Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for Tennessee Valley Authority's 286-acre Ashland City Property

Cheatham County, Tennessee

July 2020

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CULTURAL RESOURCES CONSULTING

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Cheatham County, Tennessee

Draft Report

July 2020

Contract No.: 13754

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Management Summary

Brockington and Associates, Inc. (Brockington) conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey for Tennessee Valley Authority's (TVA) anticipated power plant on a 286-acre property in Ashland City, Cheatham County, Tennessee. The archaeological survey area consisted of 1273 shovel tests which were placed at 30-meter (m) intervals; shovel tests were not completed in areas with a slope greater than thirty percent. A pedestrian survey was completed at 15-m intervals, and a metal detector survey was completed over areas where buildings were indicated on historic topographic maps. The architectural survey area (ASA) consisted of the planned tract plus an additional 0.5-mile viewshed.

While no previously identified archaeological sites are located within the current project area, the Chandler Site (40CH74) is located within the one-kilometer (km) buffer zone. The Chandler Site spans the Late Archaic to Mississippian periods and contains four pre-contact stone box burial mounds (Jones and DuVall 1996a, 1996b; Giliberti et al. 1998). In addition, no sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are found within the project area or one-km buffer zone (NRHP 2020).

The purpose of this investigation was to aid TVA in its compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and to provide an inventory of cultural resources in the project area, descriptions of the condition at the resources identified, and recommendations regarding their NRHP eligibility. The investigation was consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Identification* (National Parks Service [NPS] 1983) and met the requirements established by the Tennessee Historical Commission (THC) (Jones and Brackett 2019) and the TVA.

Prior to Brockington's investigation, S&ME was hired by TVA to perform geotechnical boring. In order to facilitate S&ME's schedule while maintaining possible cultural integrity, TVA hired Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research (TVAR) to perform a Phase I archaeological survey at the proposed boring locations. The TVAR crew recovered four isolated Fort Payne chert fragments (de Gregory, personal communication 2020).

The survey was conducted April 14 through 23, 2020 under the supervision of Rachel M. Perash with the assistance of Peter Counts, John O'Donnell, Patrick Sword, and Courtney Usher. Rachel M. Perash, Field Director, directed all fieldwork and was the primary report author. David Dobbs was Architectural Historian and Scott Butler served as Principal Investigator. Of the 1273 shovel tests, 36 were found positive for cultural materials (Table MS.1). In addition, two extant buildings dating to at least 1957 were observed on the property, as well as one wire nail scatter. One house dating to c. 1880 was observed along Lockertsville Road. Four post-contact middens were observed along dry creek drainages, as well as three agricultural push piles.

The 1957 topographic map shows nine buildings within the project area. Of these, three were found extant during the current survey: a house, tobacco barn, and a stable. While all three are standing, they are in disrepair and ruinous. The house and tobacco barn are within 100-m of each other, and it is believed they are part of the same property.

According to local informants, a man named Binkley lived off an access road parallel to Lockertsville Road, and it is believed that the stable belonged to him. The associated house structure would have been roughly 60 m to the west, however it is not extant. A metal detector survey in the area revealed a wire nail scatter where the house would have been.

While no other buildings were observed, two of the four observed middens are associated with the locations of historic buildings, according to the 1957 topographic map. All four middens were observed on the surface and followed dry creek drainages. Materials within the middens ranged from glass bottles, metal, and the frame of a vehicle.

According to Tennessee Division of Archaeology (TDOA) guidelines, archaeological sites that lack sufficient evidence of pre-1950 occupation are not recorded (TDOA 2020). As post-contact materials within the project area could not be dated prior to the 1950s, they do not qualify for state recognition. Pre-contact materials observed within the project area are limited to isolated finds of chert flakes. Brockington recommends that the isolated finds lack research potential and are not eligible for listing

in the NRHP. As such, Brockington recommends that no further archaeological investigations are necessary in connection with the proposed project.

Table MS.1 Positive shovel test information.

Shovel Test Number	Depth	Findings	Period
343	0-5 cmbs	chert flake	Pre-Contact
548	surface	midden	Post-Contact
746	surface	midden	Post-Contact
747	surface	midden	Post-Contact
748	surface	midden	Post-Contact
749	surface	midden	Post-Contact
794	surface	agricultural plow pile	Post-Contact
795	surface	agricultural plow pile	Post-Contact
803	surface	agricultural plow pile	Post-Contact
803 + 15m South	surface	Iron Unidentified Fragment	Post-Contact
818	0-20 cmbs	chert flake	Pre-Contact
818 + 20m South	0-20 cmbs	chert flake	Pre-Contact
824 + 15m East	surface	iron horseshoe	Post-Contact
861	surface	agricultural plow pile	Post-Contact
862	surface	agricultural plow pile	Post-Contact
864	surface	agricultural plow pile	Post-Contact
865	surface	agricultural plow pile	Post-Contact
953	surface	midden	Post-Contact
954	surface	midden	Post-Contact
955	surface	midden	Post-Contact
956	surface	midden	Post-Contact
961	surface	chert flake	Pre-Contact
984	surface	midden	Post-Contact
985	surface	midden	Post-Contact
986	surface	midden	Post-Contact
987	surface	midden	Post-Contact
1040	surface	tobacco barn	Post-Contact
1113	surface	metal roofing	Post-Contact
1157	surface	house	Post-Contact
1158	surface	house	Post-Contact
1171	surface	stable	Post-Contact
TVAR 8	25-30 cmbs	chert flake	Pre-Contact
TVAR 23	0-15 cmbs	chert flake	Pre-Contact
TVAR 25	0-15 cmbs	chert flake	Pre-Contact
TVAR 26	0-15 cmbs	chert flake	Pre-Contact

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1.0 Introduction

Brockington and Associates, Inc. (Brockington) conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey for Tennessee Valley Authority's (TVA) anticipated power plant on a 286-acre property in Ashland City, Cheatham County, Tennessee (Figure 1.1). The purpose of this investigation was to aid TVA in its compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and provide an inventory of cultural resources in the project area, descriptions of the condition at the resources identified, and recommendations regarding their National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility. The investigation was consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Identification* (National Parks Service [NPS] 1983) and met the requirements established by the Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office (TN SHPO) *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Resources Studies* (2018), the Tennessee Historical Commission (THC) (Jones and Brackett 2019), and the TVA.

The survey was conducted April 14 through 23, 2020, under the supervision of Rachel M. Perash with the assistance of Peter Counts, John O'Donnell, Patrick Sword, and Courtney Usher. Rachel M. Perash, Field Director, directed all fieldwork and was the primary report author. David Dobbs was Architectural Historian and Scott Butler served as Principal Investigator. Brockington excavated 1273 shovel tests at 30-m intervals for most of the tract. Shovel tests were not completed in areas with a slope greater than thirty percent; in these areas, a pedestrian survey was completed at 15-m interval. Metal detecting was completed over areas where buildings are indicated on historic topographic maps. The architectural survey area (ASA) consisted of the planned tract plus an additional 0.5-mile viewshed.

Prior to Brockington's investigation, S&ME was hired by TVA to perform geotechnical boring. In order to facilitate S&ME's schedule while maintaining possible cultural integrity, TVA hired Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research (TVAR) to perform a Phase I archaeological survey at the proposed boring locations (Figure 1.2).

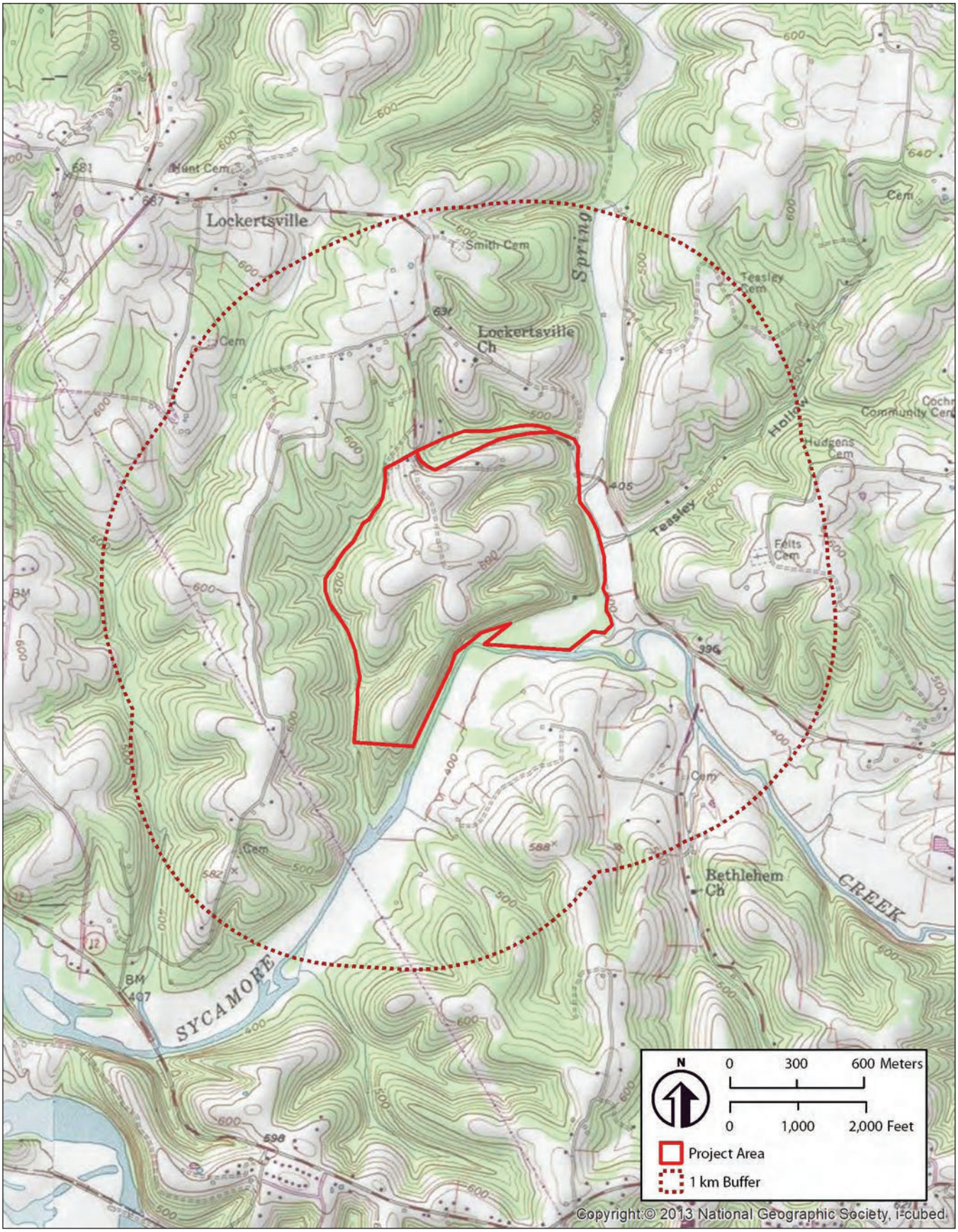

Figure 1.1 Topographic map of the project area.

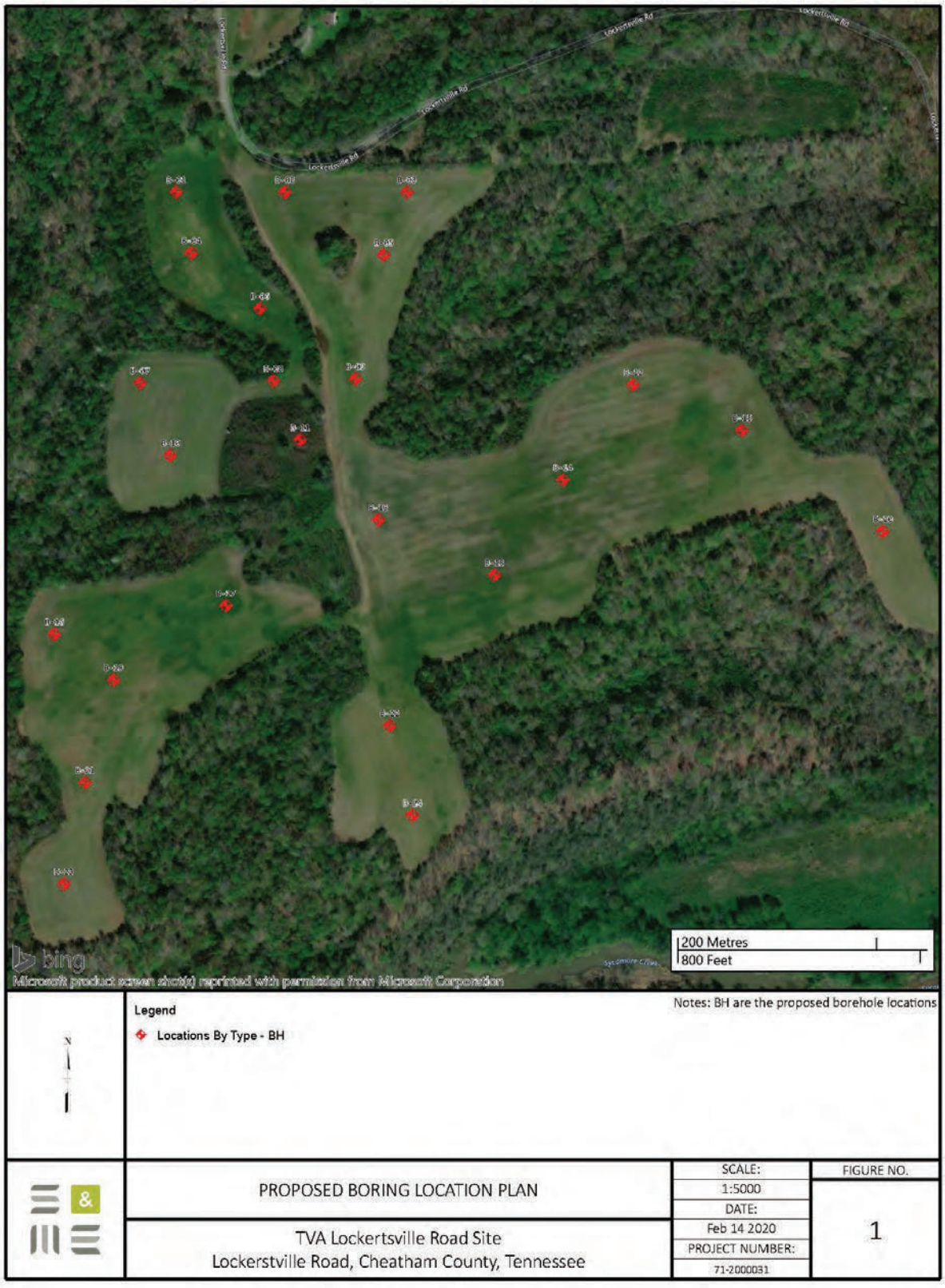

Figure 1.2 Proposed boring locations.

