). Rainfall

TABLE 1: SOILS WITHIN THE AREA OF DIRECT EFFECT (Soil Survey Staff 2020b).

Name	Soil Horizon	To Depth (cm)	To Depth (in)	Color	Texture &Inclusions	Slope %	Drainage	Landform
Brinklow series	Ap	25	10	brown (7.5YR 5/4)	channery silt loam	0 to 45	Well drained	Piedmont Plateau slopes
	Bt	48	19	strong brown (7.5YR 5/8)	channery silt loam			
	BC	64	25	variegated strong brown (7.5YR 5/8)	channery loam			
	Cr	89	35	reddish yellow (5YR 7/6)	very channery loam			
Mongle series	Ap	23	9	brown (10YR 4/3)	loam	7 to 25	Somewhat poorly drained	low stream terraces and large upland swales
	Bt	51	20	brown (10YR 5/3)	loam			
	Btg1	94	37	light brownish gray (10YR 6/2)	loam			
	Btg2	165	65	gray (5Y 5/1) loam	loam			

is fairly well distributed throughout the year; total annual precipitation averages 36.3 inches (Elder, Jr. 1989; Petro 1956). Average seasonal snowfall is 15.3 inches (Elder, Jr. 1989). Prevailing winds are from the south and average less than 6 miles per hour (Elder, Jr. 1989; Petro 1956).

The proposed tower site would be located within the Catletts Branch-Broad Run watershed (HUC-12 020700100502) (Virginia Department of Historic Resources 2020). A 61 km (38 mi) tributary of the Occoquan River, Broad Run rises in Fauquier County and passes through Thoroughfare Gap. While this watershed has been impacted by residential and agricultural runoff in the modern era, Broad Run was a resource-rich hunting and gathering locale in the prehistoric period and a valuable mill stream in early the historic period (see Edwards 1835).

Prior to Contact, this region was covered in chestnut oak, white oak, red oak, hickories, ash, American elm and yellow poplar (USDA 2006:487-489). It presently accommodates whitetailed deer, fox, raccoon, muskrat, opossum, gray squirrel, cottontail, weasel, pheasant, ruffed grouse and mourning dove. Aquatic species in its river, streams, marshes and swamps include carp, bullhead, largemouth bass and bluegill as well as migratory birds, turtles and shellfish. Over 300 edible plants (e.g. nuts, fruits, berries, roots, tubers) are native to this diverse locale. Today, its more rugged terrain remains forested while a mosaic of crop land, developed land, forests and pastures occupies its more level locales.

CULTURAL CONTEXT

The earliest evidence of human occupation in North America occurred in the harsh and variable period following glacial retreat, when sea levels were approximately 230 feet lower than they are today (Anderson, et al. 1996:3; Adovasio, et al. 1998). Archaeologists divide the Native occupation of Eastern North America into broad periods defined generally by the ways in which populations acquired food, organized their societies and practiced their religious beliefs (e.g., Bense 1994). Such differences are often reflected in the varied artifacts, cultural features and settlements these groups left behind (e.g., Wolverton 1995).

PALEOINDIAN PERIOD (c. 15,000 – 8,000 BC)

Paleoindian groups were highly mobile foragers who hunted megafauna, fished and gathered plant resources over territorial ranges encompassing hundreds of square miles (Hudson 1976). Likely operating in small familial groups, they appear to have maintained a series of camps in areas where flora and fauna were easily procured or near outcrops of superior lithic material and traveled among them exploiting seasonally available flora or fauna and lithic materials (Anderson, et al. 1996; Daniel 1996; Binford 1980).

The hallmarks of the Paleoindian Period are large fluted and lance-shaped projectile points (e.g., Clovis, Cumberland, Quad) which have been found across Virginia in association with scrapers, gravers, perforators, wedges and knives. This toolkit was used to spear game, slice meat, scrape hides, split sinew and to carve wood and bone (Egloff & Woodward 2006).

The Paleoindian Period has been divided into three sub-periods based upon variations in projectile point form and site distribution (Anderson 1990; Ward & Davis 1999). Early Paleoindian (9,500-9,000 B.C.) sites are found across the eastern seaboard, but in low densities relative to inland regions such as the Cumberland River Valley, the Ohio River Valley, southern Virginia and the northern Piedmont of North Carolina (Anderson 1990:164-71; Daniel 1996; Ward & Davis 1999). Middle Paleoindian (9,000-8,500 B.C.) projectile points are more variable in form and are somewhat more dispersed across the landscape (Anderson 1990, Anderson, et al. 1996; Ward & Davis 1999:31). As the regional climate warmed during the Late Paleoindian (8,500-8,000 B.C.), sea levels rose and hardwood and conifer forests spread across the Eastern United States. Late Paleoindian sites are the most common in Virginia, which could suggest that numerous Early and Middle Paleoindian sites once located along the Virginia coast were submerged when the Laurentide Ice Sheet melted, sea levels rose to their modern level and Chesapeake Bay was formed (Anderson, et al. 1996:3; Blanton 1996).

ARCHAIC PERIOD (C. 8,000 – 1,200 BC)

The onset of the Archaic Period coincides with the beginning of the Holocene Period, during which the local climate warmed and the grasslands and open conifer forests that had typified the Paleoindian Period were replaced by pine, oak and hickory forests (Egloff & Woodward 2006). Warming fostered a diverse range of flora and fauna across the eastern seaboard.

It is theorized that the migratory hunter-gather lifeway initially persisted during this period, with an increased emphasis on gathering tree fruits, acorns and hickory nuts. Archaic peoples organized themselves into band-level social groups and inhabited seasonal base camps typically located along the major rivers, from which smaller 'microbands' consisting of perhaps a few families split off to exploit distant seasonal resources.

The ***Early Archaic (c. 8,000–6,000 BC)*** is characterized by projectile points with corner and side notches, which likely reflect changes in hafting technology associated with the development of the atlatl. The ***Middle Archaic (c. 6,000–2,500 BC)*** is primarily defined by the appearance of stemmed projectile points, along with mortars and pestles and grooved axes. Semi-permanent hamlets began developing along the major river and stream floodplains during the ***Late Archaic (c. 2,500–1,200 BC)***, which allowed for the incipient cultivation of native plants like sunflowers, gourds, marsh elder, maygrass, goosefoot and amaranth (Yarnell 1976:268; Chapman & Shea 1981:70). In archaeological contexts the Late Archaic is defined by broad bladed, stemmed and notched projectile points, soapstone cooking pots and, on the Coastal Plain, thick oyster shell middens (Dent 1995; Justice 1995).

WOODLAND PERIOD (1,200 BC to 1600 AD)

Horticulture continued to be refined throughout the Woodland Period, which allowed for the development of larger populations and more complex societies (Klein & Klatka 1991; Mouer 1991). Villages evincing year round populations occur along the fertile river floodplains during this period but satellite procurement camps were less common than during the Archaic Period. The Woodland Period has also been divided into three sub-periods based upon variations in ceramic technology, differences in projectile point types and varied settlement patterns.

The ***Early Woodland (1,200 BC to 500 BC)*** is marked by the first evidence of clay cooking and storage vessels, a technology introduced into Virginia from present-day Georgia and South Carolina around 1,200 B.C. Permanently-built houses containing internal storage pits appear shortly thereafter (Egloff & Woodward 2006). Burial cairns and cairn clusters associated with the ritualistic burial of the dead occur across the Middle Atlantic, locally concentrated in the Shenandoah Valley (McLearen 1992; Stewart 1992).

Ceramic manufacture was refined during the ***Middle Woodland (500 BC to AD 900)***. At first, sand-tempered and net-impressed Pope's Creek ceramics predominated (Egloff & Potter 1982:99; McLearen & Mouer 1989; Stephenson 1963:94). But, beginning about 200 A.D., shell-tempered Mockley ceramics appear across southern Delaware and Virginia in plain, cord-marked, and net-impressed variations (Egloff & Potter 1982:103; Potter 1993:62). The bow and arrow replaced the atlatl during this period, a transition marked in the archaeological record by the spread of small triangular projectile points. The interment of certain individuals in stone mounds with rare and exotic objects (e.g., tubular and platform smoking pipes, copper beads and hematite cones) suggests a culture of status differentiation (Egloff & Woodward 2006).

The farming of domesticated plants assumed a far greater role in Native subsistence during the ***Late Woodland Period (900–1600 AD)***. Intensive agriculture fueled large, complex villages containing hundreds of inhabitants who lived in rows of houses surrounding a central plaza and protected by defensive walls (Hudson 1976). That these villages were fortified suggests inter-group conflict was commonplace. Varied pottery forms and a multitude of stone artifacts and bone tools (e.g., awls, fishhooks, needles, beamers and turtle shell cups) are found in Late Woodland contexts (Egloff & Woodward 2006).

CONTACT PERIOD (c. 1600 – 1800 AD)

The Contact Period in Virginia begins when the first English colonists arrived Jamestown in 1607 (Hudson 1976). They found themselves in territory administered by Wahunsunacock, the paramount chief (or Powhatan) of more than 150 villages of varying sizes along the coastal plain (Egloff & Woodward 2006).

In 1608, Captain John Smith explored Aquia Creek and some of his men marched into what is now southern Fauquier County. At that time, the Northern Virginia Tidewater was occupied by Algonquian-speaking tribes, while Siouan-speakers inhabited autonomous hamlets and villages across the Piedmont (Bushnell 1935, 1937; Egloff & Woodward 2006; Walker 1981). The lands that now comprised Fauquier County were populated by the Siouan-speaking Manahoac people (Historic Resources Committee 2001). The current survey area lies outside the range of Smith's 1610 map *Virginia, Discovered and Described*.

The next documented foray into Fauquier County occurred in August 1670, when German physician John Lederer and a small company of Englishmen and Native guides traversed it from south to north. His journal states that he he did not encounter any occupied Native villages along the way (Morton 1960:202).

The 1684 Treaty of Albany defined the the Bull Run Mountains as the boundary between Iroquois territory and the Colony of Virginia. Settlement east of the mountains commenced in earnest when King James II conveyed control of the Northern Neck Proprietary – which placed the 5.3 million acres between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers under the authority of a small group of landlords – to Lord Culpeper in 1688 (Dabney 1971:93; Groome 1969).

Land grants in the Northern Neck were initially made on the basis of 'head-rights,' whereby a specified number of acres were granted to each person brought to Virginia by the grantee (Morton 1941:62). In order that these lands would not lay idle, they were subject to forfeiture if they were not settled or developed within three years (Harrison 1979:132). On January 22, 1706, Colonel Philip Ludwell was granted the first land patent in what is now Fauquier County (Historic Resources Committee 2001).

By 1719, the Proprietary passed to Thomas Fairfax, whose interests lay in the collecting 'quitrents' rather than encouraging settlement. Under the new system, grantees were required only to pay two shillings per year for each one hundred acres they held (Parker & Hernigle 1990:9). And, so long as they were able to pay, they were under no obligation to develop (or even visit) their holdings (Harrison 1979:132). It was this system that allowed Robert “King” Carter – Administrator to the Northern Neck Proprietary from 1702 to 1711 and again from 1722 to 1732 – to amass approximately ninety thousand acres across the present day counties of Fairfax, Fauquier and Prince William (Harrison 1987:240).

Settlement in what is now Fauquier County occurred slowly until the 1722 Treaty of Albany established the Blue Ridge Mountains as the new demarcation line between Iroquois territory and the Virginia Colony (Historic Resources Committee 2001). On April 5, 1759, six hundred and fifty square miles were carved from Prince William County and organized into the County of Fauquier, named for the Lieutenant Governor of Virginia at that time: Francis Fauquier (Historic Resources Committee 2001). By that time, large tobacco plantations occupied much of the prime agricultural land along the Potomac and Occoquan Rivers and settlement but only starting in the untamed inland (see Attachment A: Figure 4).

Settlement in Fauquier County initially emanated from the waterways outward (DHR National Register Staff 2016). Inland expansion followed the network of Indian paths which covered northern Virginia, including the one that crossed the Bull Run mountains at Thoroughfare Gap. Immediately after they arrived, settlers began petitioning for proper roads by which they could efficiently transport farm products to market.

One of the earliest formalized roads in the region was the Winchester to Falmouth Road, which connected the Shenandoah Valley to the Rappahannock River; modern U.S. Highway 17 follows much of its historic route. The Carolina Road followed the 'Indian Plain Path' south from the Potomac River to the Roanoke River at the North Carolina border; about 55 miles of modern U.S. Route 15 follows its route through Loudoun, Fauquier and Prince William Counties (Fonzo, et al. 2012; Scheel n.d.). A third, the Thoroughfare Gap Road (later the Salem Road or the Manassas Gap Road), began as a small tobacco rolling path leading from the Chesapeake Bay west through the Blue Ridge Mountains; opened in 1748, it generally followed the course of modern State Route 55 (Fonzo, et al. 2012; Reeves & Moran 1998; Ryder, et al. 1995).

In addition to leading new settlers inland these early transportation routes allowed plantations to transport tobacco – the primary cash crop of the region during this period – to coastal warehouses. Farmers used them to drive swine, cattle, sheep and even turkey flocks to market. Businessmen utilized them to transport woolen and linen clothes, harness, saddles, boots and shoes from manufacturer to market.

COLONY TO NATION (1750 – 1789)

The number of new residents increased throughout the second half of the eighteenth century. Ferries and taverns started to appear at river fords while churches and courthouses began being built near the crossroads of major overland thoroughfares (Fonzo, et al. 2012). As the period progressed, small towns began to evolve around them and the network of interior roadways connecting them expanded.

Intensive tobacco cultivation quickly stripped the nutrients from newly cleared cropland, necessitating continuous expansion inland. As the century progressed, the supply of unclaimed land tightened, farmed soils became depleted and the profitability of tobacco monoculture waned. As a result, planters began shifting their efforts towards cultivating wheat, corn, oats, hay and market vegetables (Curtis 2006).

The increase in grain production led to the construction of new flour mills across Fauquier County (Fonzo, et al. 2012). Beginning around 1742, Jonathan Chapman and his son Nathaniel constructed a three-story stacked

stone mill, a residence, several outbuildings, an ice pit and, eventually, a family cemetery (McCarthy & Morton III 1999; McCarron 2013). Powered by the swiftly flowing Broad Run, Chapman's Mill quickly became an important local landmark and a notable commercial resource within Fauquier County (see Attachment A: Figure 5). The Thoroughfare Gap Road was used to carry grains to be milled and finished flour to market (Fonzo, et al. 2012).

Virginia crops initially enjoyed high demand from European markets but, as tensions between the colonies and England increased, overseas trade was stifled. In response to what were seen as punitive taxes and burdensome laws, the Virginia Convention adopted resolutions limiting the importation of British goods and forming volunteer militias in case of armed conflict. Ultimately, the Continental Congress declared its defiance to British rule (Isaac 1982: 138).

The citizens of Fauquier County contributed to the Revolutionary cause politically and in military service but the county itself was spared from any major military campaigns. General Anthony Wayne marched through Fauquier County on June 8, 1781, crossing the Rappahannock at Norman's Ford on his way to the final battle of Yorktown.

EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789 – 1830)

On April 27, 1790, the site of a new Fauquier County courthouse site was approved; it would be centrally located in the county, about 12 miles south southwest of the proposed tower site (see Attachment A: Figure 5). The community that grew up around it was initially known as 'Fauquier Court House' but its name was changed to 'Warrenton' when it was incorporated in 1810 (Historic Resources Committee 2001).

Development was largely fostered by the construction of new roads and the expansion improved of turnpikes during this period. The Warrenton Turnpike, for example, was chartered in 1807 and its completion allowed Fauquier County farmers to transport their salable goods to market in burgeoning Alexandria (Evans 1989:25). As the commercial backbone of Fauquier County, it was quickly macadamized (Martin 1835). The Thoroughfare Gap Road was also upgraded to a turnpike during this period (Fonzo, et al. 2012; Historic Resources Committee 2001).

While large farms and plantations remained the primary economic force during this period, smaller industries like tanneries and sawmills were beginning to become common (Historic Resources Committee 2001). By the end of the eighteenth century, wheat harvests equalled tobacco harvests and new gristmills for processing flour were built across the region as a result (Historic Resources Committee 2001; Fonzo, et al. 2012). Three (3) new mills are shown on Attachment A: Figure 6.

By 1830, Fauquier County's population had reached 26,086 (Martin 1835). Its county seat, Warrenton, could boast around 200 dwellings and approximately 1,300 residents.

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830 – 1860)

Attempts to revitalize Fauquier County cropland continued during this period. Improved farming techniques (e.g., crop rotation, contour tillage for erosion control) and the popularization of commercial fertilizers improved agricultural yields. An effective advertising campaign induced many northern farmers to resettle in Fauquier County during the 1840s, many of whom started dairy farms or else raised sheep, hogs and cattle (Curtis 2006:95).

The chartering of railroad construction began first in southern Fauquier County in 1837 (Historic Resources Committee 2001). The development of rail infrastructure across the Commonwealth changed its economy away from shipping manufactured goods and agricultural produce *via* roadway and waterway to transportation primarily *via* rail. Depots established established by the railroads brought growth to formerly isolated communities (Petro 1956). Other brand new communities sprang up almost overnight (Historic Resources Committee 2001).

The Manassas Gap Railroad was chartered by the Virginia General Assembly in 1850. Construction commenced in 1851, at its intersection with the Orange & Alexandria Railroad which the railroads named 'Manassas Junction'. Its rails were laid atop the c. 1740s bed of the Thoroughfare Gap Road, which was then rebuilt just to the south (DHR National Register Staff 2016). From Haymarket to Gainesville, its tracks passed though Thoroughfare Gap and then westward to Broad Run and The Plains (see Attachment A: Figure 7). It ultimately connected the Shenandoah Valley and the communities of the western mountains to the eastern markets of Alexandria and Washington, D.C.