2.0 Environment

The survey area is in Cheatham County and traverses Sycamore Creek, a tributary of the Cumberland River. The project area lies within the Western Highland Rim Level IV ecoregion, which is part of the larger Interior Plateau Level III ecoregion (Figure 2.1). The Western Highland Rim consists of rolling hills with elevations up to 305 m. Native vegetation includes oak-hickory forests, although iron-ore mining in the 1800s deforested most of the region. Recent efforts have led to secondary regrowth of forests, as well as the cultivation of hay, tobacco, cattle, and Saddle Mules (Griffith et al. 2001). The Interior Plateau Level III ecoregion extends from southern Indiana and Ohio to northern Alabama. The elevation is lower than the Appalachian ecoregions to the east, and the region has the most diverse fish fauna in Tennessee (Griffith et al. 2001).

The surficial geology immediately underlying the survey area includes Mississippian and Devonian-Silurian formations (Figure 2.2). St. Louis and Warsaw limestones, which contain knappable materials, largely underlie the project area. Consistent with the project's location in the Western Highland Rim ecoregion, 66 percent of the soils are formed along very steep slopes (Figure 2.3; Table 2.1). Another 60 percent of soils are formed along rock outcrops or contain gravel, consistent with the iron-ore mining that was performed in the 1800s (Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS] 2019).

The current survey area consists of two environmental categories: open pasture and wooded slopes (Figures 2.4 and 2.5). The open pastures were once used for cultivating tobacco and most recently used as a pasture for horses and mules. At the time of Brockington's survey, the pasture consisted of mowed grasses with slightly sloped soils between five to twelve percent. The wooded slopes make up most of the survey area and consist of mixed hardwood-pine forests. Steep slopes reach up to sixty percent and feature 100 m cliffs overlooking Sycamore Creek (Figure 2.6).

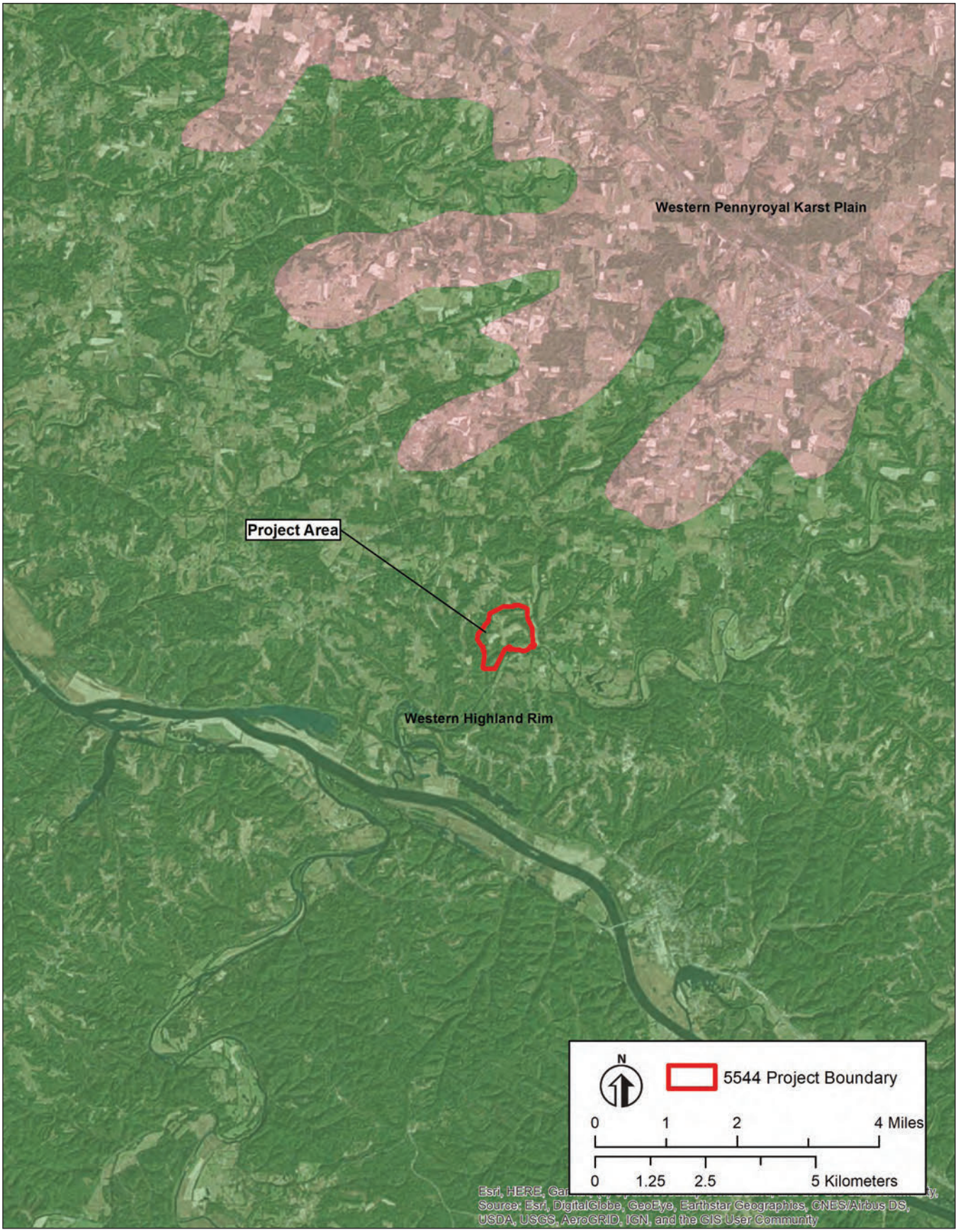

Figure 2.1 Location of the survey area within the Western Highland Rim Level IV ecoregion.

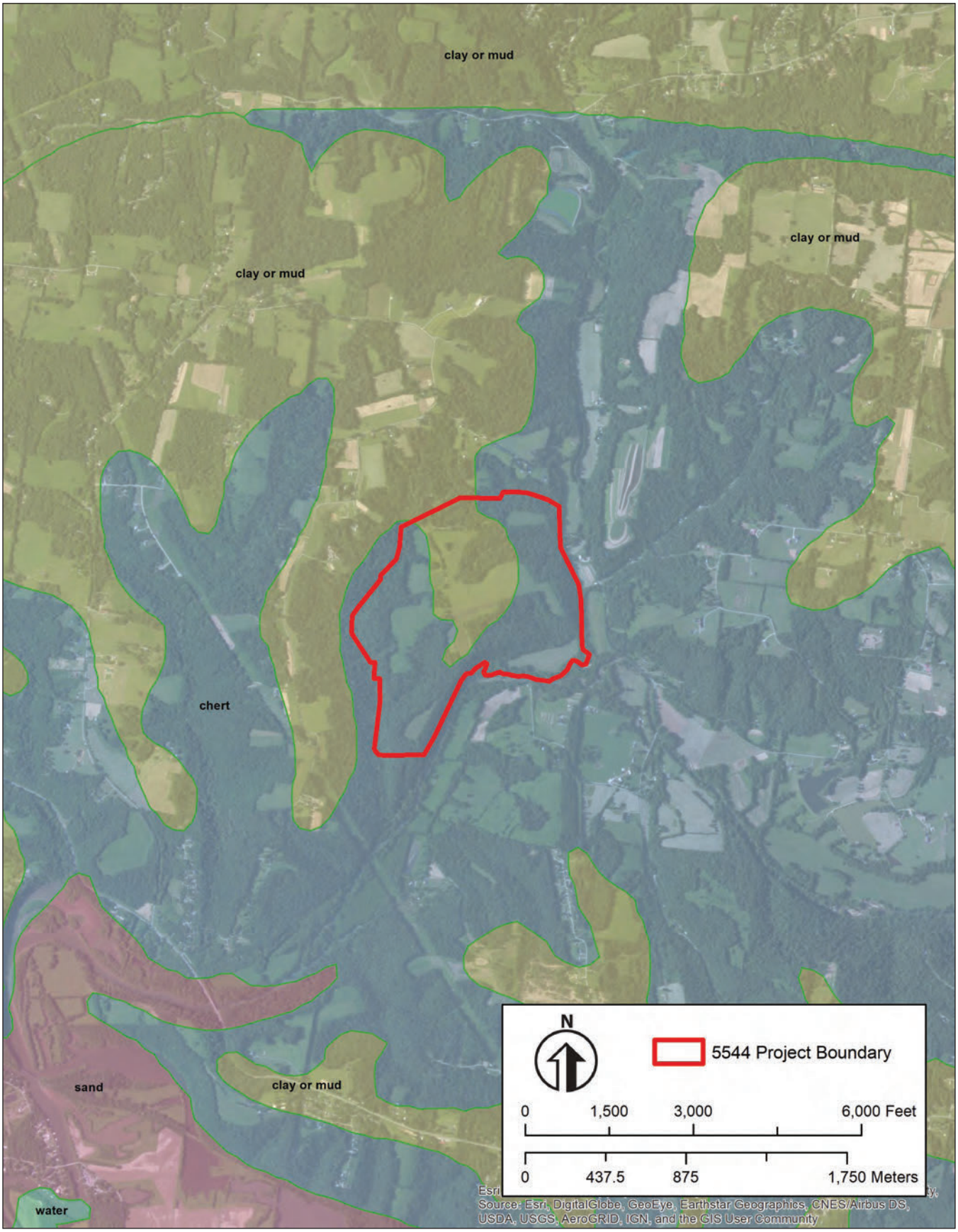

Figure 2.2 Map of surficial geology underlying the survey area.

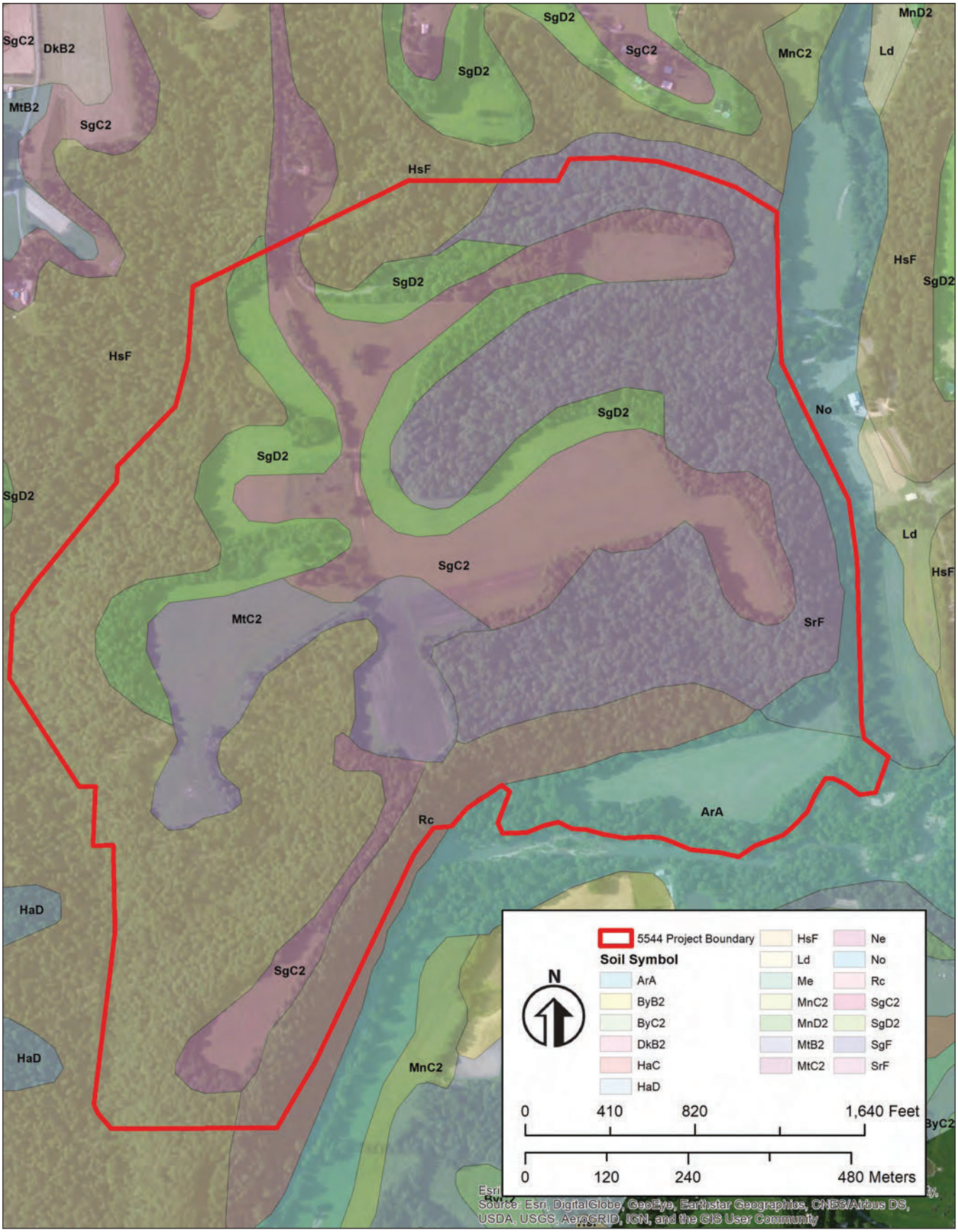

Figure 2.3 Map of soils underlying the survey area.

Figure 2.4 Open pasture at Shovel Test 291, facing 15°N.

Figure 2.5 Wooded slope, facing 180°S.

Figure 2.6 Cliff overlooking Sycamore Creek at Shovel Test 436, facing 78°SE.

Table 2.1 Soils mapped within the project area.

Soil ID	Soil Info	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
ArA	Arrington silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	17	6%
HsF	Hawthorne-Sulphura association, 20 to 60 percent slopes	72	25%
MtC2	Mountview silt loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes	22	8%
No	Nolin silt loam, occasionally flooded	6	2%
Rc	Rock outcrop, very steep	18	6%
SgC2	Sengtown gravelly silt loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes	52	18%
SgD2	Sengtown gravelly silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes	32	11%
SrF	Sengtown-Rock outcrop complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes	66	23%
Totals		285	100%

3.0 Culture

3.1 Paleoindian (11,500 to 9200 B.C.)

There is some debate regarding the possible presence of earlier occupations (see Goodyear 2005), though archaeologists generally agree that by ca. 11,500 B.C., southeastern North America was inhabited by nomadic hunter-gatherers that manufactured distinctive lanceolate-shaped hafted bifaces. The earliest of these Paleoindian populations hunted Pleistocene megafauna species such as mammoth and giant bison. During the excavation of mastodon B at the Coats-Hines site (40WM31) in Williamson County, 34 lithic tools were excavated in association with the faunal remains (Breitburg et al. 1996). Sediments surrounding the remains were carbon dated and ranged from 10,260+/-240 and 14,750+/-220 years BP (Deter-Wolf and Tune 2011).

Walthall (1998) noted a dramatic increase in the use of caves and rockshelters in Late Paleoindian times. He attributed the shifting settlement pattern to increased populations, changes in mobility ranges, and subsistence activities linked to broad environmental changes, accompanied by extinctions of several Pleistocene faunal species hunted by earlier Paleoindian groups. Meeks and Anderson (2012) further advanced these arguments with hafted biface data indicative of a population increase during Late Paleoindian times.

Chronologically diagnostic hafted biface types provide a basis for a Paleoindian sequence dating between 11,500 and 9200 B.C. (Anderson et al. 1996; Sherwood et al. 2004). Early Paleoindian (ca. 11,500 to 10,900 B.C.) contexts are recognized by the presence of fluted and unfluted Clovis hafted bifaces. Fluted and unfluted lanceolate bifaces with broad blades and constricted hafts, such as Beaver Lake, Cumberland, and Quad, are considered Middle Paleoindian (10,900 to 10,000 B.C.) diagnostics. Late Paleoindian (10,000 to 9200 B.C.) assemblages are distinguished by the presence of lanceolate forms with side-notched hafts such as Dalton and Hardaway Side Notched.

3.2 Archaic (9200 to 800 B.C.)

Archaic manifestations in the Southeast are represented by preceramic and early ceramic assemblages dating from approximately 9200 to 800 B.C. Based on temporally diagnostic hafted bifaces, stratigraphic contexts, and radiocarbon dates, fairly well-documented Archaic sequences have been developed throughout the region: Early Archaic (9200 to 6900 B.C.), Middle Archaic (6900 to 3700 B.C.), and Late Archaic (3700 to 800 B.C.).

The Early Archaic is chronologically ordered by diagnostic hafted biface types (Anderson et al. 1994; Sherwood et al. 2004). The sequence begins with side-notched types such as Big Sandy, Bolen, and Taylor. These assemblages date from about 9200 to 8500 B.C. Corner- notched types, such as Kirk Corner Notched and Palmer Corner Notched, were manufactured from approximately 8500 to 7800 B.C., while bifurcated types, including Lecroy, MacCorkle, and St. Albans, were made from about 7800 to 6600 B.C.

The Middle Archaic period coincides closely with the Hypsithermal climate interval during the Middle Holocene. As McNutt (2008:54-56) indicated, Hypsithermal climate conditions varied significantly across the landscapes of the Southeast, and Sassaman (2001) argued that there were marked sociocultural differences as well. West of the Appalachians, riverine settings were important to Middle Archaic populations (Dye 1996; Sassaman 2001). Middle Archaic populations also occupied caves and rockshelters in the Tennessee Valley (Sherwood et al. 2004). Near the end of the period, extensive exchange networks developed in the region (Jefferies 1996; Johnson and Brookes 1989), and construction possibly began on some of the earliest mounds in the Southeast (Russo 1996; Saunders 1994).

A Middle Archaic hafted biface chronology has been established for a broad region across the Southeast. The earliest Middle Archaic manifestations are marked by the presence of Kirk Stemmed, Kirk Serrated, and Stanley Stemmed bifaces between 6900 and 6300 B.C. From approximately 6300 to 5400 B.C., Eva and Morrow Mountain hafted bifaces became the dominant type of the Middle Archaic lithic toolkits. Middle Archaic assemblages dating from 5400 to 4300 B.C. are marked by the presence of Sykes/White Springs and Guilford hafted bifaces. Benton bifaces are diagnostic of terminal Middle

Archaic (4500 to 3700 B.C.) occupations in the Tennessee-Tombigbee region of Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee (McNutt 2008).

The Eva site in Benton County (40BN12) contains three components that span the Middle to Late Archaic (6000 to 1000 BC): Eva, Three Mile, and Big Sandy (Lewis and Kneberg Lewis 1961). The Eva phase has been radiocarbon dated to the Middle Archaic, and while projectile points were recovered in significantly lower percentages than the later two phases (42 percent compared to 76 and 78 percent, respectively [Lewis and Kneberg Lewis 1961:25]), combining chipped stone tools classified at the time of excavation as "biface blades" brings the Eva phase percentage up to 78. Variants of projectile points included Eva I (80.8 percent), Cypress Creek I (6.3 percent), and Kirk Serrated (4.4 percent) (Lewis and Kneberg Lewis 1961:29).

The Three Mile phase at the Eva site dates to the Late Middle Archaic. The advent of new cultural traits is seen in the archaeological record, such as cylindrical pestles, large chert pounders, stemmed scrapers, fishing and mussel collecting, and the continued utilization of faunal remains as tools (Lewis and Kneberg Lewis 1961:173). The transition from the Middle to Late Archaic also saw the transition from large biface blades to smaller projectile points. The Three Mile phase stratum also contained a wider variety of projectile points. For example, Big Sandy (16.7 percent), Cypress Creek II (9.4 percent), Eva I (8.7 percent), Morrow Mountain I (8.0 percent), and Eva II (8.0 percent) (Lewis and Kneberg Lewis 1961:29).

The Late Archaic is marked by several technological developments. Perhaps foremost of these was the domestication of several plant species in eastern North America around 5,000 to 3,800 B.P. (Smith 2011; Smith and Yarnell 2009). These species are sometimes referred to collectively as the "eastern agricultural complex," which consisted of squash, sunflower, marsh elder, and chenopod.

By Late Archaic times, the regionalized hafted biface sequences that characterized the Early and Middle Archaic periods were replaced by more localized temporal trajectories of mostly stemmed bifaces. For instance, Savannah River Stemmed was widely distributed along the South Atlantic Slopes, while early in the sequence, Ledbetter and Pickwick were disbursed in an area extending from the southwestern slopes of the Appalachians into the Coastal Plain of Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama. Near the end of the Late Archaic in the westerly region, a multitude of other stemmed types were manufactured including Cotaco Creek, Flint Creek, Little Bear Creek, McIntire, Motley, and Wade.

3.3 Woodland (800 B.C. to 800 A.D.)

The Woodland stage is perhaps best known for the Adena and Hopewell earthworks and mortuary practices in the Ohio Valley. Additionally, the Early and Middle periods of the stage were marked by the emergence of widespread exchange networks in which exotic artifacts and raw materials were distributed across much of eastern North America.

In the middle Tennessee Valley, Middle Woodland times were marked by earthwork constructions, mound and cave burials, and increased interregional exchange. Middle Woodland burial mounds and cave burials have been recorded throughout the middle Tennessee Valley (Cole 1981; Danforth et al. 2007; Walthall 1980). Some burials contained extralocal artifacts and materials such as copper reel-shaped gorgets, earspools, bracelets, celts, and beads, marine shell cups and beads, ground galena nodules, mica, steatite pipes, and greenstone celts. The items provide evidence of participation in the network of Middle Woodland interregional exchange.

The Pinson Mounds (40MD1) in Madison County include seventeen mounds built during the Middle Woodland period and is the largest ceremonial mound site in the United States (Mainfort 1986). Between 1981 and 1984, Mainfort and colleagues performed excavations at Mounds 5, 6, 10, 31, and the Duck's Nest Sector. Mounds 5, 6, and 31 all contained hearths and surface fires, while Mounds 6 and 31 additionally contained cremations and a burial. Mound 10 and the Duck's Nest Sector were determined to be anomalies that were constructed at a later period and not related to the larger mound complex (Mainfort 1986:26).

Walthall (1980:116-131) distinguished the Copena phase for Middle Woodland manifestations in the middle Tennessee Valley, largely on the basis of pottery assemblages containing large proportions

of Mulberry Creek Plain along with minority representations of Wright Check Stamped, Pickwick Complicated Stamped, and Bluff Creek Simple Stamped. Walthall (1980) characterized the assemblages of Flint River culture in Northern Alabama as predominated by Mulberry Creek Plain and Flint River Brushed, whereas limestone-tempered cord-marked ceramics were important constituents of Late Woodland McKelvey assemblages in the Tennessee Valley of eastern Tennessee (Walthall 1980:137).

During the Late Woodland, a major technological change is signaled by the introduction of bow-and-arrow technology into the region during the Late Woodland (Blitz 1988). In the western portion of the middle Tennessee Valley, the dominance of grog-tempered ceramics distinguishes Late and Terminal Woodland assemblages from those in the eastern portion of the valley, which were predominantly limestone tempered (Walthall 1980).

3.4 Mississippian (800 to 1600 A.D.)

Current researchers concur that populations associated with Mississippian stage manifestations throughout southeastern North America were set aside from earlier ones by the development of institutionalized social inequality (Smith 1990). Maize agriculture appears to have been an important subsistence component for most Mississippian societies (Scarry 1993). Pole-framed public and domestic structures were often rectangular and sometimes employed wattle-and-daub wall construction. A central plaza surrounded by mounds and public and domestic structures characterized some of the larger Mississippian communities (Lewis and Stout 1998). Some Mississippian sites also were fortified with palisade walls and bastions and sometimes defensive ditches or moats, as well (e.g., Knight and Steponaitis 1998; Schroedl 1998). Regional settlement studies typically reflect a site hierarchy consisting of mound centers and outlying nonmound sites (Blitz and Lorenz 2006). Specially crafted artifacts often made of extralocal materials furnish evidence of widespread interregional exchange (Brown 2004). The existence of far-reaching Mississippian alliances in the interior Southeast was documented at the time of initial European contact.

The Hooper site (40DV234) in Davidson County is a Mississippian village containing 53 stone box graves (Smith and Moore 1996). The minimum number of individuals (MNI) recovered was 66, which included adults, children, and infants. Burials followed three practices: a central cemetery for adults, family plots adjacent to houses, and infants and children buried within house floors (Smith and Moore 1996:10).

3.5 Post-Contact Native American (1560 to 1860)

The Spanish expedition of Hernando de Soto (1539 to 1543) represents the earliest recorded European contact with native populations in the interior of southeastern North America. In the 1560s, the Tristan de Luna and Juan Pardo expeditions revisited some of the areas in the interior traversed by the earlier de Soto entrada. By almost all archaeological accounts, widespread and extensive depopulation followed in the wake of the sixteenth-century Spanish incursions into the Southeast, and there was a concomitant disintegration of Mississippian polities accompanied by migrations and coalescence of native groups throughout much of the region. While some have pointed out that these years have been largely neglected by historians and referred to them as the forgotten centuries. Robbie Ethridge (2009) has subsequently illuminated some of these shadowy times with her conception of the Mississippian shatter zone, i.e., a region of widespread social and political transformations of native groups, presumably related to internecine warfare and slave trade with Europeans.

In the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, the British, French, and Spaniards competed for control over broad regions of the Southeast. Increasing participation in nascent European capitalist markets through deerskin and peltry trade contributed to extensive transformations of native groups during the colonial era (Braund 1993). The influx of European settlers into the region spurred the forced cession of Cherokee lands, and as a result, the Overhill Cherokees moved from their traditional lands into what is today southeastern Tennessee (Abram 2013a, 2013b). Typically, Overhill Cherokee assemblages are characterized by shell- or grit-tem-

pered pottery displaying checked or complicated stamped exterior surfaces. Some of the most crucial contributions regarding Overhill Cherokee archaeology were provided by the University of Tennessee's 1977 survey of the Tellico Reservoir (Kimball 1985). During the investigation, several significant Overhill Cherokee sites were identified, including Chota (40MR2), and Tanasee (40MR62) (Braly and Koerner 2016). Most ceramics recovered from Chota and Tanasee were shell-tempered Overhill Plain sherds. Types recovered in lesser quantities included shell-tempered Overhill Check Stamped, Overhill Simple Stamped, Overhill Complicated Stamped and quartz-tempered Qualla Plain, Qualla Rectilinear Complicated Stamped, and Qualla Corn Cob Impressed, among others (Bates 1982:289-331).

In 1830, congress passed the Indian Removal Act, which relocated the Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, Seminole, and Chickasaw to the Oklahoma territory, and the influx of white settlers spurred the forced cession of Cherokee and Creek lands in the Treaty of New Echota of 1835 (Chapman 1985:121). The route used to remove the Cherokee and other Native American groups from their homelands is known as the Trail of Tears. The Norther Route of the Trail of Tears passes through what is now Cheatham County, 17.28 km northeast from the current project area (Figure 3.1) (Nance 2001:32).

3.6 Local History (1856 to 1950)

Cheatham County is located in northcentral Tennessee, bordered by Robertson County to the northeast, Davidson County to the east, Williamson County to the south, Dickson County to the west, and Montgomery County to the northwest. The county was established on February 28, 1856 with Ashland City as its seat and named for Edward Saunders Cheatham, Speaker of the state Senate (Hallums 2017). Cheatham County encompasses approximately 307 square miles. The county is bisected from northwest to southeast by the Cumberland River, while the southern portion of the county is bisected from southeast to northwest by the Harpeth River. As of the 2010 U.S. Census, the population of Cheatham County was 39,105 (United States Census Bureau 2020).

There were no major battles or skirmishes fought in Cheatham County during the Civil War; however, the war still brought great upheaval and loss to the region and county residents. More men from Tennessee fought in the Civil War than from any other Confederate state (McDonough 1998). Middle Tennessee also provided valuable agricultural products to the Confederate armies, while the areas northwest of Nashville contained gunpowder mills (McDonough 1998:158). One such mill, Sycamore Mills located four miles north of Ashland City, came under Union control in 1862 and was out of commission until the end of the war (Hallums 2017).