A rail depot known as Broad Run Station was established at Broad Run in 1852 (Fonzo, et al. 2012). It allowed for passenger travel and stimulated development and improved the market for local grain, timber and cattle dramatically.

By 1840, seventy-six (76) gristmills were operating across Fauquier County (DHR National Register Staff 2016). Chapman's Mill was significantly enlarged in 1858 and its facilities rebuilt to incorporate roller-mill technology (Jones 2007). The Manassas Gap Railroad also stopped there to drop off grain and pick up processed flour (DHR National Register Staff 2016).

By the end of this period, national tensions were mounting in regard to slavery and secession. Groups like Turner Ashby's Mountain Rangers, The Warrenton Rifles, Warrenton Home Guard and The Black Horse Cavalry patrolled the highways and byways of Fauquier County, hoping to disrupt the Underground Railroad.

After South Carolina fired upon Union troops at Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861, the Virginia convention voted to secede from the Union on April 17. Fauquier County voted 1,809 to 4 in favor of secession.

CIVIL WAR (1861 – 1865)

Situated between the Union and Confederate capitals and traversed by a number of strategically important roads and railways. Thoroughfare Gap was an important and strategic corridor between Washington, D.C. and the Shenandoah Valley and, as such, both Federal and Confederate troops occupied it at various times during the war (McCarthy & Morton III 1999). Being the tallest building in the region, Chapman's Mill was a strategic vantage point from which to monitor troop movements and to rain fire down upon anyone attempting to pass by it. The south side of the Gap, owned by Abraham Stover and William Beverley, was primarily agricultural and grazing land in the 1860s (McCarthy & Morton III 1999).

The first major battle of the Civil War – the July 21, 1861, First Battle of Manassas – was fought for control of the intersection of the Orange & Alexandria Railroad and the Manassas Gap Railroad: Manassas Junction. It was one of the first conflicts in which rail cars were used to move troops into battle (Simmons 1986:4-6; Ryder, Bushey & Barker 1992:33). Confederates ultimately occupied Manassas until March 9, 1862, and destroyed the Manassas Railroad Station, its machine shops and its railroad cars when they evacuated (Simmons 1986:17).

Manassas Junction remained an important Union supply depot until, on August 25, 1862, General Robert E. Lee executed an audacious plan to divide his army and outflank Major General John Pope before maneuvering northward to threaten Washington D.C. (see Hennessy 1993). That day, the left wing of Lee's army under Major General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson marched north from Warrenton; using the Bull Run Mountains to screen its movements, the left wing was to pass behind Union battle lines and ransack supply depots located at Manassas Junction. The right wing, under Major General James Longstreet, would follow the next day, intending to attack Pope's forces while they were distracted.

On August 27, 1862, Jackson destroyed Pope's headquarters, pillaged the Union supply houses at Manassas Junction and destroyed the Orange & Alexandria Railroad. In response, Pope ordered his army to converge on Manassas and Brigadier General James Ricketts' 5,000-man division was discharged to Gainesville to monitor Thoroughfare Gap. On August 28th, Jackson concealed his troops along an unfinished railroad embankment on the First Manassas battlefield to wait and rejoin Lee and Longstreet's wing when it passed through Thoroughfare Gap.

On the morning of August 28, 1862 Federal cavalry notified Ricketts that Confederate forces were approaching but his division was not mobilized quickly enough. Longstreet found only a small Union force on the east side of the Gap upon his arrival and tasked General John Bell Hood with clearing them. Nearly 1,000 men climbed over the steep and rocky outcroppings of Mother Leather Coat Mountain on the north side of the Gap Railroad while two other regiments climbed Pond Mountain on the south side (see Attachment A: Figure 8). Three other Confederate brigades were also moved several miles north through Hopewell Gap to outflank the Federals. Overwhelmed, Ricketts withdrew from Thoroughfare Gap at sundown and marched east towards Gainesville.

The seemingly inconsequential skirmish produced only 100 casualties, who were tended to at Chapman's Mill. But this minor Confederate victory allowed Lee to reunite his divided army and secure a convincing victory at the Second Battle of Manassas (American Battlefield Trust 2020a; Fauquier Civil War 2011).

In March of 1863, Rectortown was recaptured by Confederate John Singleton Mosby and his Rangers. Mosby conducted raids across Northern Virginia throughout this period, hassling Union troops and disrupting their communications and supply movements (Historic Resources Committee 2001). His activities centered in Fauquier and Loudoun Counties.

After the October 14, 1863, Confederate defeat at Bristoe Station in Prince William County, General J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry was being pursued along the Warrenton Turnpike by Union General Kilpatrick, who vowed "to give [Stuart] no rest (Hartley 1996:293)." On October 19, 1863, Confederate cavalry under Major General Fitzhugh Lee turned and laid a trap for their pursuers. Lee's sudden attack scattered the Federals, who were chased for more than five miles through Thoroughfare Gap on their way to Haymarket. The encounter – dubbed the "Buckland Races" – resulted in 230 casualties, most captured during the retreat (American Battlefield Trust 2020b; Fauquier Civil War 2011).

In November 1864, the Union carried out "The Great Burning Raid" across Fauquier and Loudoun Counties in an attempt to flush out Mosby and his Rangers by punishing the civilians who aided them. At General Ulysses Grant's behest, General Sheridan burned barns, mills, crops and farm fields across Fauquier and Loudoun Counties for five consecutive days (Fauquier Civil War 2011).

On April 9, 1865, Lee surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse. Mosby's Rangers were officially disbanded in Salem (Marshall) on April 21, 1865 (Kalbian 2006).

RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1865–1917)

Southern Fauquier County suffered extensive damage during the Civil War, especially along the Orange & Alexandria Railroad, where strategic railroad tracks and storehouses were attacked multiple times and public buildings and private residences were caught in the crossfire (Historic Resources Committee 2001). Bealeton, located at the intersection of the Orange & Alexandria Railroad and the Marsh Road, was almost "entirely [erased]; its buildings burned, railroad track, ties and telegraph poles [all] destroyed (Historic Resources Committee 2001)."

The War devastated the Commonwealth utterly. Manufacturing establishments were destroyed and railroad depots, bridges and trestles were burned. Nearly one in every five white man between thirteen to forty-three years of age was dead and tens of thousands of others were physically maimed or mentally damaged (Schweninger 1992:534). Many combatants returned home to find their farms destroyed, their animals slaughtered, their crops burned, their ponds drained and their fences destroyed (Head 1908).

Chapman's Mill was left in ruins after the Civil War. The local Beverley family purchased the tract, hoping to renovate the mill and expande its operations (McCarron 2013). It did not reach full production capacity until 1878 (DHR National Register Staff 2016).

The entire southern economy was devastated by a lack of currency, scarce credit and general indebtedness. Its total economic collapse hindered the redevelopment of its infrastructure, industrial capacity and agricultural performance. Nearly all of the Manassas Gap Railroad's facilities and equipment had been destroyed and, unable to obtain financial backing for its reconstruction, it was forced to merge with the Orange & Alexandria Railroad in 1867. The resulting Orange, Alexandria & Manassas Railroad ultimately merged with the Southern Railway in 1894 (Toler 2014:32, 34).

The southern agricultural system was also upended. Land owners found themselves with no working capital, a diminished labor force, few farm implements and even fewer farm animals. With insufficient labor to operate, dozens of plantations foundered and were sold or foreclosed upon. Defunct plantations were typically subdivided into small tracts but the subsequent rush to sell unworkable ground cratered land prices, which fell from as much as $15 to $20 an acre to only a few dollars (see Ryder, et al. 1995).

The sudden glut of cheap land induced a flood of former tenant farmers from Pennsylvania and the Shenandoah Valley – many of German heritage – to emigrate to Fauquier County (Petro 1956; Ryder, et al. 1995). Most established smaller, more diversified yeoman farms, many of which grew apples and grapes and raised of beef, dairy cattle and sheep (Historic Resources Committee 2001). New smallholdings, churches, residences and roadways spread across Fauquier County during this period (see Attachment A: Figure 9 and Figure 10). The Fauquier County Board of Trade (1914) places two (2) structures to the west of the current survey area but shows none within or adjacent to it (see Attachment A: Figure 11).

The plantation system was ultimately replaced across the south by a sharecropper system. Most of the freed blacks who remained in Fauquier County became tenant farmers. Those with the requisite skills became blacksmiths, cobblers or carpenters. Now wage earners, they utilized their newfound purchasing power to buy their own farms. Land ownership among former slaves increased from 860 to 32,168 owners between 1870 and 1910 (Smith, et al. 2004:44). Several rural black communities developed in Fauquier County during this period (Historic Resources Committee 2001).

Horse and livestock breeders began buying up relict plantations in Fauquier County after the turn of the twentieth century (Historic Resources Committee 2001; Petro 1956). Lured by cheap land, they primarily used their new estates as part-time residences. For the same reason, dairy farming became a major industry during this period, with special milk trains delivering dairy products to Washington D. C. (Ryder, Bushey & Barker 1992: 34).

WORLD WAR I TO WORLD WAR II (1917 – 1945)

Fauquier County's economy continued to center on agriculture during this period, comprised of both small yeoman farms and large cattle and horse estates. Small town commercial centers thrived during this period, fueled by road and railway traffic. Hill Directory Company (1916) reports a general store, a mill attributed to 'Furr & Kerr' and the Beverly Roller Mills operating in the community of Broad Run.

The 1920s brought increased residential development to the county, the state and the nation during this period. The United States Geologic Survey (USGS) (1933) initially shows (1) structure located west of the current survey area (see Attachment A: Figure 12). Ten years later, the USGS (1943) shows (1) structure within or adjacent the survey area and three (3) others in the small hollow surrounding it (see Attachment A: Figure 13).

The State began maintaining all-weather roads in the early 1920s (Historic Resources Committee 2001). By the 1930s, maintained roads reached even the most rural portions of Fauquier County. By the 1950s, paved Federal and State highways connected all of its principal towns (Petro 1956). These roadways, in concert with the rapid spread of the private automobile, allowed Fauquier County farmers to truck their milk, chickens, eggs and cream to Washington, D. C. and their cattle, sheep and other livestock to Washington and Baltimore (Petro 1956). The road through Thoroughfare Gap was paved and upgraded into Virginia Route 55 between 1928 and 1935 (DHR National Register Staff 2016; Fonzo, et al. 2012).

Its primarily agricultural economy helped Fauquier County weather the Great Depression. Even so, milling contracts dropped off significantly and businesses from small to large were bankrupted (DHR National Register Staff 2016). Many farmers were forced to seek ancillary employment and more than a few gave up farming entirely. The United States government began purchasing bankrupt farms to create the Manassas National Battlefield Park during this period, leading to development of the tourism in the region.

World War II caused a brief lumber boom in Fauquier County and numerous portable and semi-permanent sawmills operated all across its mountains and foothills (Petro 1956). Private automobiles and fledgling trucking companies typically brought that lumber to market. The commercial shift from rails to roads caused many railroads to close or consolidate in the twentieth century.

NEW DOMINION (1945 – PRESENT)

Washington, D.C. grew into a major metropolitan center during this period, causing property values to rise dramatically in its vicinity. This, in concert with the construction of Interstate 66 (which roughly follows Virginia Route 55) in the 1960s, brought tremendous change to Fauquier County (DHR National Register Staff 2016; Fonzo, et al. 2012). This phenomenon saw an upsurge after World War II and again in the 1970s as “bedroom communities” developed across northern Virginia (Historic Resources Committee 2001). The USGS (1966) places (1) structure within or adjacent the current survey area and shows four (4) others in the small hollow surrounding it (see Attachment A: Figure 14).

These changes moved Northern Virginia away from its agricultural roots. As recently as 1950, over half Fauquier County residents were involved in some form of agriculture but, by 1970, only 20 percent were full-time agricultural workers (Historic Resources Committee 2001).

The increasing popularity of the automobile led to the discontinuation of passenger rail service and the closure or consolidation of many rail lines in the twentieth century. The end of rail service led to a period of significant decline for rural communities like Broad Run (DHR National Register Staff 2016; Historic Resources Committee 2001; Petro 1956). It, along with more stringent regulations for the processing of grain, led to the closure of Beverly Mill in 1952 (DHR National Register Staff 2016; McCarron 2013).

Today, the current survey area is largely undeveloped, in contrast to the extensive suburban and commercial development notable just to the east in Prince William County (Google Earth 2020). The principal employers in Fauquier County are education, tourism and the service industry, though many of its residents do commute to jobs outside of the county (Historic Resources Committee 2001). Agriculture remains a significant land use; corn and

tobacco are the most prevalent cash crops while beef cattle and pigs are the most common market livestock (Elder, Jr. 1989).

Resources Sensitivity

A review of the Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (VCRIS) was conducted by the author on December 8, 2020 (Virginia Department of Historic Resources 2020). This review indicated that the area of direct effect had not been covered by a prior archaeological survey and that three (3) archaeological investigations have been conducted within the 0.8-km (0.5-mi) area of visual effect (see Attachment A: Figure 15):

- FQ-080: an archaeological reconnaissance conducted prior to the construction of a parking area at Chapman's/Beverley Mill (see McCarron 2013)
- PW-019: an archaeological field reconnaissance of various parcels along Broad Run, Bull Run and Quantico Creek in Prince William County (see Cromwell & McIver 1985)
- PW-242: an archaeological reconnaissance conducted prior to the construction of cell tower in Prince William County (see Shellenhamer, et al. 2005)

No archaeological sites have been recorded within or adjacent to the area of direct effect and one whose National Register eligibility has not been evaluated – 44FQ0271, a multicomponent scatter surrounding Chapman's/Beverley Mill (VDHR ID: 030-5514-0093) – is located within the 0.8-km (0.5-mi) area of visual effect.

Archaeological work in Fauquier County has largely been a combination of avocational collecting and, more recently, cultural resource management projects. The number, size and degrees of permanence of prehistoric sites in the Piedmont all increase as proximity to high order streams and major rivers increases. Most sites in Fauquier County "occur within 900 feet of a major drainage and less than 100 feet in elevation above that drainage (Historic Resources Committee 2001:19)." Sites located away from major waterbodies are typically associated with a specific favorable habitat or a desirable available resource (see Gardner 1987; Walker 1981). Cromwell & McIver (1985) report numerous archaeological sites upon the ridge spurs and bluffs overlooking and upon the Broad Run and Bull Run bottoms. Fewer sites were reported along their small tributaries and around freshwater springs.

Archaic and Woodland sites – from short term camps to larger, more permanent sites – are common along the major streams of the Northern Piedmont, while smaller resource extraction sites and temporary camps are the principal site types in the uplands (see Gardner 1987). Extractive sites in the interior uplands are typically light to moderate density lithic scatters with relatively few projectile points or identifiable tools (see Ryder, et al. 1995). In general, Middle and Late Archaic projectile points (e.g., Halifax) are more common in upland Piedmont assemblages than are those of other periods (see Bedell, et al. 2014; Egloff & McAvoy 1990; Henry, et al. 1985).

The VCRIS review indicated that the area of direct effect and the 0.8-km (0.5-mi) area of visual effect are both located within the National Register-listed Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District (DHR File No. 030-5514) (see Attachment A: Figure 16). Encompassing approximately 9,500 acres, this c. 1759-1951 district contains 207 contributing resources and 225 noncontributing resources (DHR National Register Staff 2016); sixteen (16) of its resources are located within the 0.8-km (0.5-mi) area of visual effect (see Table 2). It is significant under Criterion C (for its intact and varied late eighteenth- through early twentieth century architectural fabric) and Criterion A (for its association with agriculture, architecture, industry, transportation, and military areas of significance). The Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District itself encompasses the previously proposed (but not formally listed) Chapman's/Beverley Mill Historic District (DHR File No. 076-5311) and partially encompasses the National Register-listed Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield Historic District (DHR File No. 30-1016) and the National Register-eligible Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield (DHR File No. 030-5610).

The proposed tower would also be situated within the core area of the August 28, 1862, Battle of Thoroughfare Gap (Civil War Battlefield Site VA025) and within the study area for the October 19, 1863, Battle of Buckland Mills (Civil War Battlefield Site VA042) (see Attachment A: Figure 17). Thoroughfare Gap – a narrow passage through the Bull Run Mountains bordered by steep, wooded mountains 850 to 1000 feet high – was an important and strategic point of crossing between the Piedmont and the Shenandoah Valley during the Civil War. Both Union and Confederate forces utilized the passage, traveling *via* the Manassas Gap Road and the Manassas Gap Railroad.