The 1864 Nashville Campaign in neighboring Davidson County surely affected the residents of Cheatham County. After the end of the Atlanta Campaign, General Hood returned with his troops to Tennessee to regain the City of Nashville (Knight 2014). Several battles were fought between September and December 1864 along the route from Georgia through Alabama to Tennessee (Figure 3.2). The Battle of Nashville occurred between December 15 and 16 (Figure 3.3). An exhausted and much smaller Confederate army attempted to destroy the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad to disrupt the Union supply lines, but they were met by Union General Thomas (Knight 2014). Thomas's main attack was on the left flank of the Confederate army, and the line was broken shortly after noon. After regrouping his forces, Hood was able to prepare for a second day of battle (Knight 2014). Thomas again attacked the left flank, and a Union victory was declared before night fall. "The Battle of Nashville was one of the most stunning victories achieved by the Union Army in the war. The formidable Army of Tennessee, the second largest Confederate force, was effectively destroyed as a fighting force" (Jacobson and Rupp 2007:428).

Mule breeding became popular in the state at the end of the Civil War. Work animals were needed for the development of tenant farming throughout the South, and the mule's importance continued during Manifest Destiny as "40 acres and a mule" were needed to claim land west of the Mississippi River (International Museum of the Horse [IMH] 2020).

In the early twentieth century, dark fired tobacco made its way into the western Tennessee agricultural system (Miles 2017). After harvesting, the tobacco is cured inside a barn, where is it is hung while the

floor of the barn is spread with hardwood sawdust and slabs of oak or hickory. The bulk of the dark fired tobacco production is in middle and northwest Tennessee, with Cheatham County accounting for 1.8 million pounds (Miles 2017).

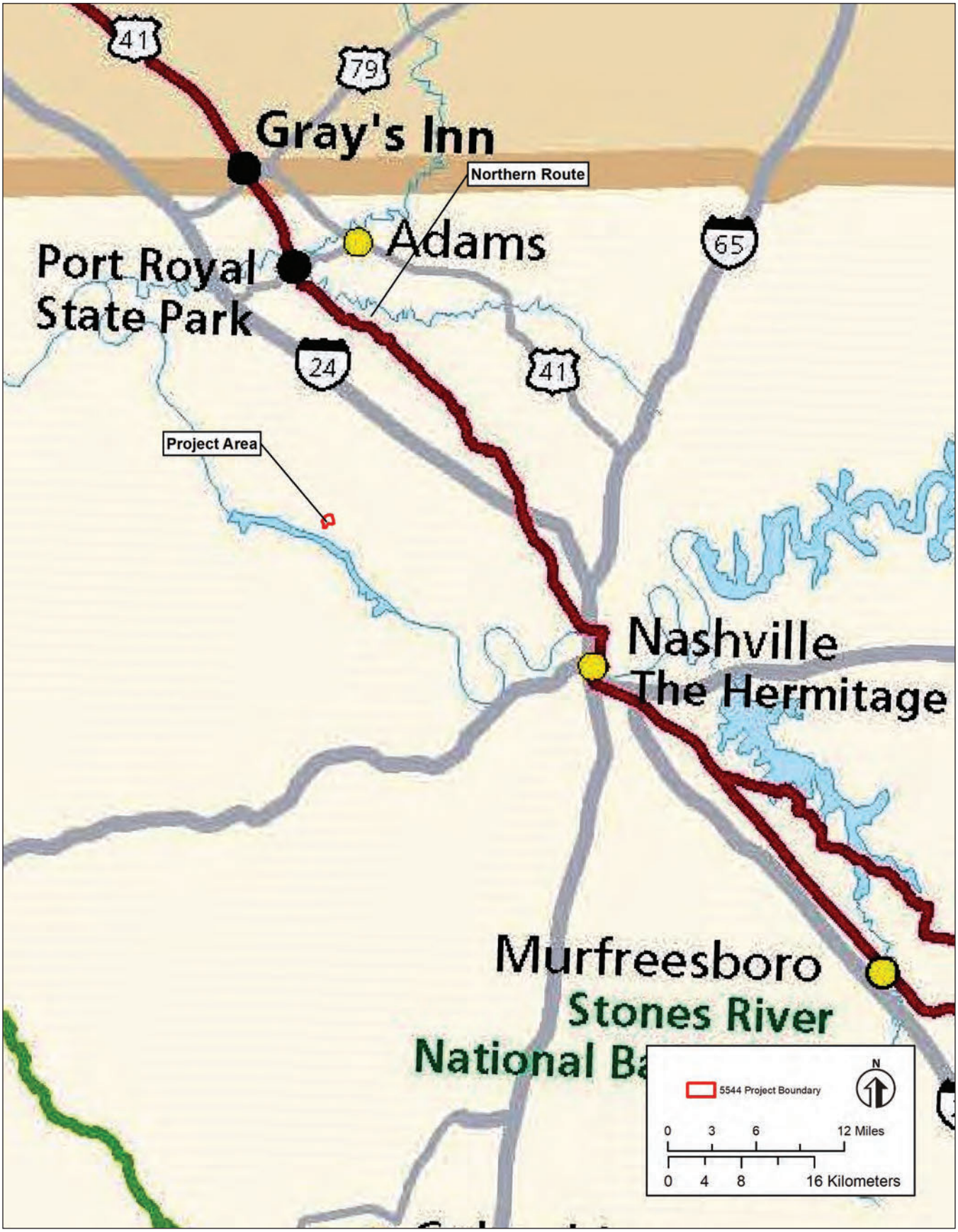

Figure 3.1 Northern Route of the Trail of Tears in relation to the current project area (source: National Park Service, 1983).

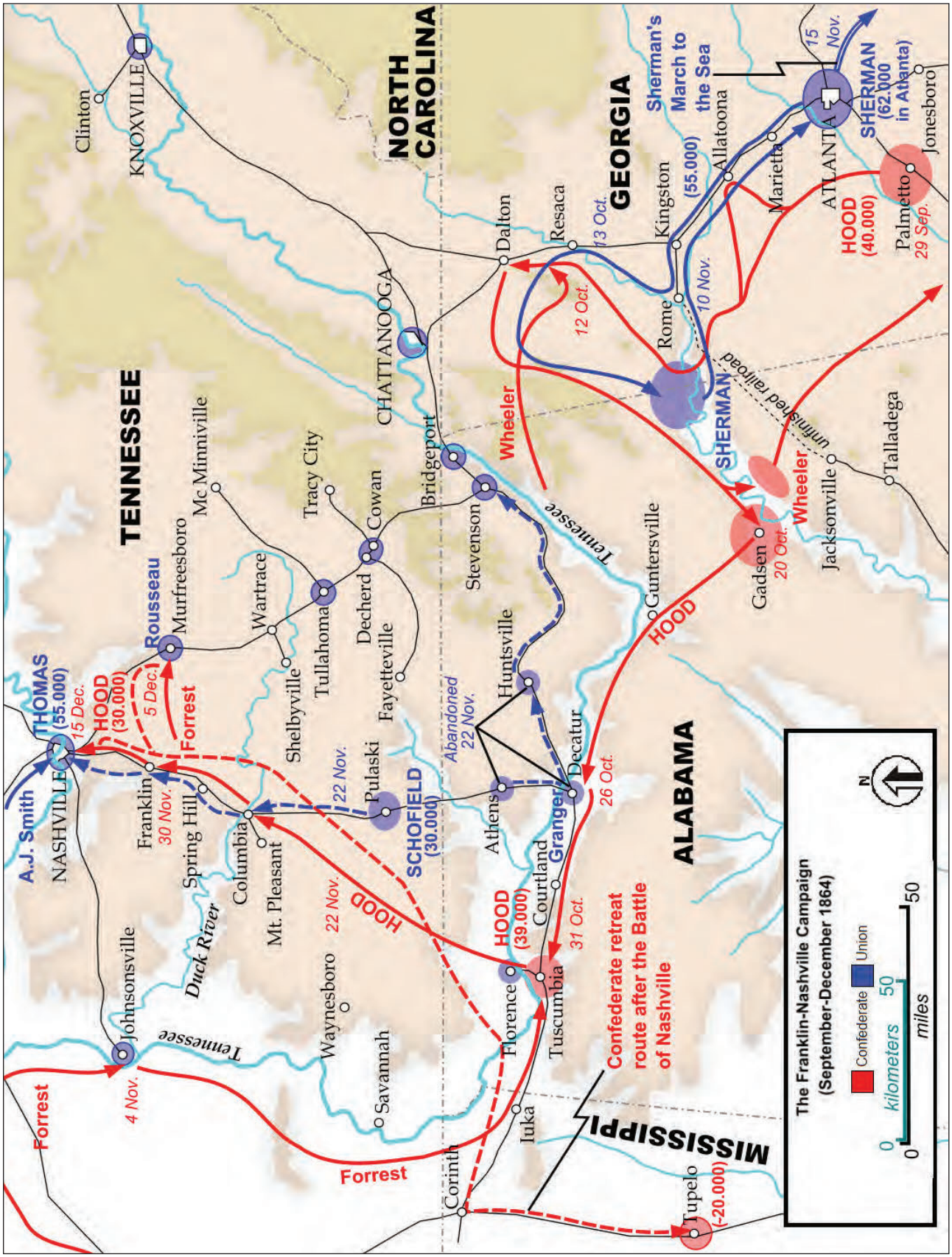

Figure 3 2 The Franklin-Nashville Campaign (source: Knight 2014).

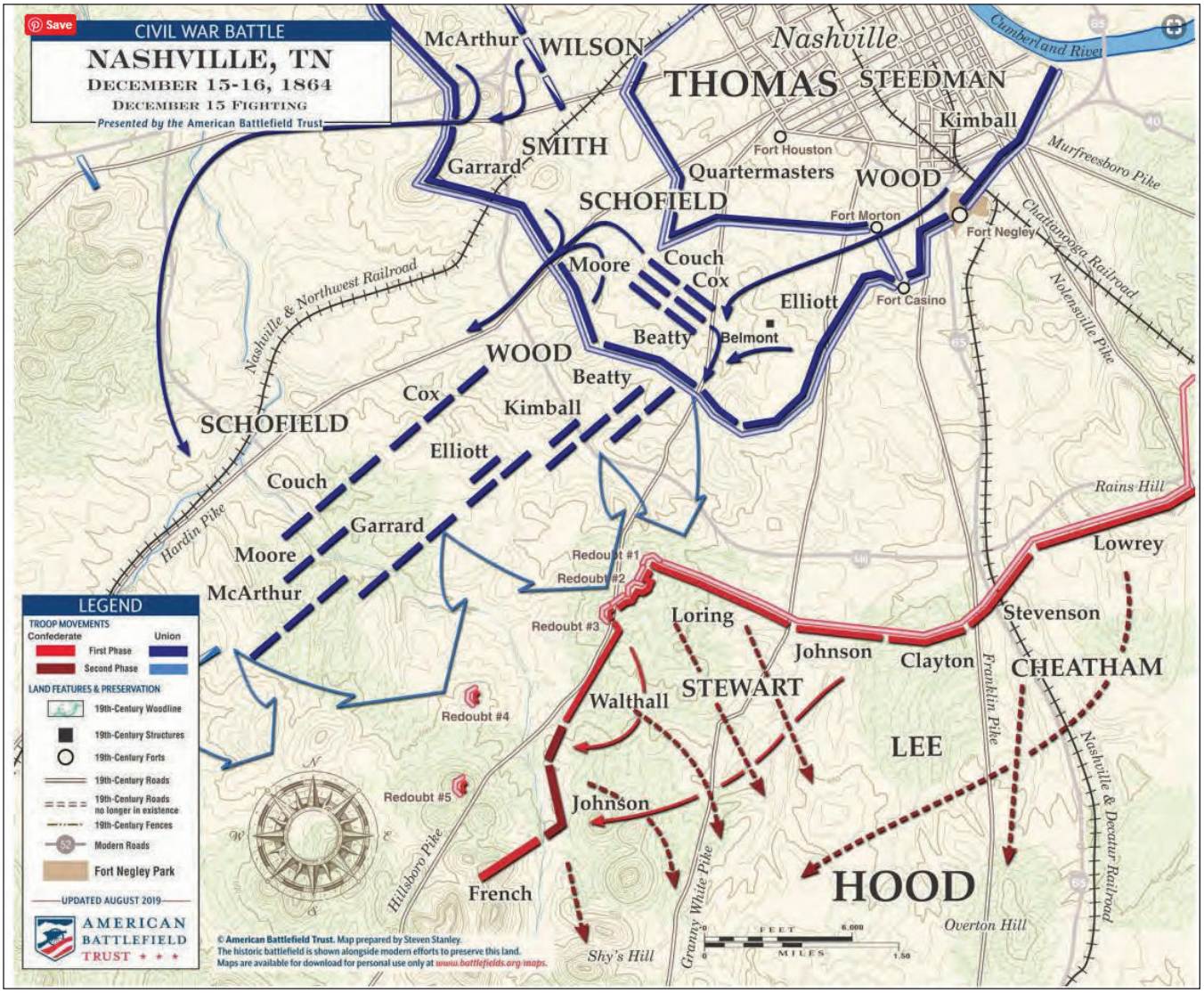

Figure 3.3 The Battle of Nashville (source: American Battlefield Trust).

4.0 Methods

4.1 Archaeological Background Literature and Records Search

In April of 2020, Brockington contacted TDOA to conduct a background literature and records search to identify documented archaeological sites and previous cultural resource investigations within the background study area, a one-km radius surrounding the archaeological survey area (see Figure 1.1). To supplement the information obtained from TDOA, Brockington also reviewed numerous cartographic and ethnohistoric databases, including the NRHP and the USGS Earth Explorer data portal. Maps specifically referenced in Brockington's research included the USGS 1957, 1957 [Photorevised 1983], and 1957 [Photoinspected 1987] Ashland City 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles and aerial images captured by the USGS in 1954 and 1981. A Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records (BLM, GLO) search was conducted for all land parcels within the project area, but no parcels appeared to have been originally deeded to a Native American. A deed and land records search in Cheatham County was also performed to determine the historic ownership and land use of the project tract.

4.2 Archaeological Methods of Investigation

The Phase I investigation included pedestrian reconnaissance of the survey area with a combination of shovel testing and surface inspection as the basis for the identification and delineation of archaeological resources. Systematic shovel testing (herein referred to as planned shovel test locations) was conducted at 30-m intervals within the survey area. Shovel tests were 30-by-30 cm square units and excavated to a maximum depth of 70 cm below surface (cmbs), until impenetrable substrate or artifact sterile subsoil was encountered. All test soils were passed through 1/4-inch hardware mesh to recover cultural materials.