The VCRIS review indicates that one (1) architectural resource is located within or adjacent to the area of direct effect: the c. 1900 Nell Holmes House, located at 5073 John Marshall Highway (DHR File No. 030-5514-

Table 2: Architecture resources within the 0.5 mi radius of visual effect (VCRIS)

Broad Run - Little Georgetown Historic District	*Chapman's Beverley Mill Historic District*	*Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield*	*Other Numbers*	*Property Name(s)*	*Year*	*Individual Status*	*District Status*
030-5514-0001				House, 5222 Beverley's Mill Road	1948	Not individually evaluated.	C/BM: Not evaluated BR/LG: Contributing TGB: Not evaluated
030-5514-0085				Interstate 66 westbound bridge over Trapp Branch	c. 1979	Not individually evaluated.	C/BM: Not evaluated BR/LG: Non-Contributing TGB: Not evaluated
030-5514-0090				Broad Run Post Office, 5073 John Marshall Highway	1972	Not individually evaluated.	C/BM: Not evaluated BR/LG: Non-Contributing TGB: Non-Contributing
030-5514-0091				Nell Holmes House, 5073 John Marshall Highway, behind	Post-1900	Not individually evaluated.	C/BM: Not evaluated BR/LG: Non-Contributing TGB: Non-Contributing
030-5514-0092	076-5311-0001	030-1016	076-0002	Chapman's/Beverley Mill	c. 1759	NRHP & VLR Listed	BR/LG: Contributing
030-5514-0093	076-5311-0008			Mill Laborers' House	c. 1900	Not individually evaluated.	C/BM: Contributing BR/LG: Contributing TGB: Contributing
030-5514-0094				House, 5081 John Marshall Highway	1936	Not individually evaluated.	C/BM: Not evaluated BR/LG: Contributing TGB: Non-Contributing
030-5514-0095				House, 5083 John Marshall Highway	1939	Not individually evaluated.	C/BM: Not evaluated BR/LG: Contributing TGB: Non-Contributing
030-5514-0122	076-5311-0002			Upper Mill	Pre-1742	Not individually evaluated.	BR/LG: Contributing
030-5514-0123	076-5311-0003			Mill Race related to the Upper Mill	Pre-1742	Not individually evaluated.	BR/LG: Contributing
030-5514-0124	076-5311-0004			Mill Pond	Pre-1742	Not individually evaluated.	BR/LG: Contributing
030-5514-0125	076-5311-0005		44FQ0271	Chapman's/Beverley Upper Mill Complex site	Pre-1742	Not individually evaluated.	C/BM: Contributing BR/LG: Contributing TGB: Contributing
030-5514-0126	076-5311-0006			Diamond Spring	Pre-1742	Not individually evaluated.	C/BM: Contributing BR/LG: Contributing TGB: Contributing
030-5514-0127	076-5311-0007			Upper Mill road bed	Pre-1900	Not individually evaluated.	BR/LG: Contributing
		030-5610	030-1016	Battle of Thoroughfare Gap	1862	Potentially Eligible	
		030-1016	030-5610	Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield	1862	NRHP & VLR Listed	BR/LG: Contributing

0091). The 2008 Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District field survey described it as an early twentieth century two story frame residence of no discernible style with a coursed stone foundation, a two-bay facade, two-over-two double hung wood sash windows and a three bay one story open porch with ionic columns. By that time, its roof had caved in and its walls had nearly fallen over. It was apparently boarded up and left to decay after a c. 1960 house fire. The Nell Holmes house is a non-contributing resource in both the Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield (because it was built after the period of significance) and the Broad Run/Little Georgetown Historic District (due to its ruinous condition).

In sum: the records review indicates that the area of direct effect has not been covered by a prior archaeological survey and that no archaeological sites have been documented within or adjacent to it; one multi-component archaeological site located within the 0.8-km (0.5-mi) area of visual effect. Prior prehistoric research suggests that prehistoric are common in proximity to major waterbodies such as Broad Run. Historic maps suggest that the area of direct effect remained undeveloped until the Nell Holmes House was built at the turn of the twentieth century. Considering these findings, the area of direct effect is estimated to have a moderate to high potential to contain undocumented prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, though it may also exhibit soil erosion and deflation due to its topographic setting.

Part III: Research Design, Field Methods and Documentation

Research Design

The VCRIS review also indicated that the area of direct effect and the 0.8-km (0.5-mi) area of visual effect would both be located within the National Register-listed Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District (DHR File No. 030-5514), which itself encompasses the previously proposed (but not formally listed) Chapman's/Beverley Mill Historic District (DHR File No. 076-5311) and partially encompasses the National Register-listed Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield Historic District (DHR File No. 30-1016) and the National Register-eligible Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield (DHR File No. 030-5610). The c. 1900 Nell Holmes house (DHR File No. 030-5514-0091) is located within or adjacent to the area of direct effect; it is non-contributing to the Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District and the Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield Historic District and was constructed after the Chapman's/Beverley Mill Historic District period of significance. National Register-listed Chapman's/Beverly Mill (DHR File No. 030-5514-0092) is located approximately 190 m (625 ft) northeast of the proposed tower location and is within the 0.8-km (0.5-mi) area of visual effect.

Following the literature review, a total-coverage Phase I field reconnaissance was conducted in order to confirm or deny the presence of previously undocumented archaeological or historic cultural resources within the area of direct effect. The field methods utilized during course of the Phase I field reconnaissance survey, laboratory analysis and report writing were consistent with the *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (Virginia Department of Historic Resources 2017) and the guidelines presented by the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma and the Wyandotte Nation (Algonquin Consultants, Inc. 2013a, 2013b).

Field Methods

Identification of the area of direct effect was achieved by 106C personnel with a Trimble Geo XH handheld GPS unit, a Suunto KB-14 Precision Compass and a detailed set of engineering plans. Additionally, the area of direct effect had been staked out during prior engineering survey; these landmarks were extant during the field reconnaissance.

Initially, the entire survey area was subject to systematic visual inspection at a 5 m (16.4 ft) interval. This inspection was conducted in order to identify any obvious cultural features (e.g., mounds, cemeteries or historic foundations) and to determine ground surface conditions.

Visual inspection revealed that the area of direct effect is located within a former residential parcel that has been abandoned for so long as to revert back an essentially undeveloped state. Ground surface visibility (GSV) ranged from 0 to 30 percent, obscured by leaf-litter, shrubbery and trees. As such, 50 x 50 cm (19.7 x 19.7 in) shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at a 15 m (49 ft) interval across the area of direct effect. Excavated fills were screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth to facilitate artifact recovery. When cultural materials were encountered, radial shovel tests were excavated at 5 m (16 ft) intervals relative to the orientation of the area of direct effect until two (2) negative excavations were completed or until the edge of the area of direct effect was reached. If encountered, cultural materials were bagged separately by excavation provenience. Soil profiles were recorded and STPs were back-filled to their original grade.

Documentation

106C personnel used a Trimble Geo XH handheld GPS unit to plot any significant topographic features encountered within the area of direct effect. Soil profiles were recorded, indicating the color, texture, composition and thickness of strata and the presence or absence of cultural materials. Digital photographs documenting field conditions and field techniques were taken. Field maps of the survey area were drafted which indicated areas of disturbance, ground cover and surface visibility as well as any archaeological sites artifact concentrations, features or structures.

Part IV: Results and Recommendations

In response to a request by Mr. Mark Larocque of Practical Environmental Solutions (PES), 106 Consulting LLC (106C) conducted a Phase I archaeological field reconnaissance for the proposed Rangel Compound (Rangel-001) cellular communications tower (TCNS No. 222910) in the unincorporated community of Broad Run, Fauquier County, Virginia from December 9 through 11, 2020. Emily Culver, MA (Anthropology, University of Cincinnati 2011) conducted the field reconnaissance in twenty (20) person hours. The weather was overcast and seasonable during the survey.

Initially, the area of direct effect was subject to systematic visual inspection at a 5 m (16 ft) interval to identify any obvious cultural features (e.g., mounds, cemeteries or historic foundations) and to determine ground surface conditions. This inspection revealed that the survey area is located within a former residential parcel that has been abandoned for so long as to revert back an essentially undeveloped state. Ground surface visibility (GSV) ranged from 0 to 30 percent, obscured by leaf-litter, shrubbery and trees (Attachment B: Photograph 1 through Photograph 5). An almost totally collapsed residential structure (the former Nell Holmes House [DHR ID: 030-5514-0091]) was noted adjacent to the proposed access easement (see Attachment B: Photograph 6 and Photograph 7).

Following the visual inspection, 50 x 50 cm (19.7 x 19.7 in) shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at a 15 m (49 ft) interval across the area of direct effect (see Attachment A: Figure 18). Initially, seven (7) STPs were excavatedof which, six (6) were positive for historic materials. Subsequently, nine (9) radial STPs were excavated outward from the positive STPs at 5 m (16 ft) intervals relative to the orientation of the area of direct effect until two (2) negative excavations were completed or until the edge of the area of direct effect was reached. Ultimately, eleven (11) of the sixteen (16) STPs excavated contained historic cultural materials, which together have been assigned trinomial site number 44FQTEMP.

All but one (1) STP exhibited a profile similar to that of STP 4 (see Attachment B: Photograph 8), which contained two (2) strata: a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) channery silt loam topsoil extending from 0 to 21 cm (0 to 8 in) below ground surface (bgs) underlain by at least 10 cm (4 in) of brown (7.5YR 5/3) channery silt loam subsoil (Attachment C). The artifacts recovered from these 'two horizon' STPs were all encountered in the topsoil horizon.

The final shovel test – STP 3 – contained a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam topsoil extending from 0 to 14 cm (0 to 6 in) and at least 20 cm (8 in) of brown (7.5YR 5/3 to 4/4) clay loam subsoil but they were separated by a soil anomaly comprised of 7 cm (3 in) of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silt clay loam underlain by a 2 cm (1 in) thick charcoal lens separating the topsoil and subsoil horizons (see Attachment A: Figure 19, Attachment B: Photograph 9, Attachment C). The soil anomaly has been assigned Feature No. 1. No cultural materials were encountered in subsoil horizons.

The fifty-nine (59) historic artifacts collected at 44FQTEMP consisted of: fragments of a *Bos taurus* rib bone (n= 2), a shoe heel of synthetic material (n= 1), a glass marble (n= 1), window glass (n= 17), curved glass (n= 12), bottle glass (n= 2), nails (n= 2), historic ceramics (n= 13) and various unidentified metal fragments, plastic fragments, burnt ceramic fragments and melted glass fragments (n= 10) (see Attachment D). In toto, this assemblage appears consistent with a late nineteenth through early twentieth century residential occupation. Somewhat more recent artifacts (Attachment B: Photograph 10) were encountered in the vicinity of Nell Holmes House ruin while materials with somewhat older mean dates (e.g., Attachment B: Photograph 11) were recovered from the southern and eastern portions of the area of direct effect. STP 3, which contained Feature 1, was located in the southern portion (see Attachment A: Figure 18).

A total of thirteen (13) artifacts were encountered in STP 3 which, all together, exhibited mean dates ranging from 1852.5 to 1962 (see Attachment D). The identifiable artifacts recovered with absolute certainty from Feature No. 1 – two (2) white granite ceramic fragments which appear to represent a possible tea cup and one (1) small fragment of Jules Hauel cosmetic jar lid (see Attachment B: Photograph 11 and Photograph 12) – all exhibited mean dates ranging from 1852.5 to 1870. Two (2) other similarly burned white granite possible tea cup fragments were also collected from STP 3, along with several fragments of colorless window glass.

According to McCarthy & Morton III (1999), the parcels on the south side of Thoroughfare Gap contained primarily agricultural and grazing land in the 1860s. They also state that both Federal and Confederate troops occupied The Gap at various time throughout the Civil War and convenient agricultural or grazing land seems a reasonable place to situate bivouacking soldiers. Available map data indicates that residential occupation did not commence in the vicinity of the survey area until the turn of the twentieth century (see Attachment A: Figure 11 through Figure 14). While the majority of the materials recovered from 44FQTEMP are consistent with the turn of the twentieth century occupation of the Nell Holmes House (DHR ID: 030-5514-0091), Feature 1 appears to represent an intact and *in situ* Civil War Period (1861 to 1865) burn episode perhaps associated with the National Register-eligible Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield (DHR File No. 030-5610). For this reason, 106C recommends additional research of 44FQTEMP in order to determine its eligibility for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion A (association with events important in history) and under Criterion D (potential to yield information important to history).

The National Register-listed resource located within the 0.8-km (0.5-mi) area of visual effect – Chapman's/Beverly Mill (DHR File No. 030-5514-0092), which is located 195 m (640 ft) northeast of the proposed tower site – was also visited. It has recently suffered a structure fire and is now a ruin (see Attachment B - Photograph 13). Its view towards the proposed tower site has also been comprised by the expansions of Interstate 66 and Virginia Route 55 (see Attachment B - Photograph 14). While intervening topography and vegetation would somewhat obscure it from this resource, the height of the proposed tower and its close proximity suggest that it would remain at least somewhat visible from this resource (see Attachment A: Figure 20). The completion of a balloon test is recommended in order to ascertain potential adverse visual effects upon the National Register-listed Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District (DHR File No. 030-5514), the Chapman's/Beverley Mill Historic District (DHR File No. 076-5311), the National Register-listed Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield Historic District (DHR File No. 30-1016), the National Register-eligible Thoroughfare Gap Battlefield (DHR File No. 030-5610) and Chapman's/Beverly Mill (DHR File No. 030-5514-0092).

In sum: one (1) archaeological site was encountered within the area of direct effect, which could contain an intact cultural feature dating to the Civil War Period (1861 to 1865). As a result, 106C recommends additional research within the area of direct effect in order to determine the eligibility of 44FQTEMP for inclusion in the National Register. A balloon test is also recommended in order to ascertain the potential visual impact of the proposed tower upon the cultural resources and districts located within the area of visual effect. A stealth monopole tower is also advised to ameliorate adverse visual effects.

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Attachment A:

Project Maps

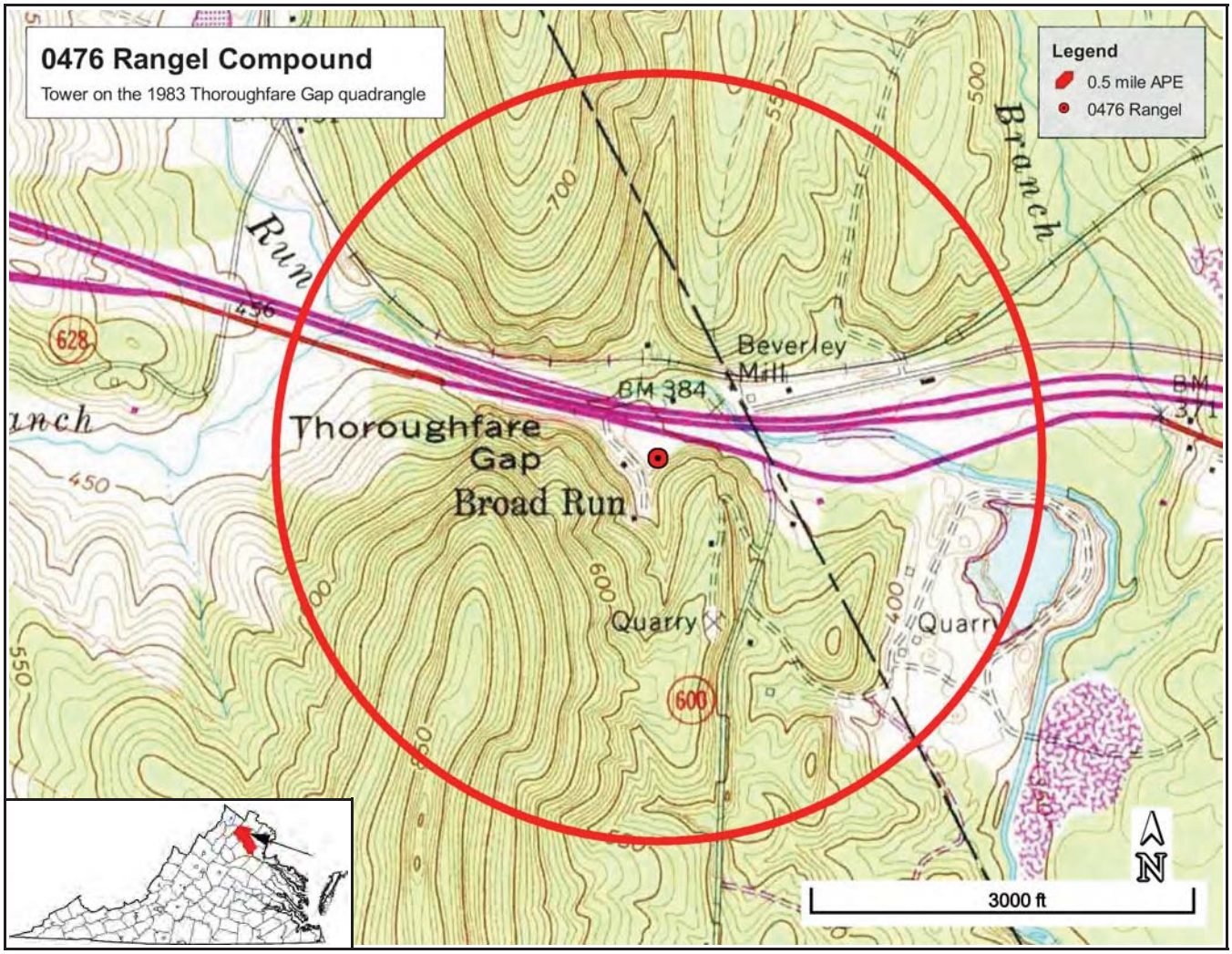


Figure 1: The proposed communications tower site (red bullseye) and 0.8 km (0.5 mi) APE (red circle) on the Thoroughfare Gap 1:24,000 topographic quadrangles (USGS 1983) and within the State of Virginia (inset).

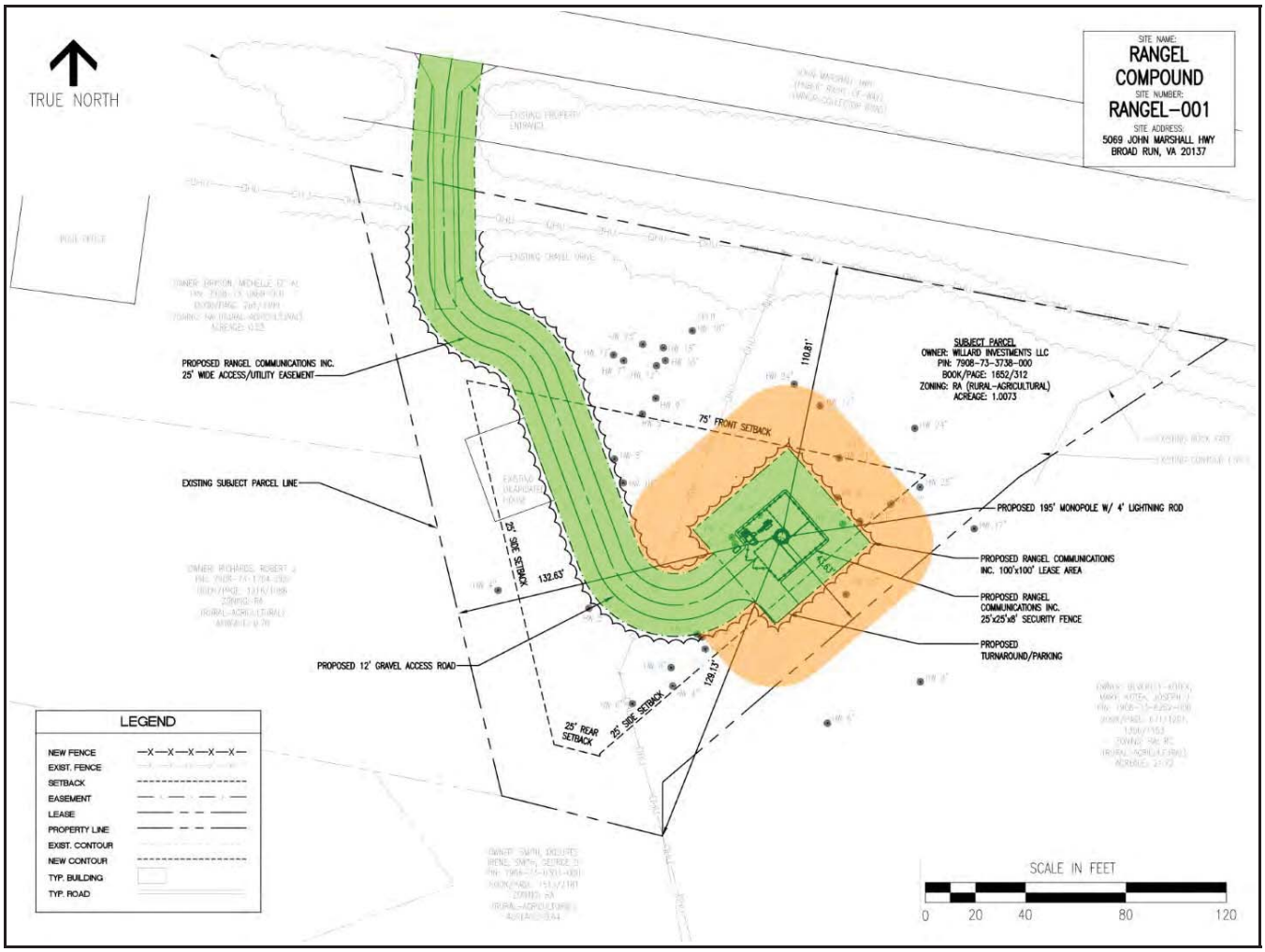


Figure 2: Lease exhibit showing the proposed communications tower and easements (green) and the 7.6 m (25 ft) survey buffer (orange) (courtesy of Practical Environmental Solutions).

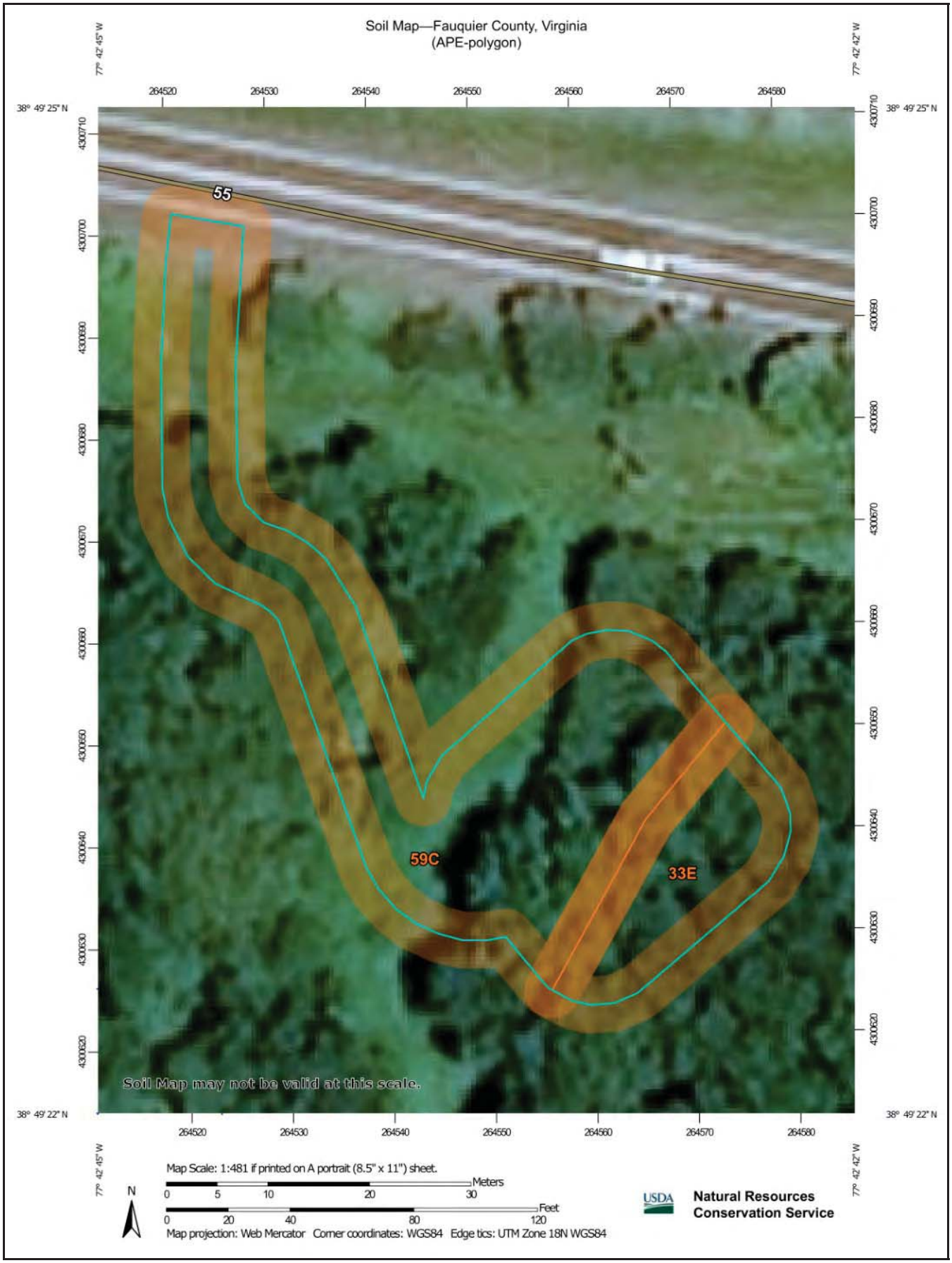


Figure 3: Soils within and adjacent to the proposed tower location (Soil Survey Staff 2020a).

Figure 4: The proposed tower location (in red) on an 1747 wall map (Warner 1747).

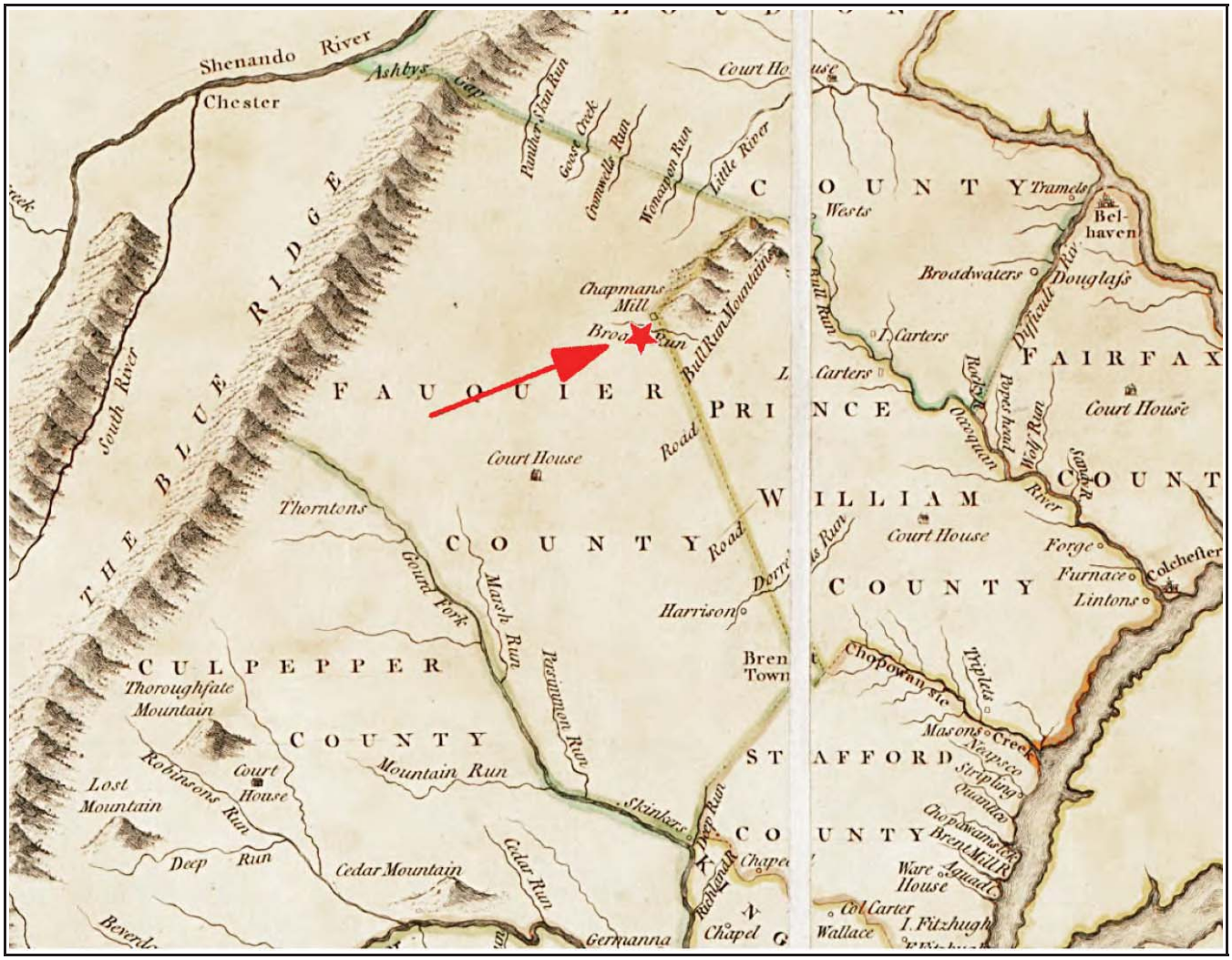


Figure 5: The proposed tower location (in red) on an 1770 wall map (Henry 1770).

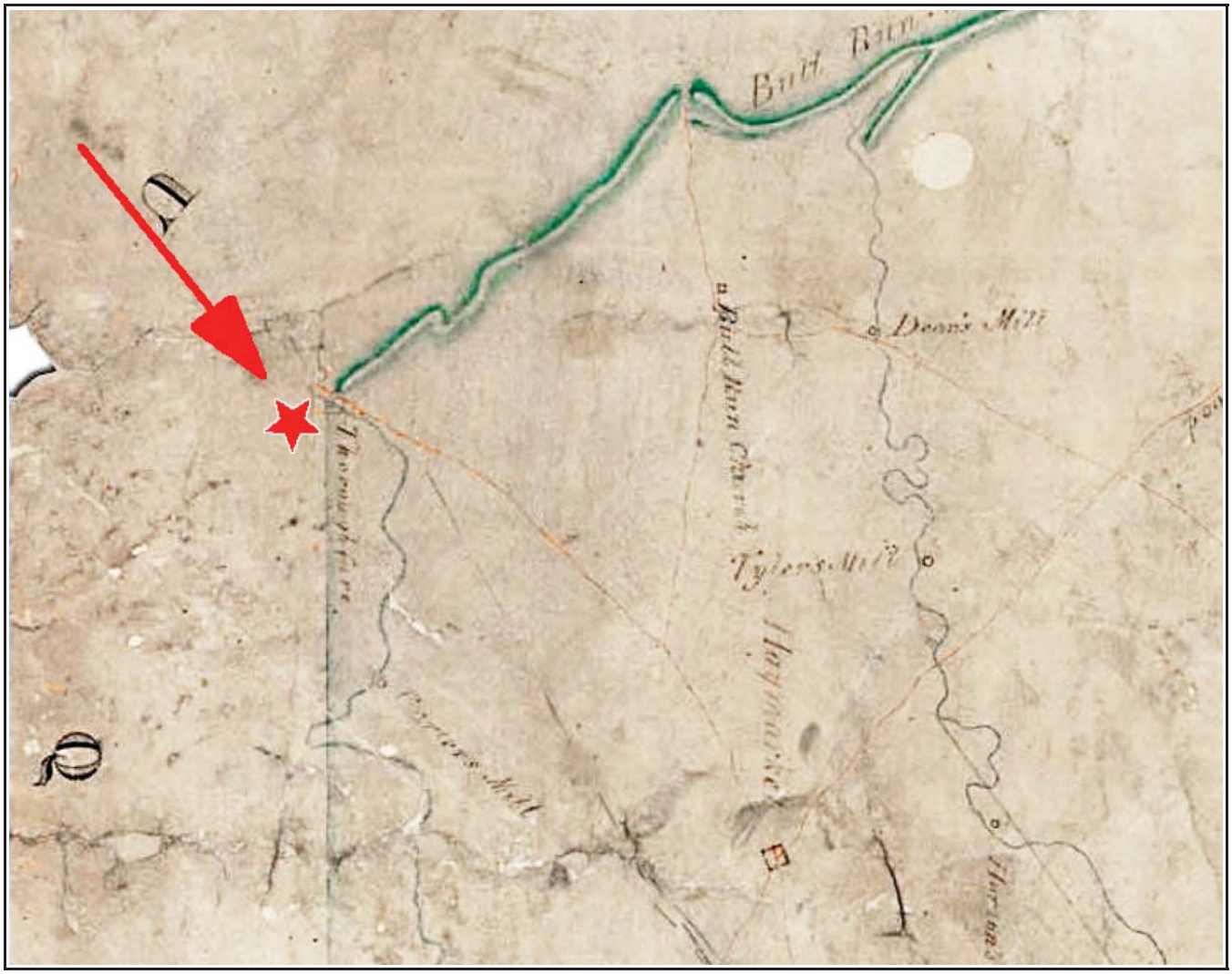


Figure 6: The proposed tower location (in red) on an 1820 map (Wood 1820).

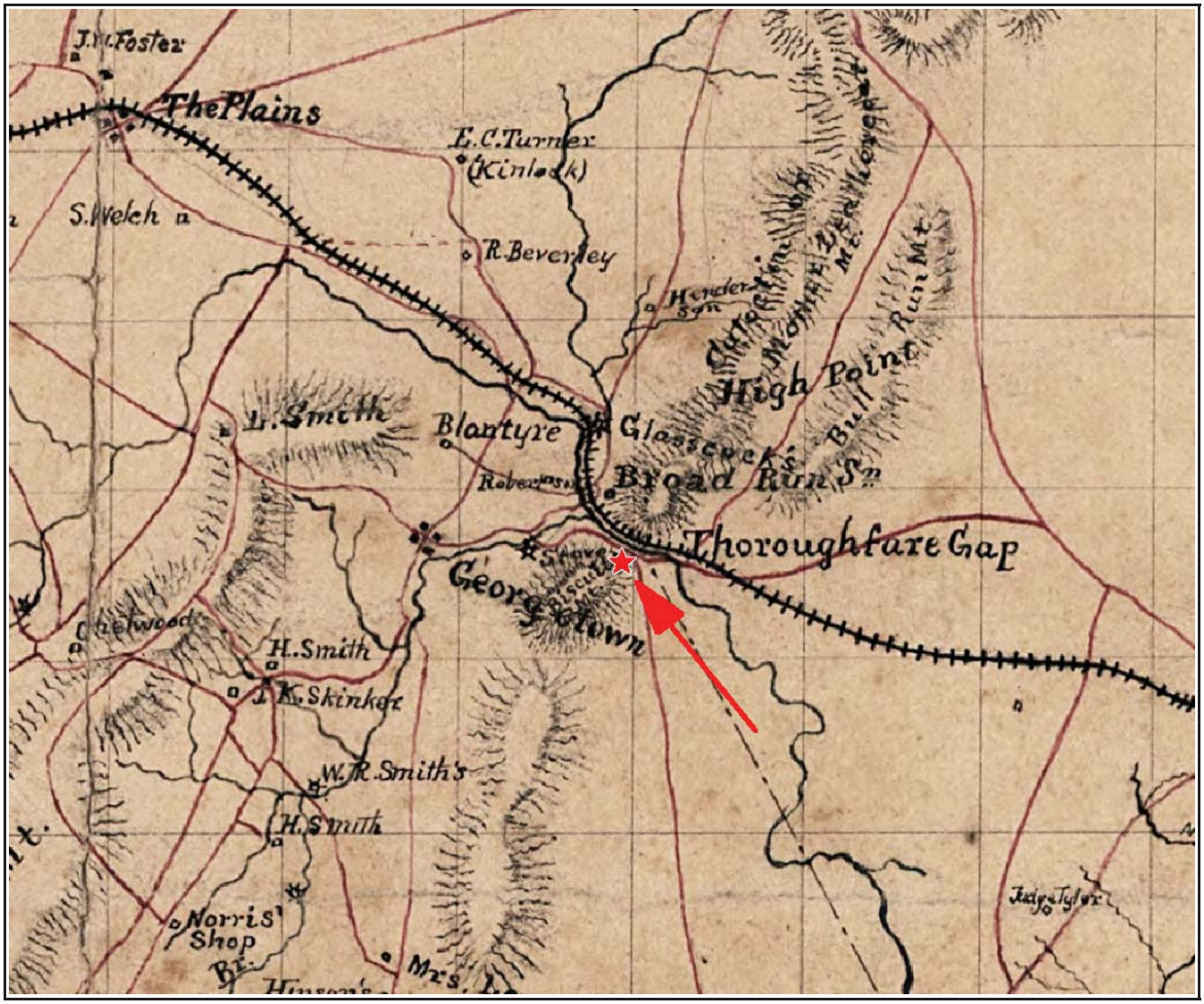


Figure 7: The proposed tower location (in red) on an 1863 Confederate military map (Hotchkiss 1863).