All locations investigated during the survey were recorded using a field computer equipped with a global positioning system (GPS) receiver with sub-meter precision and specialized data-capturing software tailored to archaeological surveying. The combination of hardware and software provided real time data acquisition and visualization while furnishing important information to the field crews, including the locations of environmental features and survey boundaries. Detailed information, such as soil descriptions, survey area features, and photographic information, was recorded at the time of observation and linked via geographic coordinates.
Prior to Brockington's investigation, S&ME was hired by TVA to perform geotechnical boring. In order to facilitate S&ME's schedule while maintaining possible cultural integrity, TVA hired TVAR to perform a Phase I archaeological survey at the proposed boring locations (Figure 4.1). The TVAR crew recovered four isolated Fort Payne chert fragments, which are further discussed in the following chapter (de Gregory, personal communication 2020).

4.3 Site Definitions

Archaeological Site- "TDOA does not define a site by an arbitrary number of artifacts or other specific criteria…We generally leave it to the archaeologists in the field to determine what they feel constitutes sufficient evidence of an archaeological site, given the context and survey limitations" (TDOA 2018). In addition, "TDOA does not record historic sites that lack sufficient evidence of pre-1950 occupation" (TDOA 2018). With this in mind, Brockington has determined an archaeological site is characterized by any of the following:

- A surface area yielding three or more artifacts from the same broad cultural period (i.e., pre-1950 historic or prehistoric) within a 30-m radius;
- Two or more shovel tests yielding at least one artifact each within 30 m of each other;
- A shovel test that produces three or more artifacts from the same broad cultural period, as long as the artifacts cannot be fitted together (i.e., they are not two pieces of the same artifact)

Isolated Finds- An isolated find is defined as no more than two pre-1950 historic or prehistoric ar-

tifacts found within a 30-m radius. Isolated finds are not considered eligible for state site numbers (TDOA 2018).

Non-Sites- A surface area yielding three or more artifacts; two or more shovel tests yielding at least one artifact each within 30 m of each other; or a shovel test that produces three or more artifacts at least 50 years old but lacks evidence of pre-1950 occupation.

4.4 Architectural Background Literature and Records Search

A records search was conducted by Mr. David Dobbs and focused on documenting previously recorded architectural properties within or near the project APE. Due to the restrictions and closure of facilities caused by the COVID-19 shutdowns, background research could not be conducted at the THC in Nashville. However, research was conducted using the online digital survey records for Cheatham County (THC 2020), available through the THC as well as the NRHP online database. Research was also conducted through the Nashville Public Library online resource database and the Cheatham County Tax Assessors Office via online access through the Tennessee property viewer. These databases were reviewed to determine if any NRHP-eligible, -nominated, or -listed architectural properties are located within the project APE. Historic online topography maps were also consulted to identify buildings and structures previously located within the project APE. Cheatham County Tax Assessor's Office online property records were reviewed to determine construction dates and current and previous property owners of properties in the project APE.

4.5 Architectural Field Survey Methods

The architectural properties field survey was conducted by Mr. David Dobbs and involved driving the project APE and surrounding roads in consideration of the potential for larger parcels or farms that might expand into the APE, with pedestrian inspection of all potentially historic properties. The APE for this project is defined as the half-mile buffer around the project area from which the proposed new facility would be visible. Any structures within the half-mile radius that do not have a direct line of sight to the completed project will be considered outside of the APE. Surveyed properties were recorded on Tennessee Historical and Architectural Resource survey forms. Each structure was photographed and recorded on project maps. The present and/or previous owners of each inventoried property were interviewed when possible. The criterion used for initial selection of architectural properties to be recorded was the 50-year minimum age necessary for inclusion on the NRHP.

4.6 Evaluation of NRHP Eligibility

A primary goal of this investigation was to provide an accurate inventory of cultural resources within the project tract and to provide sufficient data to determine if these sites are significant (i.e., eligible for the NRHP). Archaeological and architectural sites were evaluated based on the criteria for eligibility to the NRHP, as specified in the Department of Interior Regulations 36 CFR Part 60: National Register of Historic Places. According to 36 CFR Part 60.4 (Criteria for Evaluation), cultural resources (referred to as properties in the regulations) can be defined as significant if they:

A. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history;
B. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in the past;
C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic value, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
D. Have yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory.

A resource may be eligible under one or more of these criteria. Criteria A, B, and C are most frequently applied to historic buildings, structures, objects, districts, or non-archaeological sites (e.g., battlefields, natural features, designed landscapes, or cemeteries). The eligibility of archaeological

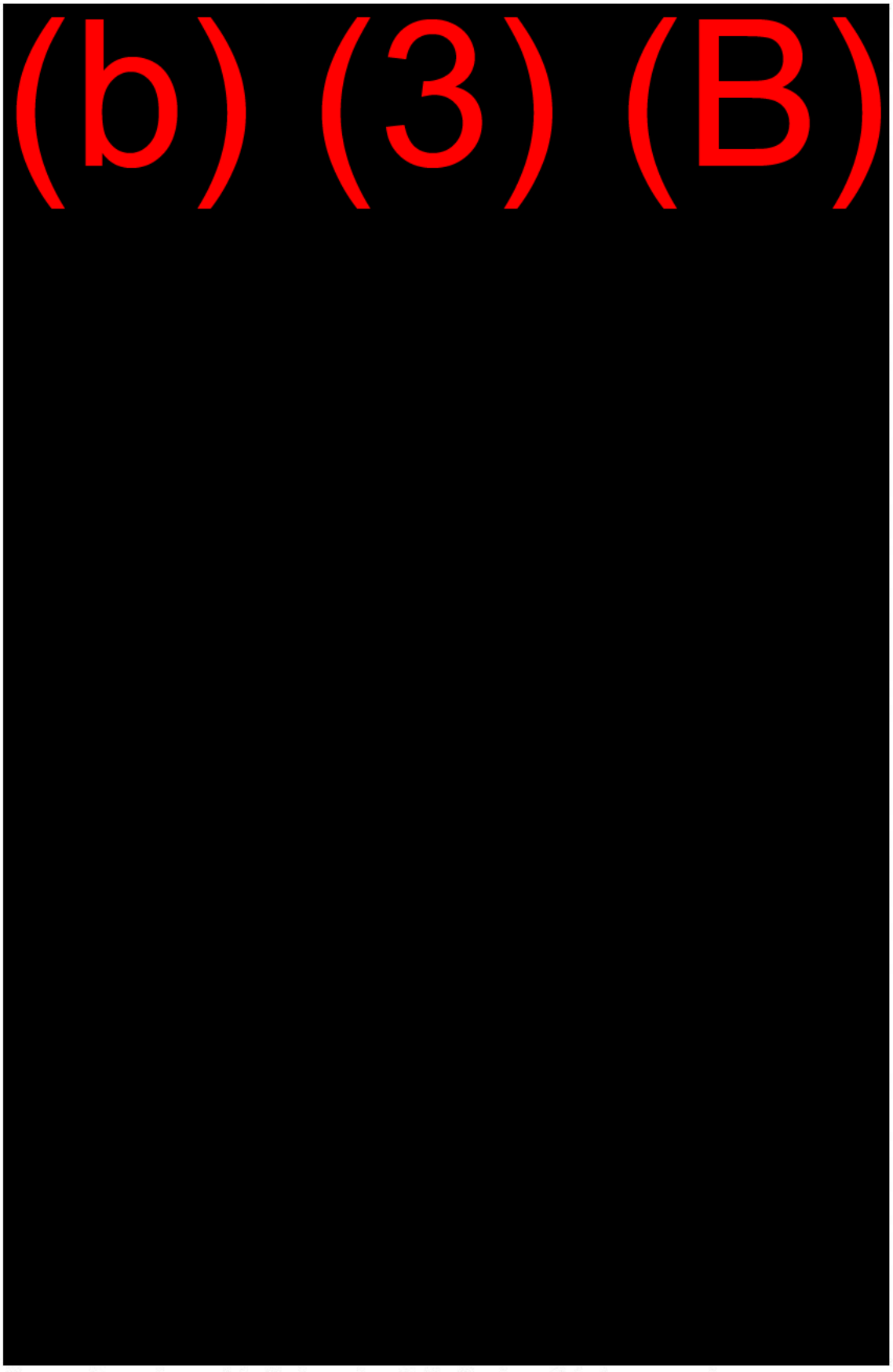

Figure 4.1 Proposed geotechnical boring and new finding locations within the current project area.

sites is most frequently considered with respect to Criterion D. Also, a general guide of 50 years of age is employed to define the properties to be evaluated for listing on the NRHP. That is, all resources greater than 50 years of age may be considered. However, more recent resources may be considered if they display "exceptional" significance.

Following National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (Savage and Pope 1998), evaluation of any resource requires a two-fold process. First, the resource must be associated with an important historic context. If this association is demonstrated, the integrity of the resource must be evaluated to ensure that it conveys the significance of its context. The applications of both these steps are discussed in more detail below.

Determining the association of a resource with a historic context involves five steps (Savage and Pope 1998). First, the resource must be associated with a particular facet of local, regional, or national history. Secondly, one must determine the significance of the identified historical facet or context with respect to the resource under evaluation. Any historical facet or context becomes significant for the development of the project area only if the project area contains resources that were constructed or gained their significance during that time. For example, an antebellum context would be significant for the development of a project area only if the project area contained buildings that were either built or gained their significance during the early nineteenth century. Similarly, the use of contexts associated with the pre-contact Native American use of a region would require the presence of pre-contact archaeological sites within the APE.

The third step is to demonstrate the ability of a specific resource to illustrate the context. A resource should be a component of the locales and features created or used during the historical period in question. For example, early nineteenth-century farmhouses, the ruins of African American slave settlements from the 1820s, and/or field systems associated with antebellum plantations in the region, would illustrate various aspects of the agricultural development of a region prior to the Civil War. Conversely, churches or road networks may have been used during this period but may not reflect the agricultural practices suggested by the other kinds of resources.

The fourth step is to determine the specific association of a resource with aspects of the significant historic context. Savage and Pope (1998) define how one should consider a resource under each of the four criteria of significance. Under Criterion A, a resource must have existed at the time that a particular event or pattern of events occurred, and activities associated with the event(s) must have occurred at the site. In addition, this association must be of a significant nature, not just a casual occurrence (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion B, the resource must be associated with historically important individuals. Again, this association must relate to the period or events that convey historical significance to the individual, not just that this person was present at this locale (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion C, a resource must possess physical features or traits that reflect a style, type, period, or method of construction; display high artistic value; or represent the work of a master (an individual whose work can be distinguished from others and possesses recognizable greatness [Savage and Pope 1998]). Under Criterion D, a resource must possess sources of information that can address specific important research questions (Savage and Pope 1998). These questions must generate information that is important in reconstructing or interpreting the past. For archaeological sites, recoverable data must be able to address specific research questions.

After a resource is specifically associated with a significant historic context, one must determine which physical features of the resource are necessary to reflect its significance. One should consider the types of resources that may be associated with the context, how these resources represent the theme, and which aspects of integrity apply to the resource in question (Savage and Pope 1998). As in the example given above, a variety of resources may reflect the antebellum context (farmhouses, ruins of slave settlements, field systems, etc.). One must demonstrate how these resources reflect the context. The farmhouses represent the residences of the landowners who implemented the agricultural practices during the antebellum era. The slave settlements housed the workers who did the daily tasks necessary to plant, harvest, process, and market crops.

Once the above steps are completed and association with a historically significant context is dem-

onstrated, one must consider the aspects of integrity applicable to a resource. Integrity is defined in seven aspects of a resource; one or more may be applicable depending on the nature of the resource under evaluation. These aspects are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (36 CFR 60.4; Savage and Pope 1998). If a resource does not possess integrity with respect to these aspects, it cannot adequately reflect or represent its associated historically significant context. Therefore, it cannot be eligible for the NRHP. To be considered eligible under Criteria A and B, a resource must retain its essential physical characteristics that were present during the event(s) with which it is associated. Under Criterion C, a resource must retain enough of its physical characteristics to reflect the style, type, etc., or work of the artisan that it represents.

Typically, the most applicable criterion for evaluating archaeological properties is Criterion D. For a site to be considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D, it must possess information bearing on an important research question (Savage and Pope 1998:21). Important research questions commonly involve testing new or former hypotheses regarding important topics in the natural sciences and/or addressing important aspects of the cultural chronology of a region. This information must be evaluated within the framework of an historic context; that is, the researcher must be able to address how the information contained within the resource is likely to affect current understanding of a particular time period.

If an archaeological resource is considered significant, it must also retain integrity. The integrity of an archaeological site is commonly related to the aspects of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association. For a property to be considered eligible for the NRHP, it must retain many of these aspects. While disturbed sites can still be eligible if their undisturbed portions contain significant information potential, sites that have lost their stratigraphic context due to land alteration are commonly considered to have lost integrity of location (Savage and Pope 1998:23-49).

Archaeological resources identified during this survey have been evaluated within local and regional prehistoric and historic contexts. These evaluations are balanced though application of Glassow's (1977) attributes in order to provide assessment of the potential of the resource to address regional research issues. That is, a site's potential to contribute to local or regional research will determine that site's NRHP eligibility. A site's potential to provide data was evaluated explicitly as research potential beyond the present archaeological resources survey project. For example, every site with culturally or temporally diagnostic material has the potential to contribute to the reconstruction of settlement patterns through time. However, in many cases, this potential can be realized through recognition and detailed documentation at the survey level of investigation.

4.7 Laboratory Methods of Investigation

In Brockington's laboratory, artifacts from the field are washed by laboratory technicians in small plastic tubs filled with warm water using hand sieves and toothbrushes. After washing, artifacts are allowed to air dry on a tray. Friable artifacts, artifacts with sooting, or artifacts to be used for chemical dating are dry brushed.

Provenience numbers are assigned to each excavation bag within a site based on Brockington's unique proveniencing scheme. Provenience 1 designates general surface collections. Numbers after the decimal point designate subsequent surface collections or trenches. Proveniences 2 to 200 designate shovel tests. Controlled surface collections and 50 by 50 cm units are also designated by this provenience range. Proveniences 201 to 400 designate 1 by 1 m or 1 by 2 m units done for testing purposes. Proveniences 401 to 600 designate excavation units (1 by 2 m, 2 by 2 m, or larger). Provenience numbers over 600 designate features. For all provenience numbers except 1, the numbers after the decimal point designate levels. Provenience X.0 is a surface collection at a shovel test or unit. X .1 designates level one, and X.2 designates level two; for example, 401.2 is Excavation Unit 401, Level 2. Flotation samples are designated by a 01 added after the level. As a result, 601.401 is the flotation material from Feature 601, Level 4.