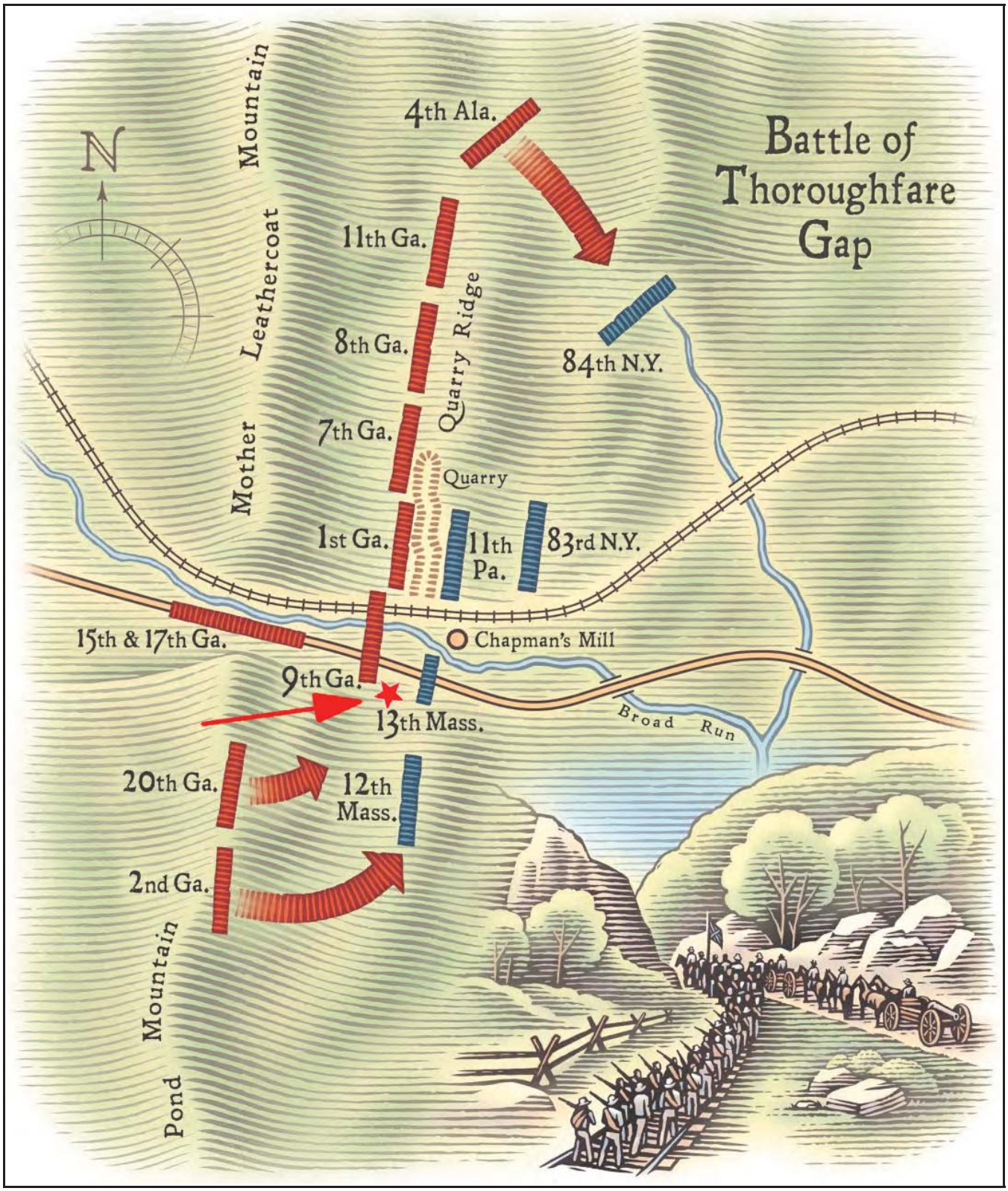


Figure 8: The proposed tower location (in red) on an illustration of the Battle of Thoroughfare Gap (fram: Rafuse 2019).

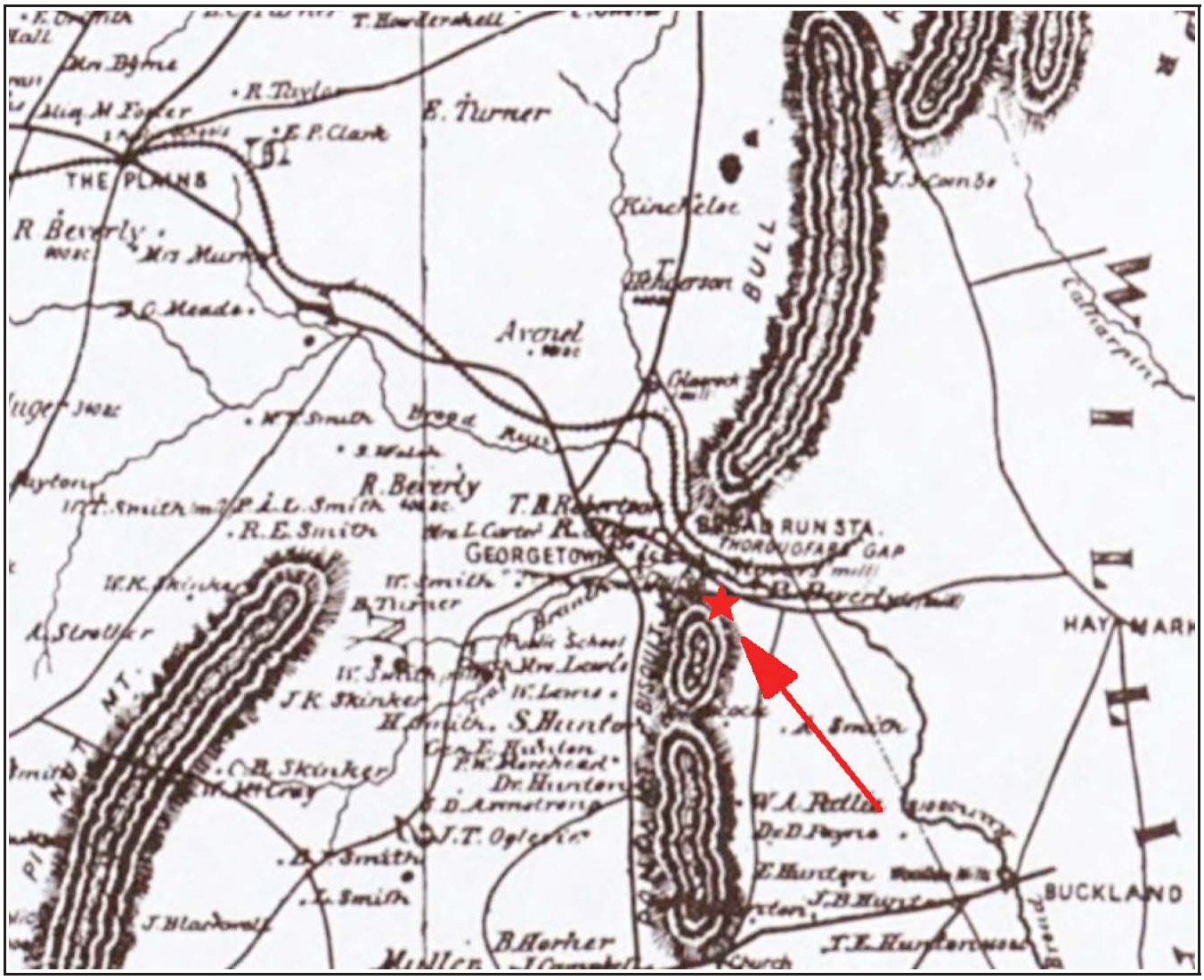


Figure 9: The proposed tower location (in red) on an 1876 wall map (Garden 1876).

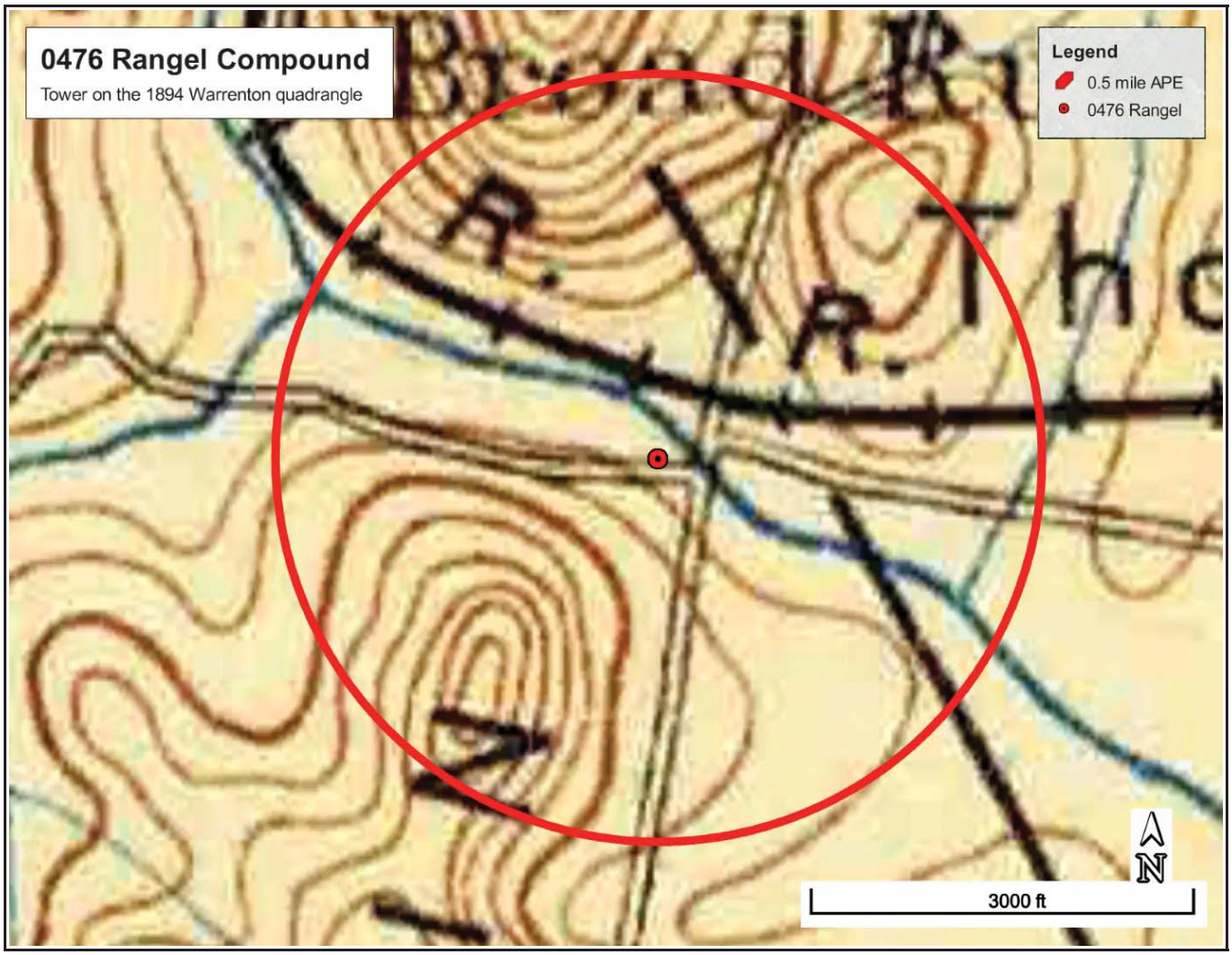


Figure 10: The proposed tower location (in red) on the 1894 Warrenton 1:125,000 quadrangle (USGS 1894).

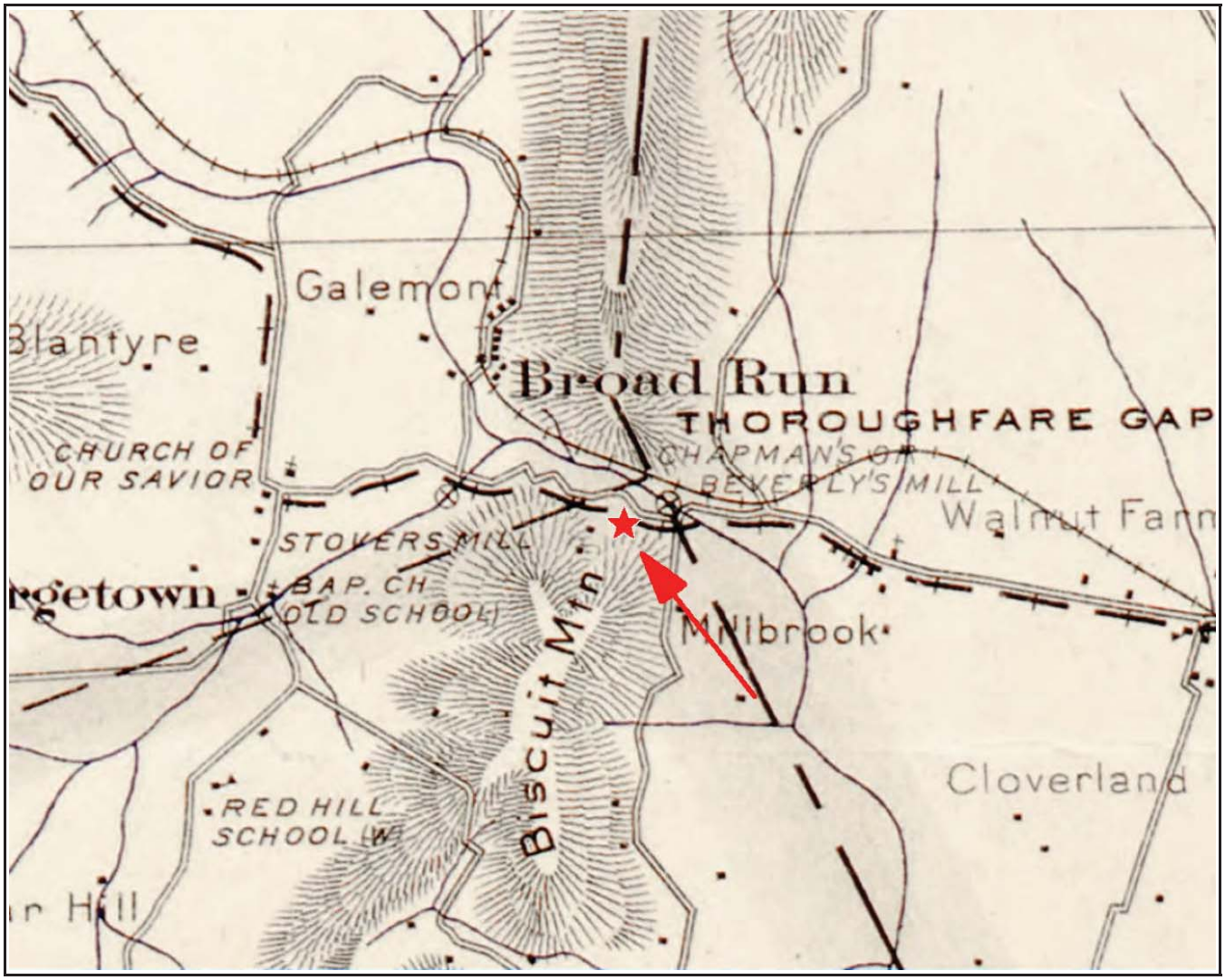


Figure 11: The proposed tower location (in red) on an 1914 wall map (Fauquier County Board of Trade 1914).