Within each provenience, artifacts are sorted by criteria such as material class, manufacture method, object form, and decoration. Each group of arti-

facts is counted and weighed, then bagged in 4-mil polyethylene self-sealing archivally stable bags and assigned a catalog number. Weights are taken with an Ohaus CS-200 digital scale; for groups of artifacts weighing over 200 grams a triple beam Ohaus Dial-O-Gram scale is used. Measurements in inches or millimeters are taken using Mitytoyo digital calipers. Archival paper tags that duplicate the bag and catalog information are placed in each individual bag. Fragile artifacts may be packaged in Ethafoam sheets and placed in a hard polyethylene tub.

Artifacts are labeled using a base coat of clear or white Acryloid B72. When this is dry, the site number and provenience number are applied using black India ink and a nib pen. A topcoat of clear Acryloid B72 is applied after the site and provenience numbers have dried.

Selected iron artifacts are mechanically cleaned by the process of electrolytic reduction. This is performed in a polypropylene vat using stainless steel anodes and a 5 percent solution of sodium carbonate as the electrolyte. After this process is complete, the artifact is rinsed in a series of hot and cold distilled water baths to remove any excess electrolyte and then dried in an oven at low temperature for six to eight hours. At least two coats of tannic acid are then brushed on the artifact. A final sealant for the artifact is at least two coats of Renaissance Microcrystalline Wax Polish.

Soil samples taken for flotation are dried and processed in a mechanical flotation system. This system utilizes fine mesh inserted into a modified 18.9-liter drum. Pressurized water flows from the bottom of the drum, forcing separation of light and heavy fraction material. The light fraction material is collected in silkscreen mesh as it passes through an overflow spout. Material from each fraction is dried and placed in separate bags. Both heavy and light fractions are sent to a subcontractor for analysis.

All artifact and provenience data are compiled into a database (Microsoft Access 2003). The goal of this relational database is to record as much information as possible about the recovered artifacts for present and future research. This information includes, but is not limited to, function, artifact measurements, manufacture methods, maker's marks, and images. The advantage of using a relational database rather than a spreadsheet is the ability to query.

Following review and acceptance of the final report, all artifacts, project maps, field notes, analysis forms, photographs, and other information generated by this investigation will be prepared for storage at a federally approved curation repository following standards outlined in 36 CFR 79 (Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections: Final Rule). These standards include, but are not limited to, the packaging of all materials in archivally stable bags and boxes. Upon completion of the review process, pertinent project records and materials will be curated at the Erskine Ramsay Archaeological Repository at Moundville Archaeological Park.

Historic Artifacts

Historic period artifacts were organized initially by provenience and then separated into material categories (glass, ceramic, metal, plastic, etc.). The artifacts were then identified and sorted into 17 functional classes based on a system devised by South (1977). These functional classes include:

Agriculture: artifacts related with the growing of food or cash crops (e.g., plows, hoes)

Animal-Related: artifacts associated with animals (e.g., bridle parts, shoes, saddles, curry combs)

Architecture: artifacts used in the construction of buildings (e.g., nails, bricks, window glass, door hinges, roofing material)

Arms: artifacts used for personal protection or hunting (e.g., gun parts, gun flints, ammunition)

Clothing: artifacts worn as clothing (e.g., fabric, shoes, buttons, and other clothing fasteners)

Fishing: artifacts associated with fishing (e.g., net weights, line weights, fishhooks)

Funerary: artifacts found on a coffin or in a graveshaft (e.g., viewing glass, coffin escutcheons)

Furniture: artifacts related to the furnishing of a building (e.g., drawer pulls, hinges, upholstery, casters)

Kitchen: artifacts related to the preparation and storage of food and beverages (e.g., mixing bowls, storage containers)

Lighting/Electrical: artifacts related to the manufacture of light (e.g., oil lamps, chimney glass, strike-a-lights, candlesticks, electrical outlets, and wire)

Military: artifacts associated with any branch of the military (e.g., military buttons, uniform accoutrements, cartridge box parts, cannon parts)

Miscellaneous: artifacts that cannot be placed in any of the other functional classes

Personal: artifacts of personal adornment and hygiene (e.g., combs, toothbrushes, tobacco pipes, jewelry, pharmaceutical bottles)

Sewing: artifacts associated with the manufacture of clothing (e.g., thimbles, needles, loom parts)

Tableware: artifacts associated with the consumption of food (e.g., serving platters, cruets, plates, utensils)

Tools: general tools found around a homestead (e.g., axes, hammers, augers, shovels, wrenches)

Toys: artifacts used in games and toys (e.g., dice, dolls, toy figurines, marbles).

Historic Ceramics

Historic ceramics are sorted by ware or clay type. Unglazed brick fragments are weighed and discarded. Portion and decoration are recorded for clay pipe fragments. Other ceramic wares are sorted by ware type, exterior surface decoration, and portion. Further information is obtained on product labels, maker's marks, state of preservation, vessel form, closure type, and glaze color (specifically for stoneware). Dates can be obtained from the surface decoration, ware type, and maker's marks. Maker's marks are identified using sources such as Lehner (1988) and Godden (1964). Transfer prints can be identified using Williams and Weber (1978, 1986, 1998) and Snyder (1995). Dates on decoration are obtained from such sources as Hume (1969) and Miller (1980, 1991). Tobacco pipes can be dated using Hume (1969) and Russell (1996).

Historic Glass

Glass is sorted by manufacture method, surface decoration, and color. Portion, vessel form, product labels, maker's marks, preservation state, and closure type are also annotated. For table glass, fluorescence color is observed beneath a short wave UVP brand UVLS-26 EL Series ultraviolet lamp. Dates can be obtained based on manufacture method (Jones and Sullivan 1985, Munsey 1970) and maker's marks (Toulouse 1971). English wine bottles can be dated using Jones (1986).

Historic Metal

Metal is sorted by material, manufacture method, then into specific object forms. Portion, decoration, closure type, product labels, maker's marks, and preservation state are also recorded. Diameters of lead balls are measured in inches.

Historic Other

Any historic artifact not made of ceramic, glass, or metal is cataloged as "other". This includes artifacts made from bone, shell, stone, and plastic. Material, manufacture method, and object form are the main sorting criteria. Portion, decoration, closure type, maker's mark, preservation state, and product label are also recorded.

Prehistoric Artifacts

Prehistoric period artifacts were organized initially by provenience and then separated into material categories (ceramic, flaked stone, other stone, shell, etc.). Diagnostic artifacts were identified according to published type descriptions (Caldwell 1958; DePratter 1991; Powell 1990; Trinkley 1980; Justice 1987; Coe 1964).

Prehistoric Ceramics

Prehistoric ceramics are first sorted by object form. Fired clay and daub are weighed. Portion and decoration are recorded for clay pipe fragments. Other ceramic wares are sorted by exterior surface decoration, temper, portion, and ceramic series name when possible. Further information is obtained on state of preservation and vessel form. Dates can be obtained from the surface

decoration, temper, ceramic series name, and geographical location using sources such as Williams and Thompson (1999) and Anderson (1996) among others.

Prehistoric Flaked Stone

Prehistoric flaked stone artifacts are first sorted by raw material type (Coastal Plain chert, translucent quartz, etc.). Within each material type group, artifacts are sorted by object form (flake, core, biface, projectile point, etc.). Type names are applied to projectile points based on shape, measurements, and geographical location using Whatley (2002), Cambron and Hulse (1975) and Coe (1964) among others. Projectile points are photographed and presented with the artifact catalog in Appendix A.

Other Prehistoric Stone

Other prehistoric stone artifacts can include nutting stones, hammerstones, manos, and steatite fragments. These artifacts are sorted and cataloged by object form. Raw material and state of preservation are noted when identifiable.

Prehistoric Other

Any prehistoric artifact not made of ceramic or stone is cataloged as "other". This category may include artifacts made from bone, shell, and antler. Material, manufacture method, and object form are the main sorting criteria. Portion, decoration, and preservation state are also recorded.

Flora and Fauna

Floral and faunal remains are first sorted by material (bone, shell, seeds, etc.). These groups are further sorted by species (when identifiable) and common names are applied (whelk, clam, peach). All faunal and floral remains are weighed. Faunal remains are sent to our in-house faunal analyst for detailed analysis.

5.0 Results

5.1 Background Literature and Records Search

There are nine NRHP-listed properties in Cheatham County, but none lie within the archaeological survey area or the one km buffer zone (NRHP 2020). While no previously identified archaeological sites are located within the current project area, the Chandler site (40CH74) is located within the one km buffer zone. The Chandler site spans the Late Archaic to Mississippian periods and contains four pre-contact stone box burial mounds (Figure 5.1) (Jones and DuVall 1996a, 1996b; Giliberti et al. 1998).

Thirteen previously recorded architectural resources were identified within the APE: CH-98; CH-102; CH-818-CH821; CH-824-CH-828; CH-848; and CH-849. These previously recorded resources were documented during two separate surveys and recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Information for these surveys is limited due to the lack of detail provided through the Tennessee Historic Property GIS database and the inability of the TN Historic Commission to access any possible additional information due to the Covid-19 shutdown of government facilities. Historic Preservation Specialist Peggy Nickell suggested they may be related to a TDOT I-840N project but could not confirm with any certainty at the time of writing this report. Of these thirteen previously recorded resources, only nine remain extant (Table 5.1). The field survey resulted in the identification of 20 properties. These twenty properties include previously recorded resources, and none are recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP (Table 5.1) and (Table 5.2).

5.2 Archaeology

A total of 1273 shovel tests were planned for Brockington's investigation of the survey area. Of the 1273 shovel tests, 36 were found positive for cultural materials (see Table 1.1). In addition, two extant buildings dating to at least 1957 were observed on the property, as well as one wire nail scatter. One house dating to ca. 1880 was observed along Lockertsville Road (THC 2020). Four post-contact middens were observed along dry creek drainages, as well as three land-clearing rock piles. The locations of all tests are depicted in Figures 5.2 and 5.3.

Shovel tests in the wooded slope area were characterized by low visibility due to leaf litter. Slopes varied from 20-60 percent, with rocky outcrops of granite and greenstone (Figure 5.4). Vegetation in the wooded areas included oak, maple, sycamore, and brambles (Figure 5.5). Dry creek drainages of various depths were common through the woods and led to Sycamore Creek (Figure 5.6 and 5.7). The southern and eastern boundaries of the survey area had cliffs with a drop-off of roughly 100 m. Due to steep slopes, drop-offs, and ravines, few shovel tests were able to be conducted in this area. Where shovel tests could not be conducted and where safe access was present, crew members performed a pedestrian survey at 10-m intervals. Shovel Test 161 produced a profile representative of the stratigraphy witnessed in this portion of the survey area, consisting of a yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) clayey loam (0 to 23 cmbs) underlain by a dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/4) clay subsoil (Figure 5.8).

The remainder of the survey area is within a cleared pasture, previously used for tobacco farming (see Figure 2.4). This area is within the central portion of the project tract and lies on a plateau. The pasture is relatively flat, with a slope between five and twelve percent. Vegetation is limited to mowed grass. Shovel Test 292 produced a profile representative of the stratigraphy witnessed in this portion of the survey area, consisting of a light olive brown (2.5YR 5/4) clayey loam (0 to 7 cmbs) underlain by a dark grayish-brown (2.5YR 4/2) clay subsoil (Figure 5.9).

(b) (3) (B)

(b) (3) (B)

(b) (3) (B)

Table 5.1 Previously recorded resources.

Resource ID	Resource Type	Year of Construction	Location	Extant (Y/N)	NRHP Status
CH-848	Side Gable Bungalow	c. 1920	1085 Noah Reeves Rd.	Y	Not Eligible
CH-849	Side Gable Bungalow	c. 1880	1103 Noah Reeves Rd.	Y	Not Eligible
CH-825	Gas House	c. 1900	2307 Lockertsville Rd.	N	Not Eligible
CH-824	Central Hallway	c.1880	2307 Lockertsville Rd.	Y	Not Eligible
CH-827	Garage	c. 1920	2307 Lockertsville Rd.	N	Not Eligible
CH-826	Smoke House	c. 1900	2307 Lockertsville Rd.	N	Not Eligible
CH-102	Gabled El	c. 1883	2307 Lockertsville Rd.	N	Not Eligible
CH-828	Barn	c. 1900	2307 Lockertsville Rd.	Y	Not Eligible
CH-818	Central Hallway	c. 1880	1480 Macon Wall Rd.	y	Not Eligible
CH-819	Barn	c. 1900	1480 Macon Wall Rd.	Y	Not Eligible
CH-820	Smoke House	c. 1900	1480 Macon Wall Rd.	Y	Not Eligible
CH-821	Utility Shed	c. 1900	1480 Macon Wall Rd.	Y	Not Eligible
CH-98	Single Family home	1880	Bethlehem Hollw-Locketsville Rd.	Y	Not Eligible

Table 5.2 Newly recorded resources.

Resource ID	Resource Type	Year of Construction	Location	NRHP Status
AC-1	Ranch House	1963	1051 Chandler Rd.	Not Eligible
AC-2	Side Gable Bungalow	1949	1025 Chandler Rd.	Not Eligible
AC-3	Ranch House	1961	1005 Harris Town Rd.	Not Eligible
AC-4	Side Gable Bungalow	c. 1957	1031 Newland Holland Rd.	Not Eligible
AC-5	Front Gable Bungalow	1920	1025 New Holland Rd.	Not Eligible
AC-6	Ranch House	1964	1822 Lockertsville Rd.	Not Eligible
AC-7	Ranch House	1958	1820 Lockertsville Rd.	Not Eligible
AC-8	Side Gable Bungalow	1940	1455 Macon Wall Rd.	Not Eligible
AC-9	American Small House	1930	1241 Macon Wall Rd.	Not Eligible
AC-14	TobaccoBarn	c. 1950	Within Project Tract	Not Eligible
AC-15	Barn	c. 1950	Within Project Tract	Not Eligible

Figure 5.4 Rocky outcrop on slope, facing 259°SW.

Figure 5.5 Overview of wooded slope area, facing 356°N.

Figure 5.6 Dry creek drainage at Shovel Test 742, facing 120°SE.

Figure 5.7 Sycamore Creek, facing due north.

Figure 5.8 Shovel Test 161.

Figure 5.9 Shovel Test 292.

40CH213 (THC Number CH-98)
UTM Zone: *16S N4021071 E490383*
Cultural Affiliation: *ca. 1880 Post-Contact*
Site Type*: House*
Site Size*: 50 m N-S by 22 m E-W*
Elevation: *593 ft. AMSL*
NRHP Recommendation: *Not Eligible*

Site 40CH213 is a ca. 1880 unknown house type located between Shovel Tests 1157 and 1158 (Figure 5.10 and 5.11). The house was first recorded in 1983 as part of a THC survey and is now being recorded as an archaeological site associated with a structure due to the presence of two wells. The house is in severe disrepair with multiple locations that have collapsed in on itself. The house form cannot be determined from the remaining standing structure. It appears to have had a metal roof with multiple gables, a wood frame, and clad in a mixture of weatherboard and asbestos shingles. It has a rock pier and concrete block foundation. The windows are missing or damaged to the point where no pattern can be determined. In addition, the house features two covered porches, two covered wells, a brick chimney, exposed electrical wiring, and an attic.

Shovel tests generally exhibited a profile consisting of a light olive brown (2.5YR 5/4) clayey loam underlain by a dark grayish-brown (2.5YR 4/2) clay subsoil and reached an average depth of 10 cmbs. Artifacts observed on the surface included wire nails, undated glass jars, and pop tab aluminum cans. Site vegetation included beech and shagbark hickory trees, grasses, and brambles. The site was last documented in 1983 and was recommended ineligible for listing on the NRHP (NRHP 2020). The wells are covered and appear not to be filled in with archaeological materials. Likewise, we found no evidence of sheet midden, trashpits, or privy features which could contain significant archaeological deposits.

We assessed Site 40CH213 for NRHP eligibility based on the criteria specified in Department of Interior Regulations 36 CFR Part 60. Site 40CH213 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history, nor is it associated with significant persons or designs. Therefore, we recommend it ineligible under Criteria A, B, and C. We also assessed the site under Criterion D (information potential). Under Criterion D, an archaeological site must be able to generate data that can address specific research questions that are important in reconstructing or interpreting the past (Savage and Pope 1998). Post-bellum historic house sites are common throughout the Southeast and this region of Tennessee. The overall disturbed nature of the site, low density of artifacts, and absence of subsurface cultural features and diagnostic materials suggests that 40CH213 has limited potential to further contribute to our understanding of the history of the region. Therefore, the site is recommended ineligible under Criterion D. Brockington recommends Site 40CH213 not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, and that no further management consideration of the site is warranted.

Figure 5.10 Site 40CH213, facing 138°SE.

(b) (3) (B)

40CH214
UTM Zone: [redacted]
Cultural Affiliation: *Unknown*
Site Type: *Rock Pile*
Site Size: *34-by-20 m*
Elevation: *5[redacted] ft. AMSL*
NRHP Recommendation*: Unknown*

Site 40CH214 represents a single rock pile, with its base measuring three m in diameter and standing approximately 100 cm above the ground surface. The pile consists of roughly 250 rocks measuring approximately 10 cm in diameter. The rock pile is located at Shovel Test 803 (Figure 5.12 and 5.13). While delineating the rock pile, we collected an unidentified iron fragment from the surface 15 m to the south of the rock pile; no other artifacts were observed or recovered (Figure 5.14).

Brockington excavated shovel tests adjacent to the rock pile and at close intervals but yielded no cultural materials. Shovel tests generally produced a profile consisting of a light olive brown (2.5YR 5/4) clayey loam underlain by a dark grayish-brown (2.5YR 4/2) clay subsoil and reached an average depth of 10 cmbs. We performed metal detecting over the rock pile and the surrounding area and yielded no results. Although we are not certain if the rock pile represents pre- or post-contact activities, it is located at the edge of a historically cultivated field, and we believe it is most likely a result of field clearing.

At present, Site 40CH214's eligibility for inclusion on the NRHP remains unknown. Previous research has demonstrated that rock piles sometimes contain [redacted] surface feature typologies based on location, rock size, morphology, and layout are not often conclusive or convincing (e.g., Braley et al. 1985). Sometimes mod[redacted] scatters marking[redacted] previously been adversely impacted by logging or other agricultural activities.

Phase II testing and soil sampling is necessary to determine the rock pile's origin. The rock pile may simply represent post-contact field clearing activi[redacted] deposits to ascertain its original purpose. Soil testing may determine if elevated phosphorus levels are present, potentially indicating [redacted] recommend the intact rock pile features be avoided by proposed construction. If avoidance is not feasible, Phase II archaeological testing is recommended to determine final NRHP eligibility.

Figure 5.12 (b) (3) (B)

(b) (3) (B)

Figure 5.14 Unidentified iron fragment.

40CH215
UTM Zone: (b) (3) (B)
Cultural Affiliation: *Unknown*
Site Type: *Rock Pile*
Site Size: *135-by-37 m*
Elevation: (b) (3) (B)
NRHP Recommendation: *Unknown*

Site 40CH215 represents two rock piles, with each base measuring 30 m in diameter and standing approximately 50 cm above the ground surface. The site consists of roughly 1000 rocks measuring approximately 20 cm in diameter. The rock piles were observed between Shovel Tests 861 and 865 (Figure 5.15 and 5.16). The site was first observed as two separate rock piles. As the rock piles were less than 30 m apart, they have been combined into one site.

Brockington excavated shovel tests adjacent to the rock pile and at close intervals but yielded no cultural materials. Shovel tests generally produced a profile consisting of a light olive brown (2.5YR 5/4) clayey loam underlain by a dark grayish-brown (2.5YR 4/2) clay subsoil and reached an average depth of 10 cmbs. We performed metal detecting over the rock pile and the surrounding area and yielded no results. Although we are not certain if the rock pile represents pre- or post-contact activities, it is located at the edge of a historically cultivated field, and we believe it is most likely a result of field clearing.

At present, Site 40CH215's eligibility for inclusion on the NRHP remains unknown. Previous research has demonstrated that rock piles sometimes contain (b) (3) (B) though surface feature typologies based on location, rock size, morphology, and layout are not often conclusive or convincing (e.g., Braley et al. 1985; Garrow 1984; Gresham 1990; Jefferies and Fish 1978; Kellar 1960; Kent 1883; and Petrullo 1954). Sometimes modest appearing rock piles or rock scatters marking (b) (3) (B) have previously been adversely impacted by logging or other agricultural activities.

Phase II testing and soil sampling is necessary to determine the rock pile's origin. The rock pile may simply represent post-contact field clearing activi-

(b) (3) (B)

deposits to ascertain its original purpose. Soil testing may determine if elevated phosphorus levels are present, potentially indicating (b) (3) (B) recommend the intact rock pile features be avoided by proposed construction. If avoidance is not feasible, Phase II archaeological testing is recommended to determine final NRHP eligibility.

Figure 5.15 (b) (3) (B)

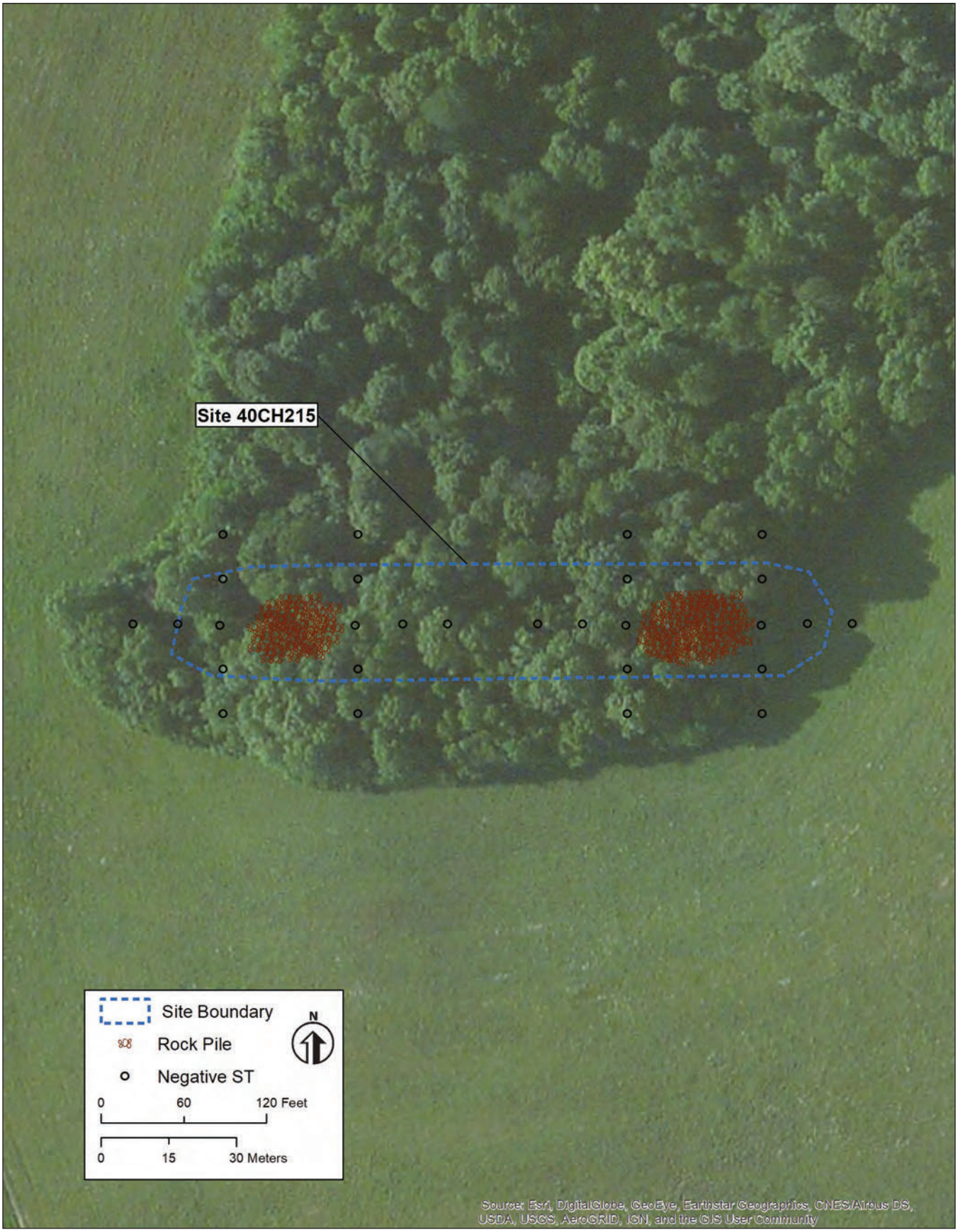

Figure 5.16 Map of Site 40CH215.

Non-Site 1 (THC Number AC-14)
UTM Zone: *16S 490277.25mE 4020953.74mN*
Cultural Affiliation: *Post-Contact*
Site Type: *Barn*
Site Size: *25-by-25 m*
Elevation: *525 ft. AMSL*
NRHP Recommendation: *Not Eligible*

Non-Site 1 is a tobacco barn ca. 1950s located at Shovel Test 1040 (Figure 5.17). The barn first appears on the USGS 1957 Ashland City 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle and is visible from a dirt road off Lockertsville Road. The style of the barn is front gable with a corrugated metal roof, wood framed, and clad in vertical board with a concrete block foundation. The barn is in severe disrepair; the rear north elevation has completely collapsed. The barn was measured at 17 m long by 6 m wide by 15 m high.

Shovel tests were placed at close intervals around the barn but yielded no cultural materials. On average, shovel tests produced a profile consisting of a light olive brown (2.5YR 5/4) clayey loam underlain by a dark grayish-brown (2.5YR 4/2) clay subsoil and reached an average depth of 10 cmbs. Aluminum soda cans were found within the barn; however, the cans appear to be from the 1980s. The barn is 187 m to the southwest of a post-contact house located on the property and the two may be related. As the barn could not be dated prior to the 1950s, the site is determined to be ineligible for inclusion to the NRHP.

Figure 5.17 Non-Site 1, facing due North.

Non-Site 2 (THC Number AC-15)
UTM Zone: *16S 490787.11mE 4021072.95mN*
Cultural Affiliation: *Post-Contact*
Site Type: *Barn*
Site Size: *8-by-8 m*
Elevation: *565 ft. AMSL*
NRHP Recommendation: *Not Eligible*

Non-Site 2 is a stable ca. 1950s located at Shovel Test 1171 (Figure 5.18). The stable first appears on the USGS 1957 Ashland City 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle, and a dirt road off Lockertsville Road leads to it. The style of the stable is front gable with a corrugated metal roof, wood framing, clad in vertical board, with a concrete pier foundation. The stable is in severe disrepair with multiple sections of exterior cladding are missing. It is leaning severely in an eastern direction, and internal wood framing shows signs of damage and partial collapse. The barn was measured at 10 m long by 10 m wide by 20 m high.

Shovel tests were placed at close intervals around the stable but yielded no cultural materials. On average, shovel tests produced a profile consisting of a light olive brown (2.5YR 5/4) clayey loam underlain by a dark grayish-brown (2.5YR 4/2) clay subsoil and reached an average depth of 10 cmbs. An undated glass jar, fork, iron harness, and wooden feeding trough were all observed inside the stable. The stable is located 110 m east from a nail scatter and possible house site. As the stable could not be dated prior to the 1950s, the site is determined to be ineligible for inclusion to the NRHP.

Figure 5.18 Non-Site 2, facing 185°S.

Non-Site 3
UTM Zone: *16S 490667.76mE 4021042.26mN*
Cultural Affiliation: *Post-Contact*
Site Type: *Nail scatter*
Site Size: *22-by-22 m*
Elevation: *582 ft. AMSL*
NRHP Recommendation: *Not Eligible*

Non-Site 3 is a nail scatter located at Shovel Test 1140 (Figure 5.19). The nail scatter location matches the location of a building on the USGS 1957 Ashland City 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle and is 110 m west from Non-Site 2. Shovel tests were placed at close intervals around the stable but yielded no cultural materials. On average, shovel tests produced a profile consisting of a light olive brown (2.5YR 5/4) clayey loam underlain by a dark grayish-brown (2.5YR 4/2) clay subsoil and reached an average depth of 10 cmbs. Metal detecting was performed in the area and yielded aluminum pull tabs, a lead fishing weight, and aluminum cans. In addition, surface artifacts included a muffler, cut wood, and a fallen power pole. As the scatter could not be dated prior to the 1950s, the find is determined to be ineligible for inclusion to the NRHP.