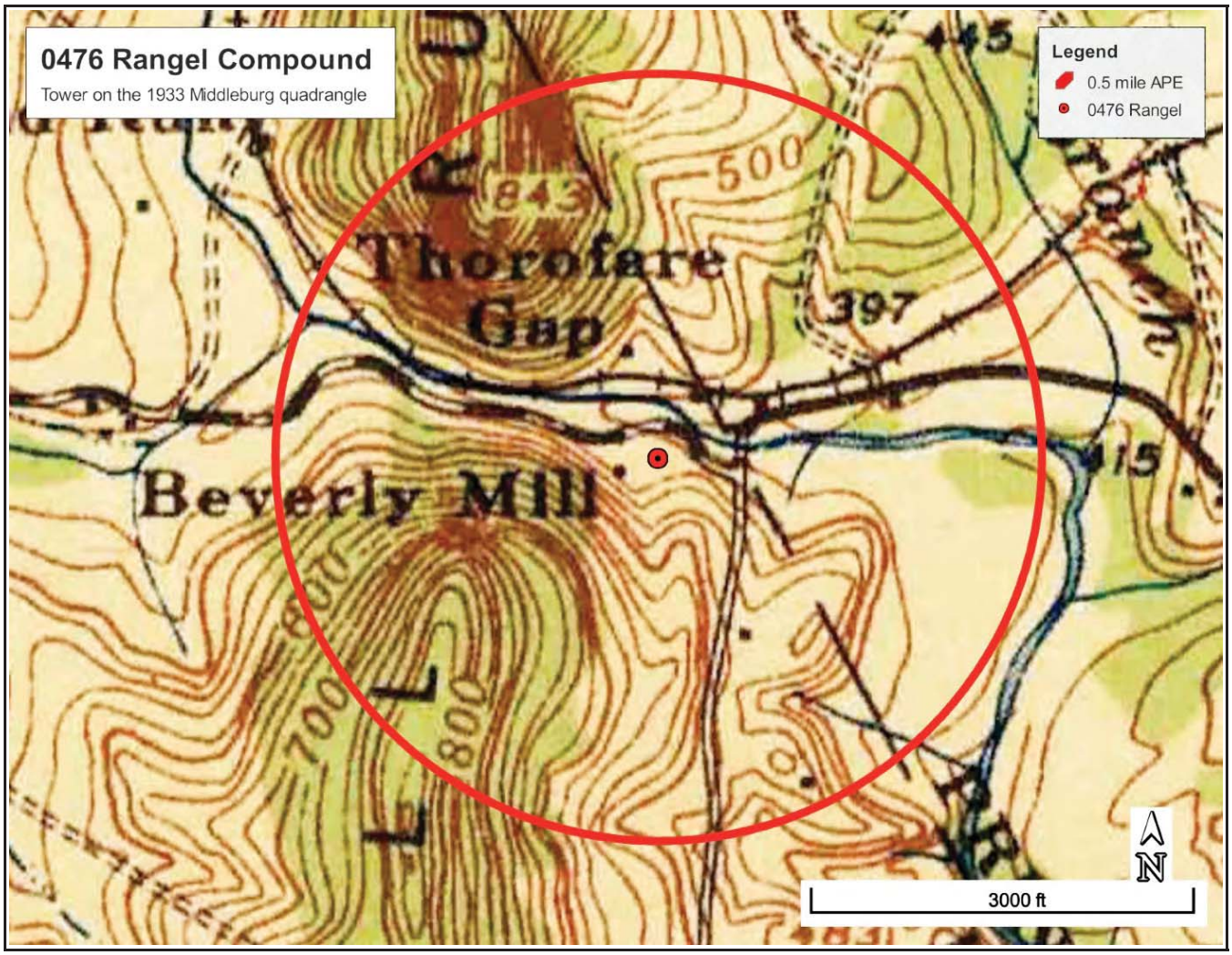


Figure 12: The proposed tower location (in red) on the 1933 Middleburg 1:62,500 quadrangle (USGS 1933).

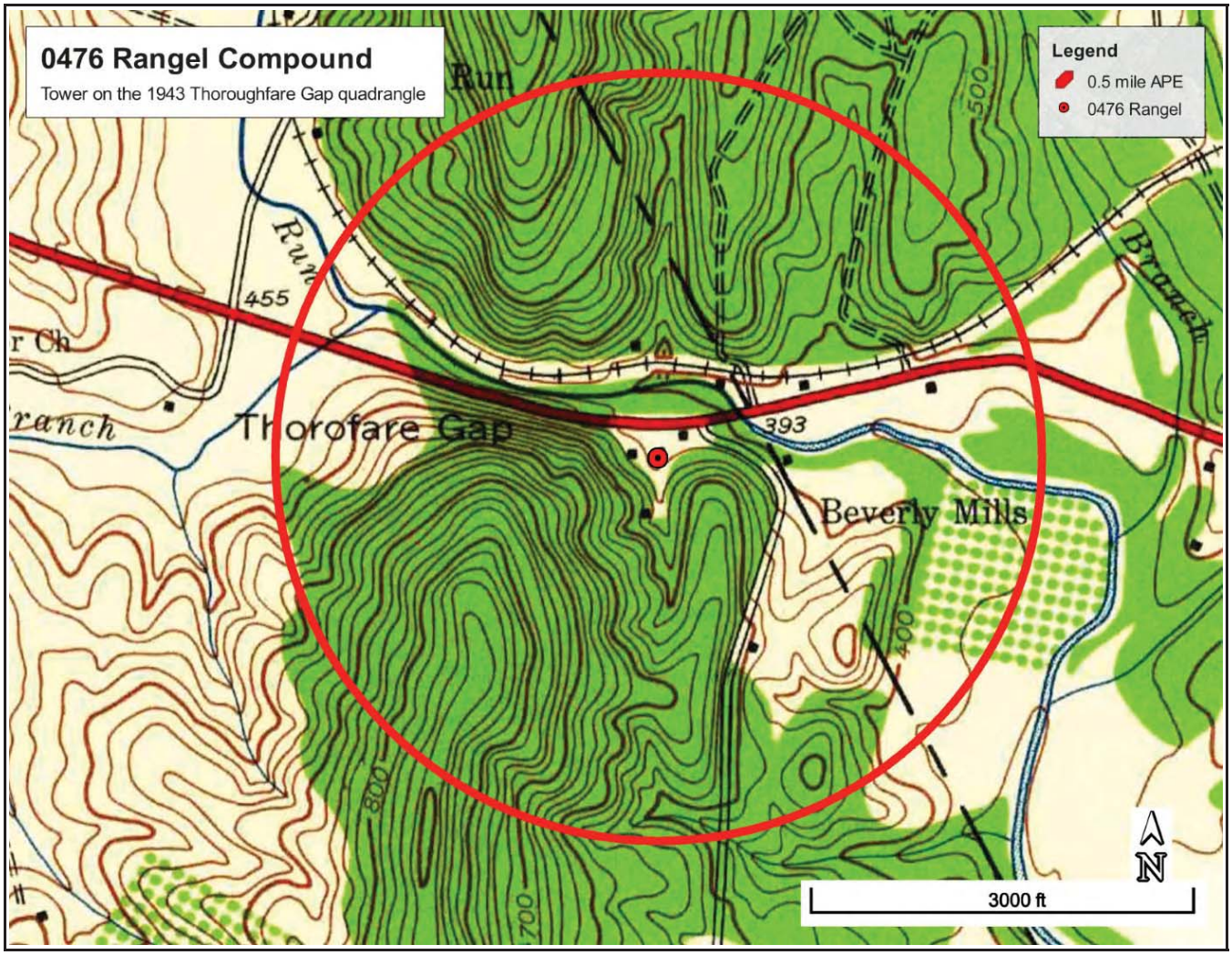


Figure 13: The proposed tower location (in red) on the 1943 Thoroughfare Gap 1:24,000 quadrangle (USGS 1943).

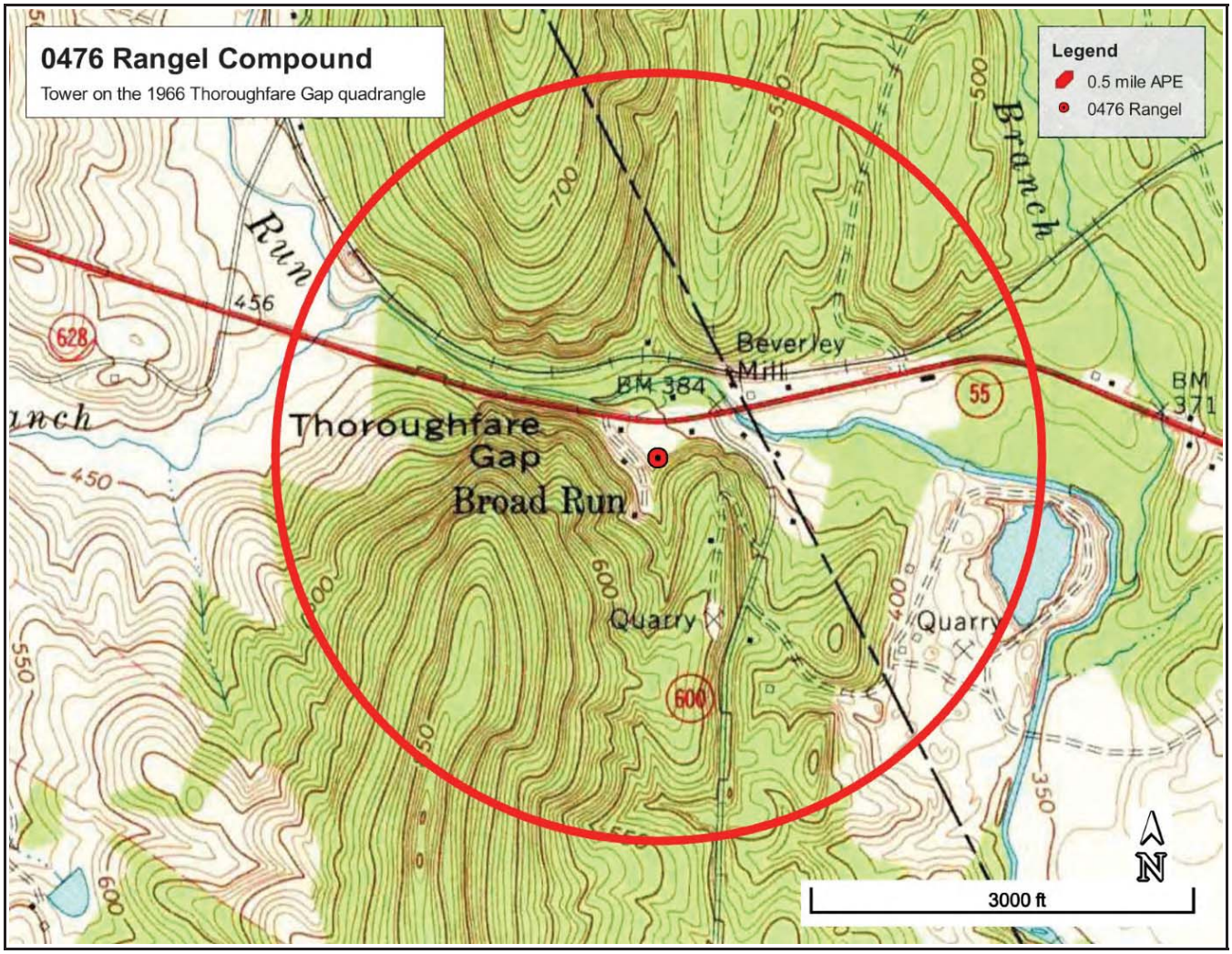


Figure 14: The proposed tower location (in red) on the 1966 Thoroughfare Gap 1:24,000 quadrangle (USGS 1966).

Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources

V-CRIS

Virginia Cultural Resource Information System

Legend

- Archaeological Resources
- Archaeology Labels
- Archaeology Phase 1 Survey

Roads (200,000)

- Interstate
- Primary Highway
- Secondary
- County Boundaries

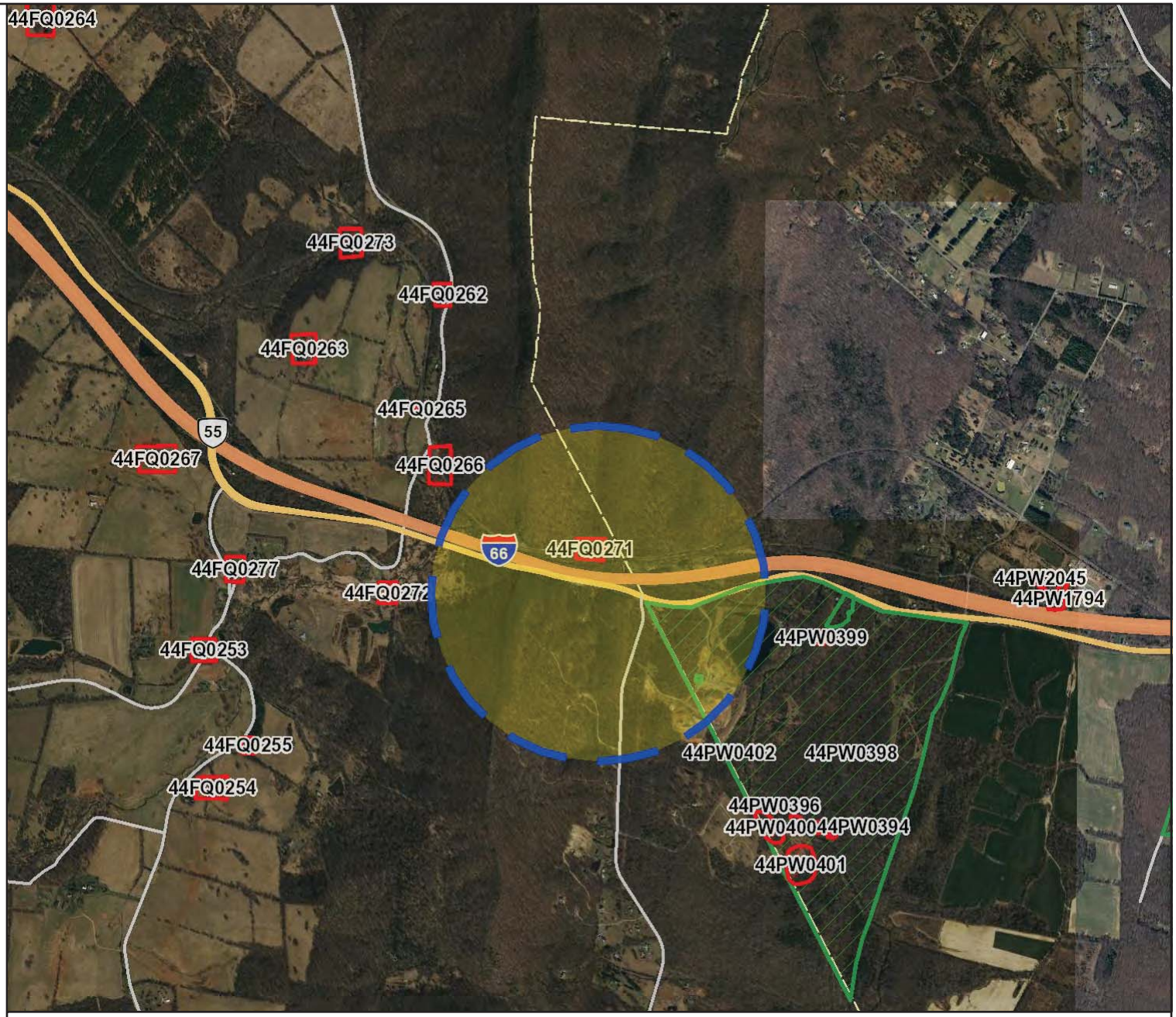


Figure 15: Archaeology Sites & Surveys within the 0.8 km (0.5 mi) radius of visual effect.

N

Feet

0 600 1200 1800 2400

1:36,112 / 1"=3,009 Feet

Title:

Date: 12/30/2020

DISCLAIMER:Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions.The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites:Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.

Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources

V-CRIS

Virginia Cultural Resource Information System

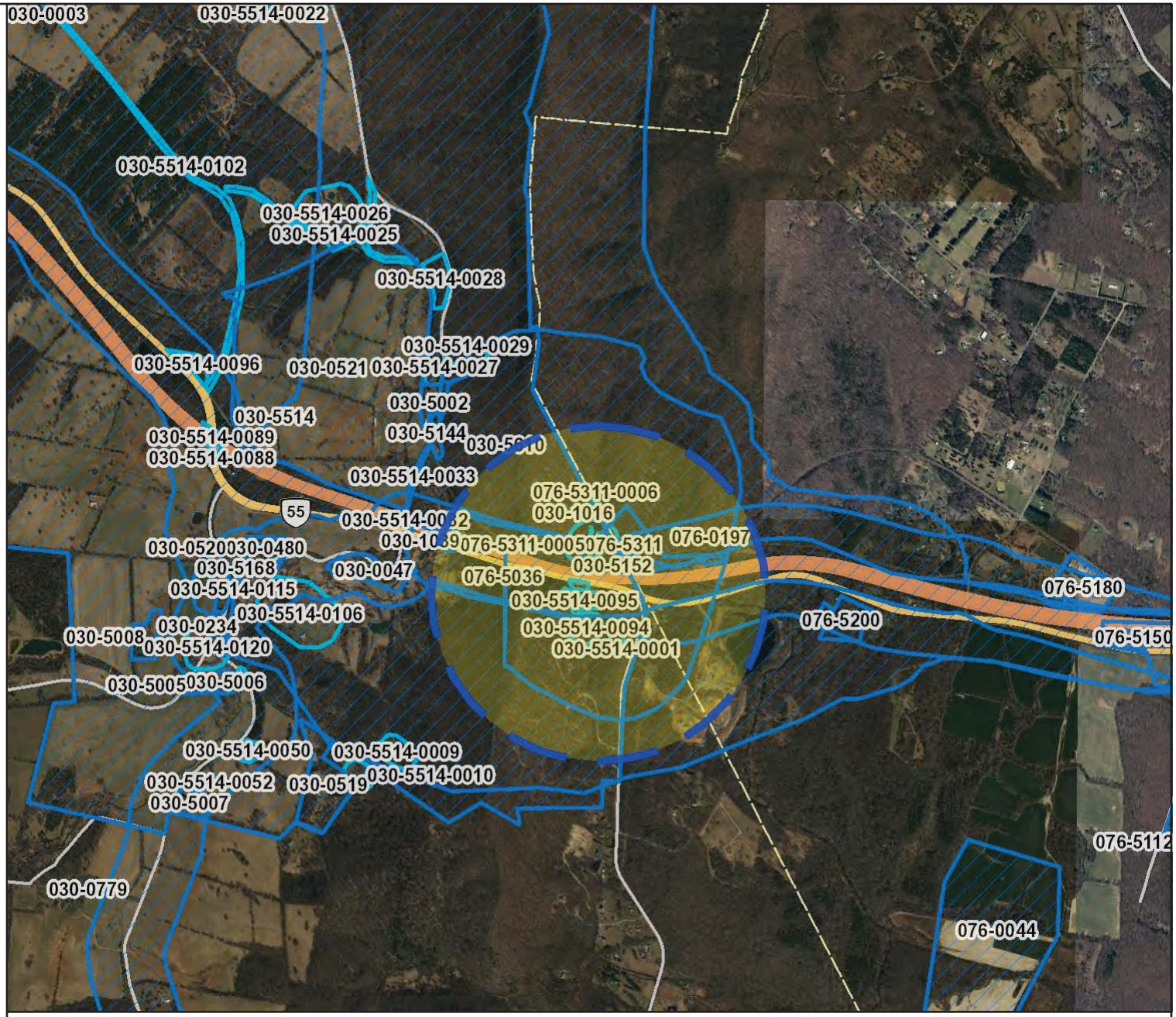
Legend

- Architecture Resources
- Architecture Labels
- Individual Historic District Properties

Roads (200,000)

- Interstate
- Primary Highway
- Secondary
- County Boundaries

Figure 16: Architectural Resources & Districts within the 0.8 km (0.5 mi) radius of visual effect.



N

Feet

0 600 1200 1800 2400

1:36,112 / 1"=3,009 Feet

Title:

Date: 12/30/2020

DISCLAIMER:Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions.The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites:Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.

Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources

V-CRIS

Virginia Cultural Resource Information System

Legend

- Study Areas
- Core Areas

Roads (200,000)

- Interstate
- Primary Highway
- Secondary
- County Boundaries

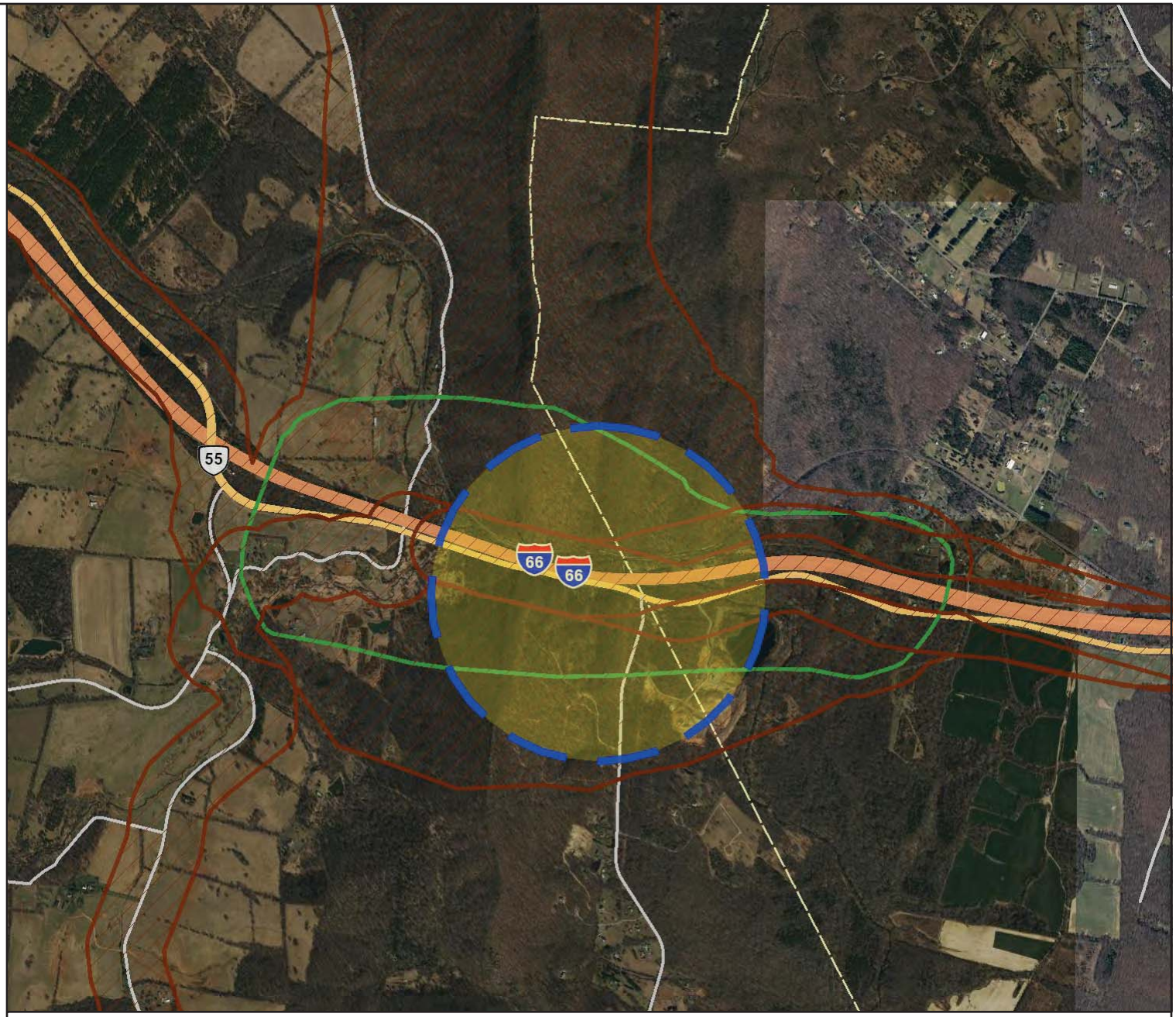


Figure 17: Civil War Battlefield Core & Study Areas within the 0.8 km (0.5 mi) radius of visual effect.

N

Feet

0 600 1200 1800 2400

1:36,112 / 1"=3,009 Feet

Title:

Date: 12/30/2020

DISCLAIMER:Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions.The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites:Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.

Figure 18: Shovel test probes excavated during the field reconnaissance.

Black squares = Positive STPs	*White squares = Negative STPs*
Black circles = Positive radials	*White circles = Negative Radials*
X & Z = STPs not excavated (impenetrable)	*Numbered Arrows = Photo Locations*
Green Outline = Proposed tower & access	*Orange outline = 7.6 m (25 ft) tower buffer*

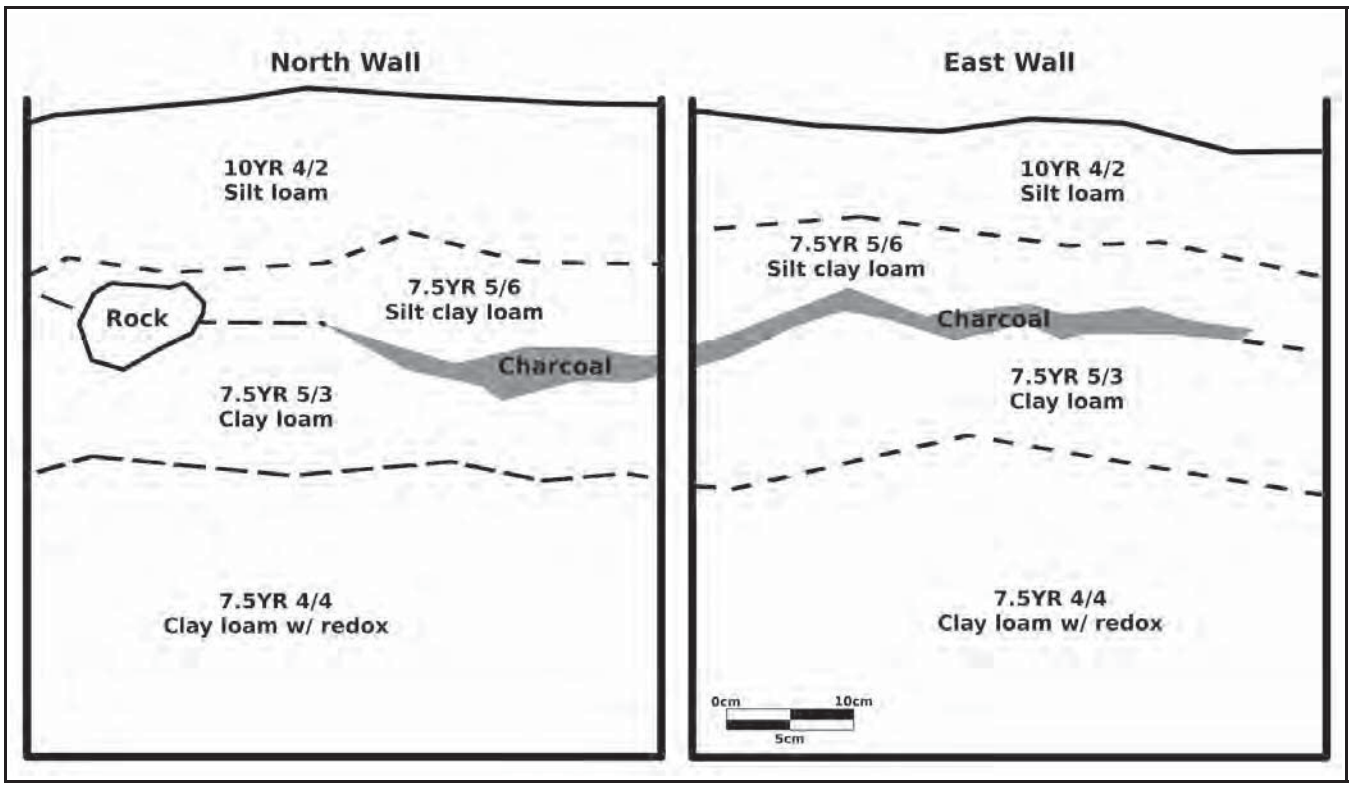


Figure 19: STP 3 north and east wall profiles.

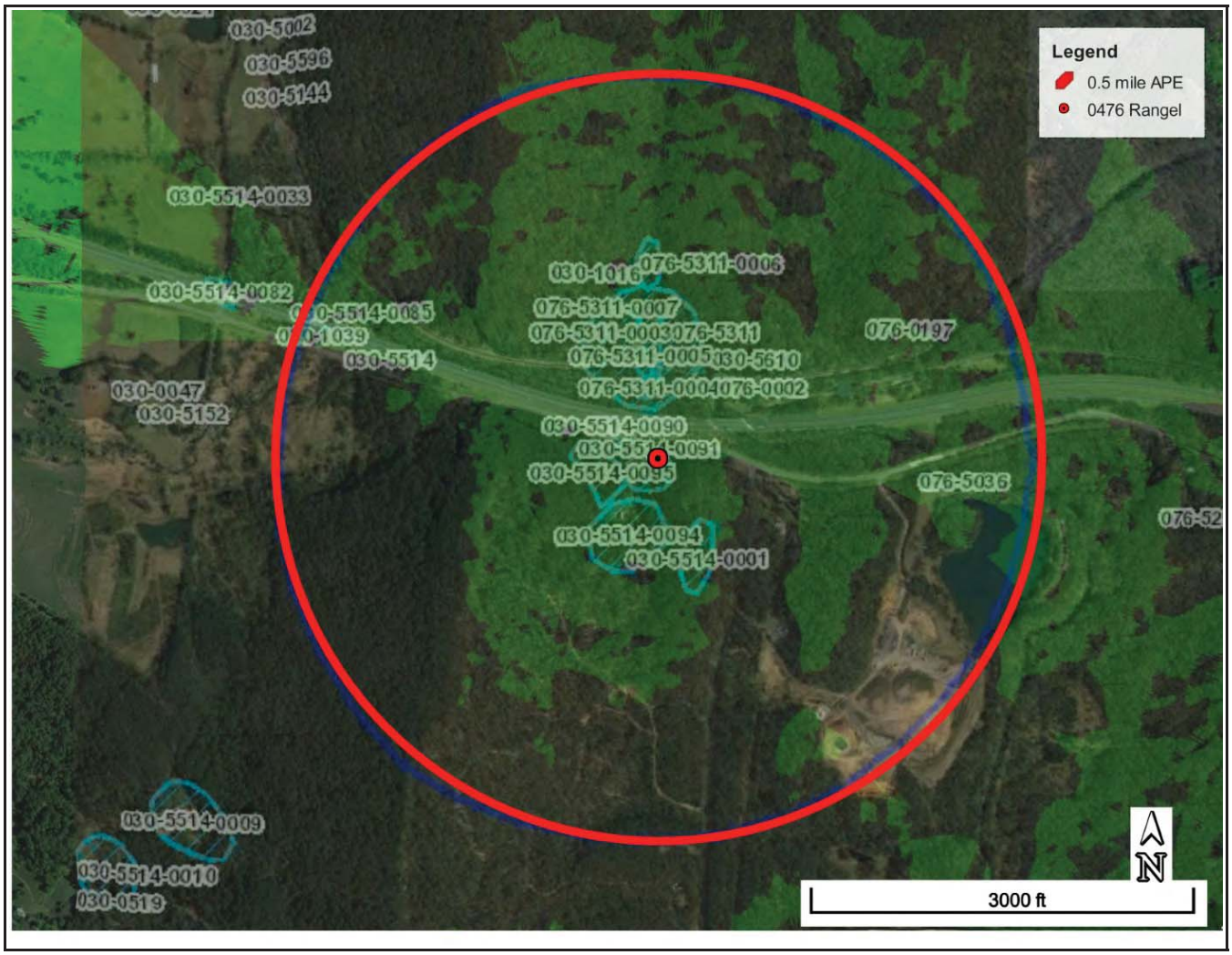
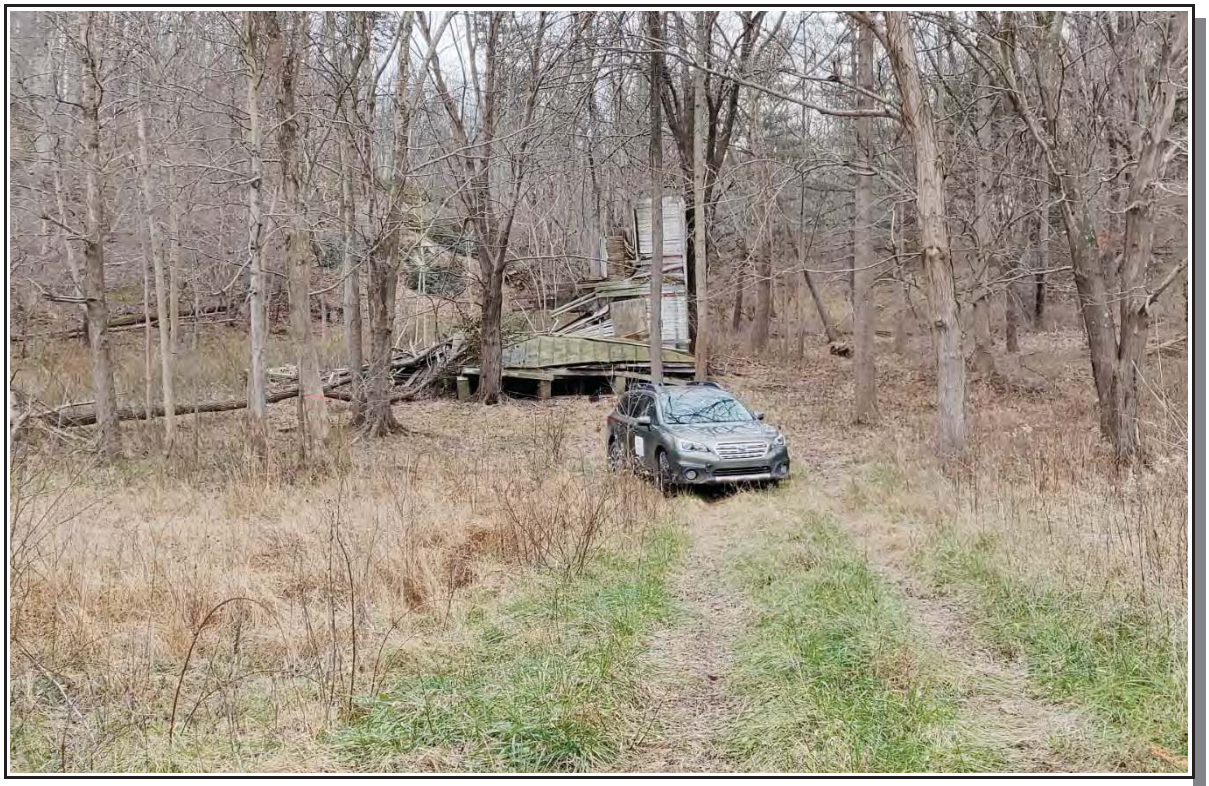


Figure 20: The viewshed of the Rangel 001 cellular communications tower.

Green shading indicates areas where the proposed would be visible.

Attachment B:

Photographs of Field Reconnaissance



Photograph 1: Overview of the proposed access road, facing north.
The road would pass just to the left of the structural ruin in the background.

Photograph 2: Facing east from proposed tower site.

Photograph 3: Facing north from proposed tower site.

Photograph 4: Facing south from proposed tower site.

Photograph 5: Facing west from proposed tower site.

Photograph 6: The ruins of the Nell Holmes House (DHR ID: 030-5514-0091), facing south. The proposed access and utility easement passes through the left of frame.

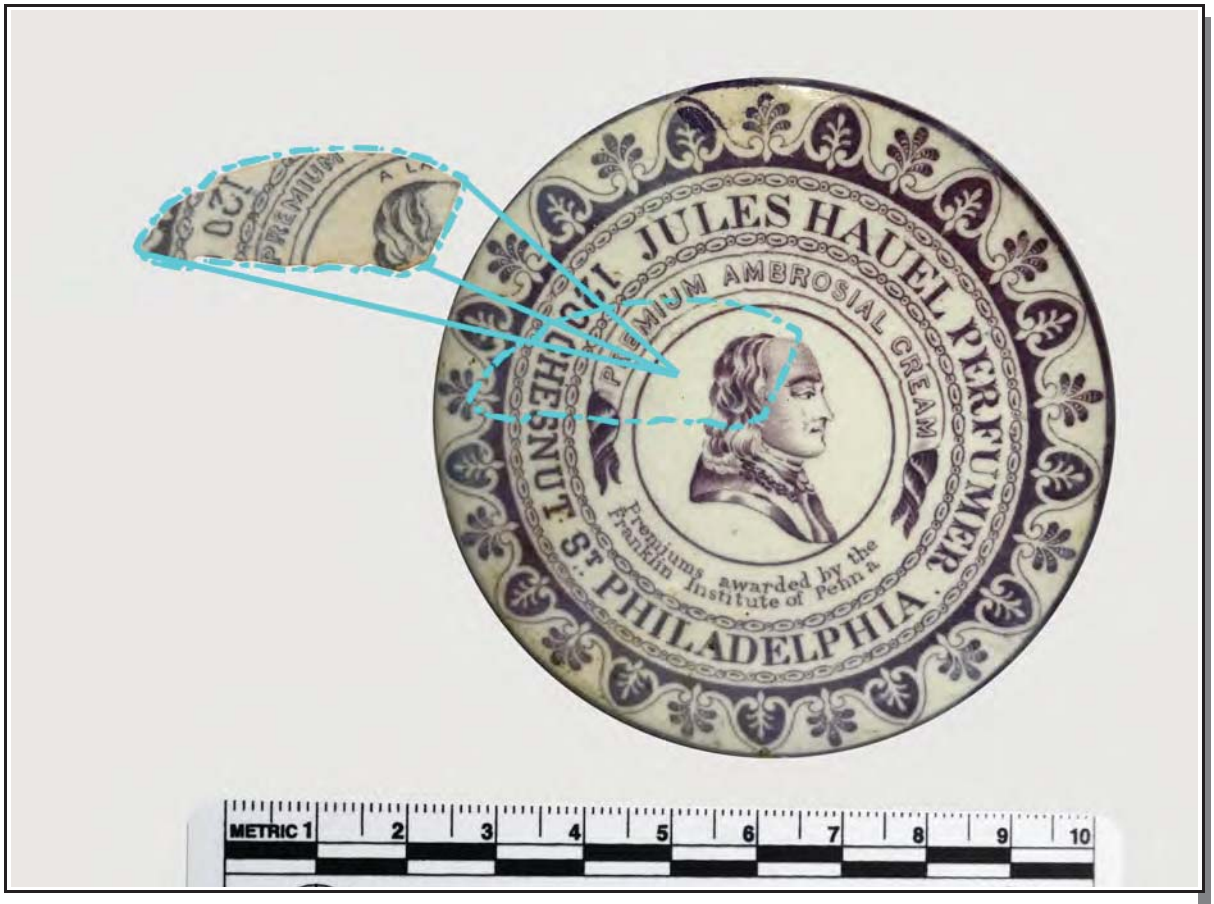
Photograph 7: The ruins of the Nell Holmes House (DHR ID: 030-5514-0091), facing southeast.

Photograph 8: STP4 profile, facing south.

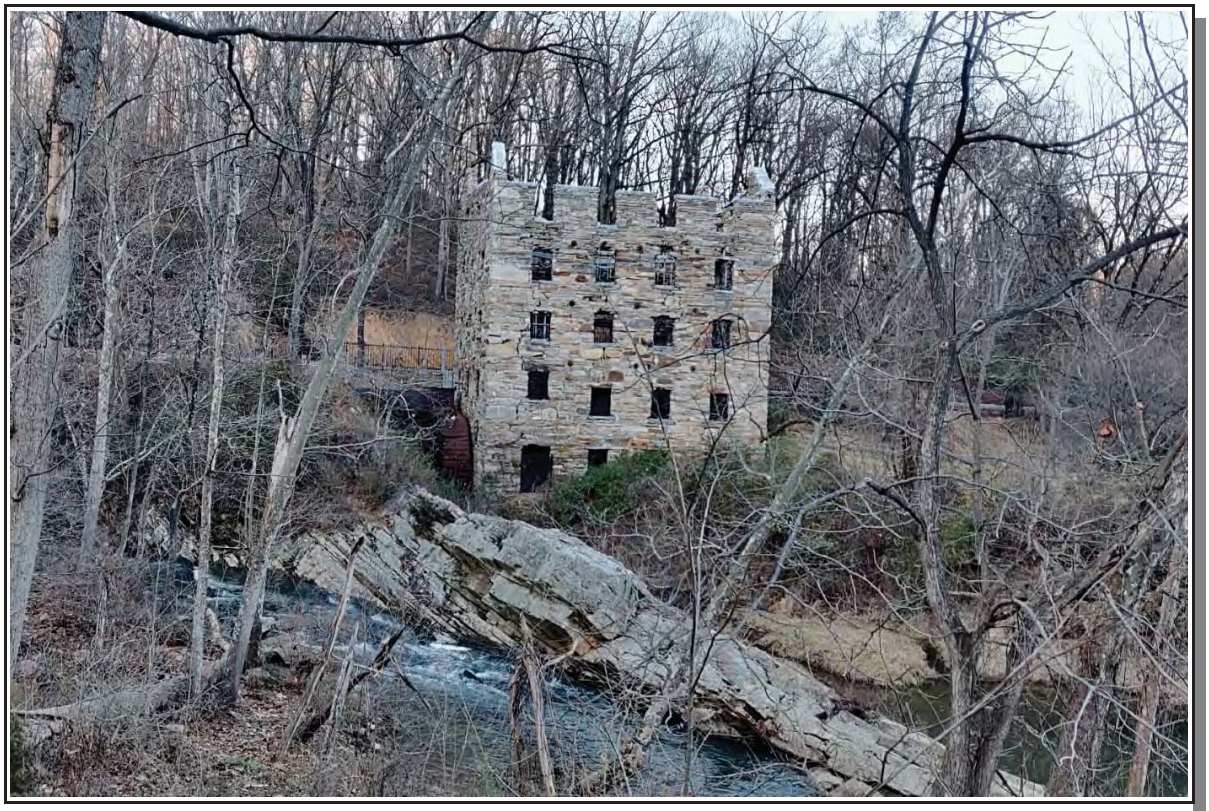
Photograph 9: STP3 profile, facing north. Note Feature 1 in northeast profile corner.

Photograph 10: Representative artifacts from STP2 and STP2+10N:
(l to r) single color opaque glass marble, colorless flat glass, milk glass lid liner.

Photograph 11: Representative artifacts from STP3 and STP5:
(l to r) edge-decorated whiteware, transfer print lid fragment, white granite (teacup?) fragment.



Photograph 12: Blue highlight encircles the c. 1840-1865 Jules Hauel lid fragment recovered from Feature 1 and illustrates its approximate position upon a similar, intact lid.



Photograph 13: Overview of DHR File No. 030-5514-0092, facing north.

Photograph 14: Photosimulation facing southwest towards the tower site from DHR File No. 030-5514-0092. Red line marks the location and the height of the proposed Rangel 001 communications tower.

Attachment C:

Shovel Test Log

106C-0476 Rangel STP Log

STP Number, Excavator & Date	*Soil Stratum*	*To Depth (cm)*	*To Depth (in)*	*Color*	*Texture &Inclusions*	*Artifacts / Notes*
X	-	-	-	-	-	Impenetrable (gravel [driveway] at surface)
STP 1	Stratum 1	22	9	Dark Gray (10YR 4/1) (wet)	Silt clay loam w/ 5 percent channery	NCM
EGC 12/09/2020	Stratum 2	32	13	Brownish Yellow (10YR 6/8) mottled w/ percent Gray (10YR 6/1)	Silt clay loam w/ 10 percent channery	
STP 1 + 5N	Stratum 1	16	6	Dark Grayish Brown (10YR 4/2)	Clay loam w/ redox	NCM
EGC 12/11/2020	Stratum 2	26	10	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/8) mottled w/ percent Gray (10YR 6/1)	Clay loam w/ redox	
STP 2	Stratum 1	23	9	Black (10YR 2/1)	Silt clay loam w/ 5 percent channery	Bone, glass, nails & plastic on surface and in Stratum 1.
EGC 12/09/2020	Stratum 2	33	13	Brownish Yellow (10YR 6/8) mottled w/ percent Gray (10YR 5/1)	Silt clay loam w/ 10 percent channery	
Z	-	-	-	-	-	Not excavated (house fall)
STP 2 + 10 N	Stratum 1	23	9	Black (10YR 2/1)	Silt clay loam	Marble in Stratum 1.
EGC 12/11/2020	Stratum 2	33	13	Brownish Yellow (10YR 6/6)mottled w/ percent Pale Brown (10YR 6/3)	Clay loam w/ redox	
STP 3	Stratum 1	14	6	Dark Grayish Brown (10YR 4/2)	Silt loam	Ceramic & glass in Stratum 1. Ceramic in Stratum 2-4. No artifacts in Stratum 5.
EGC 12/09/2020	Stratum 2 (Feature 1)	21	8	Strong Brown (7.5YR 5/6) (aggregate)	Silt clay loam	
	Stratum 2 (Feature 1)	23	9	Charcoal lens	Charcoal	
	Stratum 4	29	11	Brown (7.5YR 5/3)	Clay loam	
	Stratum 5	52	20	Brown (7.5YR 4/4)	Clay loam w/ redox	
STP 4	Stratum 1	21	8	Brown (7.5YR 4/2)	Silt clay loam w/ 5 percent channery	Glass & ceramics in Stratum 1.
EGC 12/10/2020	Stratum 2	31	12	Brown (7.5YR 5/3)	Silt clay loam w/ 10 percent channery	
STP 4 + 5E	Stratum 1	21	8	Brown (7.5YR 4/2)	Silt clay loam w/ 5 percent channery	Ceramic & glass in Stratum 1.
EGC 12/11/2020	Stratum 2	31	12	Brown (7.5YR 5/3)	Silt clay loam w/ 10 percent channery	
STP 4 + 5W	Stratum 1	22	9	Brown (7.5YR 4/2)	Silt clay loam w/ 5 percent channery	Ceramic in Stratum 1.
EGC 12/11/2020	Stratum 2	32	13	Brown (7.5YR 5/3)	Silt clay loam w/ 10 percent channery	
STP 5	Stratum 1	13	5	Dark Grayish Brown (10YR 4/2)	Silt clay loam w/ 5 percent channery	Glass in Stratum 1.
EGC 12/10/2020	Stratum 2	23	9	Light Brownish Gray (10YR 6/2)	Silt clay loam w/ 10 percent channery	
STP 5 +5N	Stratum 1	12	5	Dark Grayish Brown (10YR 4/2)	Silt clay loam w/ 5 percent channery	Ceramic in Stratum 1.
EGC 12/11/2020	Stratum 2	22	9	Light Brownish Gray (10YR 6/2)	Silt clay loam w/ 10 percent channery	
STP 5 +5S	Stratum 1	14	6	Dark Grayish Brown (10YR 4/2)	Silt clay loam w/ 5 percent channery	Ceramic in Stratum 1.
EGC 12/11/2020	Stratum 2	20	8	Light Brownish Gray (10YR 6/2)	Silt clay loam w/ 10 percent channery	
STP 6	Stratum 1	23	9	Dark Gray (10YR 4/1)	Clay loam w/ redox	Ceramic & glass in Stratum 1. Water infill @ 32 cm bgs.
EGC 12/10/2020	Stratum 2	32	13	Brownish Yellow (10YR 6/6) mottled w/ percent Gray (10YR 6/1)	Clay loam w/ redox	
STP 6 + 5E	Stratum 1	18	7	Dark Gray (7.5YR 4/1)	Clay loam w/ redox	NCM. Water infill @ 30 cm bgs
EGC 12/11/2020	Stratum 2	30	12	Brownish Yellow (10YR 6/6) mottled w/ percent Gray (10YR 6/1)	Clay loam w/ redox	
STP 6 + 5W	Stratum 1	18	7	Dark Gray (7.5YR 4/1)	Clay loam w/ redox	NCM
EGC 12/11/2020	Stratum 2	28	11	Brownish Yellow (10YR 6/6) mottled w/ percent Gray (10YR 6/1)	Clay loam w/ redox	
STP 7	Stratum 1	13	5	Dark Grayish Brown (10YR 4/2)	Silt clay loam	Ceramic & bottle glass in Stratum 1.
EGC 12/10/2020	Stratum 2	23	9	Brownish Yellow (10YR 6/6) mottled w/ percent Light Brownish Gray (10YR 6/2)	Silt loam w/ redox	
STP 7 + 5N	Stratum 1	15	6	Dark Gray (7.5YR 4/1)	Silt clay loam	NCM
EGC 12/11/2020	Stratum 2	25	10	Grayish Brown (10YR 5/2)	Silt loam w/ redox	

Attachment D:

Artifact Spreadsheet

106C-0476 Rangel Compound Historic Artifact Assemblage

Catalog No.	*Site No.*	*Bag No.*	*Provenience*	*To Depth (cm bgs)*	*Count*	*Material*	*Artifact Type*	*Color/Decoration*	*Attribute Type 2*	*Portion*	*Min Date*	*Max Date*	*Mean Date*	*Citation*
		001	STP 2	0-23	2	Faunal	*Bos taurus*	Rib	refit	Fragment				
		001	STP 2	0-23	1	Activities	Canning Jar lid	zinc w/ white glass liner		Complete	1868	1940	1904	Stelle 2007:II
		001	STP 2	0-23	1	Clothing	Synthetic	Shoe Heel		Fragment				
		001	STP 2	0-23	1	Other	Rubber?			Fragment				
		001	STP 2	0-23	1	Glass	Bottle	Colorless	Embossed "Federal Law Fo... / or re-use of thi... / ...tucky"	Fragment	1934	1970	1952	Whitten 2020
		001	STP 2	0-23	4	Glass	Curved	Colorless		Fragment	1875	2000	1937.5	IMACS 1992: 472.4
		001	STP 2	0-23	1	Architecture	Nail	Wire		Fragment	1890	2000	1945	IMACS 1992:470.3
		001	STP 2	0-23	1	Architecture	Nail			Fragment				
		001	STP 2	0-23	1	Architecture	Flat Glass	Aqua	3.1	Fragment	1924	2000	1962	Moir 1987
		001	STP 2	0-23	3	Architecture	Flat Glass	Colorless	1.8	Fragment	1864.3	1864.3	1864.3	Moir 1987
		001	STP 2	0-23	5	Architecture	Flat Glass	Colorless	1.9	Fragment	1872.7	1872.7	1872.7	Moir 1987
		001	STP 2	0-23	2	Architecture	Flat Glass	Colorless	2.1	Fragment	1889.6	1889.6	1889.6	Moir 1987
		001	STP 2	0-23	2	Architecture	Flat Glass	Colorless	2.4	Fragment	1924	2000	1962	Moir 1987
		001	STP 2	0-23	1	Other	Nail?			Fragment				
		001	STP 2	0-23	1	Other	Polyvinyl			Fragment	1930	2000	1965	Wikipedia Contributors 2021a
		001	STP 2	0-23	1	Other	Urethane foam			Fragment	1955	2000	1977.5	Wikipedia Contributors 2021b
		003	STP 2 + 10N	0-23	1	Personal	Glass Marble	Machine Made	Single Color Opaque	Complete	1920	2000	1960	Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory 2015
		004	STP 3	0-30	1	Glass	Curved	Colorless		Fragment	1875	2000	1937.5	IMACS 1992: 472.4
		004	STP 3	0-30	1	Architecture	Flat Glass	Colorless	2.0	Fragment	1881.1	1881.1	1881.1	Moir 1987
		004	STP 3	0-30	1	Architecture	Flat Glass	Colorless	2.1	Fragment	1889.6	1889.6	1889.6	Moir 1987
		004	STP 3	0-30	1	Architecture	Flat Glass	Colorless	2.4	Fragment	1924	2000	1962	Moir 1987
		004	STP 3	0-30	1	Architecture	Flat Glass	Colorless	2.9	Fragment	1924	2000	1962	Moir 1987
		004	STP 3	0-30	2	Ceramic	Whiteware			Fragment	1820	2000	1910	DAACS 2006
		004	STP 3	0-30	1	Ceramic	White Granite?	Burnt	Tea Cup?	Base	1840	1900	1870	Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory 2015
		004	STP 3	0-30	1	Ceramic	White Granite?	Burnt	Tea Cup?	Rim	1840	1900	1870	Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory 2015
		004	STP 3, Feature 1	21-22	1	Ceramic	Whiteware	Transfer Print	Jules Hauel	Lid	1840	1865	1852.5	Fadely 2013
		004	STP 3, Feature 1	21-22	2	Ceramic	White Granite?	Burnt	Tea Cup?	Base	1840	1900	1870	Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory 2015
		004	STP 3, Feature 1	21-22	1	Other	Burnt Ceramic			Body				
		005	STP 4	0-21	2	Ceramic	Whiteware			Body	1820	2000	1910	DAACS 2006
		005	STP 4	0-21	2	Other	Burnt Ceramic			Body				
		005	STP 4	0-21	1	Other	Ferric	Nail or Wire?		Fragment				
		005	STP 4	0-21	1	Glass	Curved	Amber		Body	1860	2000	1930	IMACS 1992:472.4
		005	STP 4	0-21	1	Other	Melted Glass	Colorless?		Fragment				
		006	STP 4 + 5E	0-21	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Annular		Body	1830	1860	1845	DAACS 2006
		006	STP 4 + 5E	0-21	1	Glass	Curved	Colorless		Body	1875	2000	1937.5	IMACS 1992: 472.4
		007	STP 4 + 5W	0-22	1	Other	Burnt Ceramic			Body				
		008	STP 5	0-13	1	Glass	Curved	Colorless		Body	1875	2000	1937.5	IMACS 1992: 472.4
		009	STP 5 + 5N	0-12	1	Ceramic	Whiteware			Body	1820	2000	1910	DAACS 2006
		010	STP 5 + 5S	0-14	1	Ceramic	Whiteware	Edge Decorated	Blue	Rim	1840	1900	1870	Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory 2015
		011	STP 6	0-23	1	Ceramic	Whiteware			Body	1820	2000	1910	DAACS 2006
		011	STP 6	0-23	1	Glass	Bottle	Amber	ABM, cork-closure	Finish	1903	1910	1906.5	SHA 2020, IMACS 1984: 472.3, 4
		012	STP 7	0-13	2	Glass	Curved	Olive		Body	1700	1875	1787.5	IMACS 1992: 472.4