Figure 5.19 Non-Site 3, facing 90°E.

Non-Site 4
UTM Zone: *16S 490516.28mE 4020532.78mN*
Cultural Affiliation: *Post-Contact*
Site Type: *Midden*
Site Size: *12-by-11 m*
Elevation: *593 ft. AMSL*
NRHP Recommendation*: Not Eligible*

Non-Site 4 is a post-contact midden located at Shovel Test 548 (Figure 5.20). The site runs 30 m north to south along a dry drainage to a small branch of Sycamore Creek and is 15 m east to west at its widest extent. The midden corresponds with a non-extant building seen on the USGS 1957 Ashland City 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

Shovel tests were placed at close intervals but yielded no cultural materials. On average, shovel tests produced a profile consisting of a light olive brown (2.5YR 5/4) clayey loam underlain by a dark grayish-brown (2.5YR 4/2) clay subsoil and reached an average depth of 10 cmbs. All artifacts were observed on the surface and included iron pipes, barbed-wire fencing, mesh wire, aluminum cans, cinder blocks, bricks, and metal sheeting. Coke, Pepsi, and Mello Yellow glass bottles and cans were observed at the site. Glass bottles dating between 1954 and 1980 were also documented (Figure 5.21). As the midden could not be dated prior to the 1950s, the site is determined to be ineligible for inclusion to the NRHP.

Figure 5.20 Non-Site 4, facing 198°SW.

Figure 5.21 Glass bottle dating to 1980.

Non-Site 5
UTM Zone: *16S 490444.60mE 4020681.83mN*
Cultural Affiliation: *Post-Contact*
Site Type: *Midden*
Site Size: *114-by-30 m*
Elevation: *595-635 ft. AMSL*
NRHP Recommendation: *Not Eligible*

Non-Site 5 is a post-contact rock dam located between Shovel Tests 746 and 749 (Figure 5.22). The dam itself is 6-by-2 m and is located at Shovel Test 746, roughly two m from the start of a drainage. Shovel tests were placed at close intervals but yielded no cultural materials. On average, shovel tests produced a profile consisting of a light olive brown (2.5YR 5/4) clayey loam underlain by a dark grayish-brown (2.5YR 4/2) clay subsoil and reached an average depth of 10 cmbs. Post-contact metal scraps were observed along the surface between the dam and Shovel Test 749. The site corresponds with a non-extant building seen on the USGS 1957 Ashland City 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. As the materials could not be dated prior to the 1950s, the site is determined to be ineligible for inclusion to the NRHP.

Figure 5.22 Non-Site 5, facing 24°NE.

Non-Site 6
UTM Zone: *16S 490380.99mE 4020876.39mN*
Cultural Affiliation: *Post-Contact*
Site Type*: Midden*
Site Size: *117-by-54 m*
Elevation: *568-593 ft. AMSL*
NRHP Recommendation: *Not Eligible*

Non-Site 6 is a post-contact midden located between Shovel Tests 952 and 955 and 983 and 986 (Figure 5.23). Non-Site 6 runs east to west along a dry drainage and measures 90-by-30 m. The midden contains undated glass jars and metal scraps. On the north bank of the drainage lies a car frame, roughly 10 m north of Shovel Test 954 (Figure 5.24). While the car has an identification number, the ID system is outdated, and the car manufacturer could not be identified (Figure 5.25).

Shovel tests were placed at close intervals but yielded no cultural materials. On average, shovel tests produced a profile consisting of a light olive brown (2.5YR 5/4) clayey loam underlain by a dark grayish-brown (2.5YR 4/2) clay subsoil and reached an average depth of 10 cmbs. As the midden could not be dated prior to the 1950s, the site is determined to be ineligible for inclusion to the NRHP.

Figure 5.23 Non-Site 6, facing 320°NW.

Figure 5.24 Metal car frame, facing 272°W.

Figure 5.25 Vehicle identification number.

Non-Site 7
UTM Zone: *16S 490744.35mE 4020727.27mN*
Cultural Affiliation: *Pre-Contact*
Site Type: *Lithic Scatter*
Site Size: *30-by-30 m*
Elevation: *601 ft. AMSL*
NRHP Recommendation: *Not Eligible*

Non-Site 7 was identified by TVAR while testing S&ME's proposed boring locations (see Figure 5.2). It contains four Fort Payne chert fragments recovered within 30 m of each other. Shovel tests were placed at close intervals but yielded no other cultural materials. On average, shovel tests produced a profile consisting of a light olive brown (2.5YR 5/4) clayey loam underlain by a dark grayish-brown (2.5YR 4/2) clay subsoil and reached an average depth of 10 cmbs. Due to the heavily disturbed nature of the pasture where the materials were found, the find is determined to be ineligible for inclusion to the NRHP.

Isolated Finds
Six isolated finds were observed within the project area. Five of the six were Fort Payne chert fragments, while the sixth find was an iron horseshoe (Figure 5.26). The isolates were delineated at close intervals and were determined not to be related to any nearby sites.

Figure 5.26 Iron horseshoe.

5.3 Architecture

The field survey resulted in the charting of 20 resources in the APE (Table 5.3). It is the consultant's opinion that the charted properties are not eligible for the NRHP. It should also be noted that during the field survey one potential resource (AC-10) was identified through tax assessor information but could not be documented as the resource was located on a gated property and located beyond the visual range of the roadway. In addition, three other resources were identified (AC-11; AC-12; AC-13) but the property owners refused to allow the documentation of their properties (Table 5.4). No other architectural resources are located within the APE.

Table 5.3 Previously recorded and newly charted resources within the APE.

Resource ID	Resource Type	Location	Documentation Restricted By:
AC-10	Unknown	1770 Lockertsville Rd.	Gated Access
AC-11	Single Family Home	1085 Cannon Rd.	Owner Refused Access
AC-12	Single Family Home	1120 Noah Reeves Rd.	Owner Refused Access
AC-13	Single Family Home	2200 Lockertsville Rd.	Owner Refused Access

Table 5.4 Resources with documentation restrictions.

Property	Description	Photograph
CH-818	1480 Macon Wall Road This is a ca. 1880 two-story central hall with a side gable V-crimp metal roof, clad in non-historic vinyl siding, and a concrete block and stone foundation. The house has multiple rear additions, a non-historic replacement roof, and non-historic replacement windows throughout. Associated with CH-819, CH-820, and CH-821.	
CH-819	1480 Macon Wall Road ca. 1900 pole barn with a front-gable corrugated metal roof, wood framing, cement foundation, and is clad in vertical board with multiple points exposed by missing vertical boards. This is a common building form. Associated with CH-818, CH-820, and CH-821.	
CH-820	1480 Macon Wall Road ca. 1900 front-gable smoke house with a rear addition and non-historic material alterations to the roof and siding. This is a common building form. Associated with CH-818, CH-819, and CH-821.	
CH-821	1480 Macon Wall Road ca. 1900 side-gable equipment storage building. This building has multiple non-historic material alterations to the siding, roofing, and fenestration. This is a common building form. Associated with CH-818, CH-819, and CH-820.	
CH-824	2307 Lockertsville Road This is a two-story central hallway that was built ca. 1880. The house has a side-gable non-historic asphalt shingle roof, clad in non-historic vinyl siding and has a continuous stone and masonry foundation on the original portion of the house and continuous concrete on the multiple rear additions. The house has non-historic replacement windows and doors throughout. Behind the house were three previously recorded resources (CH-825,826,827), but the owner has since removed them from the property. There is a ca. 1985 garage to the northwest of the house. Associated with CH-828.	

Table 5.4 Resources with documentation restrictions. (continued)

Property	Description	Photograph
CH-828	2307 Lockertsville Road This ca. 1900 barn is associated with CH-824 and part of the same parcel. The barn has a front gable V-crimp metal roof, vertical board siding over wood framing, and a concrete foundation. The north shed attached to the barn has been enclosed and has non-historic vinyl windows throughout. This is a common building form.	
CH-848	1085 Noah Reeves Road A single-story ca. 1920 side-gable bungalow. The house has a non-historic side gable V-crimp metal roof, wood framing, is clad in vinyl siding, and has a continuous concrete block foundation. The house has rear and side additions with non-historic material alterations to the front north elevation porch. The house has non-historic replacement windows and doors throughout. There are three non-historic utility buildings to the south and southeast of the house.	
CH-849	1103 Noah Reeves Road Single-story ca. 1880 side-gable bungalow. The house has a side-gable corrugated metal roof, wood framing, is clad in non-historic vinyl siding, and has a continuous stone foundation. The house has non-historic 1/1 double-hung sash vinyl windows throughout. The scroll patterned metal supports and aluminum shed awning of the front east elevation porch suggest it is not original to the house.	
AC-1	1051 Chandler Road. Two-story Ranch house built in 1963. The house has a side-gable asphalt shingle roof, is clad in brick, and has a continuous brick foundation. The house has non-historic replacement 6/6 double-hung sash windows and storm doors throughout. The north elevation has two bay garage entry doors, and one bay has been infilled with synthetic siding and a single-entry door.	

Table 5.4 Resources with documentation restrictions. (continued)

Property	Description	Photograph
AC-2	1025 Chandler Road. This 1.5 story house was constructed in 1949. The house has a side-gable asphalt shingle roof, is clad in non-historic vinyl siding, has a continuous concrete block foundation, and has a large non-historic rear addition. The house has a mixture of wood framed and non-historic vinyl framed 1/1, 4/4, and 6/6 double-hung sash windows throughout. The west elevation has a non-historic wood stair and deck leading to the non-historic exterior door of the half-story above the ground level of the house. There is also a below grade level accessible by double wooden barn doors on the east elevation.	
AC-3	1005 Harris Town Road Single-story ca. 1961 Ranch house. This house has a side-gable asphalt shingle roof, is clad in synthetic non-historic siding, and has a continuous concrete block foundation. The house has a mixture of aluminum frame and non-historic vinyl framed 1/1 double-hung sash windows throughout.	
AC-4	1031 Newland Holland Road A two-story ca. 1957 side-gable bungalow. The house has a side-gable V-crimp metal roof, wood framing, is clad in clapboard siding, and a continuous concrete block foundation. The rear of the house has a non-historic addition that has augmented the roof form and provided a full second story to the rear of the house. The siding is damaged in multiple locations exposing asbestos shingles. The house has non-historic vinyl framed 1/1 double-hung sash windows throughout.	
AC-5	1025 Newland Holland Road Single-story ca. 1920 front-gable bungalow. The house has a front-gable asphalt shingle roof, is clad in non-historic vinyl siding, and has a continuous concrete block foundation. The house has non-historic vinyl framed single pane and double-hung sash windows in a 1/1 and 6/6 pattern throughout. The house has a large addition to the north elevation and a full front gable porch on the west elevation.	

Table 5.4 Resources with documentation restrictions. (continued)

Property	Description	Photograph
AC-6	1822 Lockertsville Road Single story ca. 1964 Ranch house. This house has a side-gable asphalt shingle roof, is clad in brick and vinyl siding, and has a continuous concrete block foundation. The west front elevation has a non-historic front-gable addition clad in vinyl siding with non-historic vinyl framed 6/6 double-hung sash windows throughout. The remainder of the house has a mixture of wood and vinyl framed 6/6 and 1/1 double-hung sash windows throughout.	
AC-7	1820 Lockertsville Road Single-story ca. 1958 Ranch house. The house has a non-historic side-gable V-crimp metal roof, is clad in a mixture of Synthetic shingle siding and brick, and has a continuous concrete block foundation. The southwest elevation has an enclosed flat roofed porch and the rear elevation has a full shed roof porch that has been extended to cover the paved drive. The house has non-historic vinyl framed 1/1 double-hung sash windows and non-historic doors throughout.	
AC-8	1455 Macon Wall Road Single story ca. 1940 side-gable bungalow. The house has a side-gable asphalt shingle roof, wood framing, is clad in non-historic vinyl siding, and has a continuous concrete block foundation. The house has multiple side and rear additions. The house has wood framed 6/6 double-hung sash windows and non-historic 1/1 and 6/6 double-hung sash replacement windows throughout.	
AC-9	1241 Macon Wall Road ca. 1930 single-story American small house. This house has a side-gable non-historic asphalt shingle roof, is clad in non-historic vinyl siding, and has a continuous brick foundation. The house has multiple rear additions with brick pier and continuous concrete block foundations. The house has wood framed 3/1 and vinyl replacement 1/1 double-hung sash windows throughout. The east front elevation has a large external brick chimney to the left of the front gable roofed main entry stoop with metal scroll patterned supports.	

Table 5.4 Resources with documentation restrictions. (continued)

Property	Description	Photograph
AC-14	ca. 1950 Tobacco barn. Front-gable corrugated metal roof, wood framed, clad in vertical board, concrete block foundation. In severe disrepair. The rear north elevation has completely collapsed.	
CH-98	ca. 1880 unknown house type. The house is in severe disrepair with multiple location that have collapsed in on itself. House form cannot be determined from remaining standing structure. Appears to have had a metal roof with multiple gables, wood frame, clad in a mixture of weatherboard and asbestos shingles, concrete and rock pier foundation evident. Fenestration missing or damaged to the point where no pattern can be determined.	
AC-15	ca. 1950 barn. Front-gable corrugated metal roof, wood framing, clad in vertical board, with concrete pier foundation. Barn is in severe disrepair; multiple sections of exterior cladding are missing. The barn is leaning severely in an eastern direction. Internal wood framing shows signs of damage and partial collapse.	

6.0 Summary and Management Recommendations

In summary, Brockington identified three archaeological sites within the Ashland City property. Rock Piles 1-3 are unassessed for the NRHP, and it is recommended that a Phase II archaeological survey should be performed to determine their NRHP eligibility. Site Historic House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Twenty architectural resources were identified within the architectural survey area, but none are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Since Brockington has identified cultural resources within the 286-acre Ashland City project tract, we recommend further investigation into these resources before the project proceeds.

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Appendix A
Artifact Catalog

Artifact Catalog: TVA Ashland City Property CRS

Brockington and Associates, Inc. uses the following proveniencing system. Provenience 1 designates general surface collections. Numbers after the decimal point designate subsequent surface collections, or trenches. Proveniences 2 to 200 designate shovel tests. Controlled surface collections and 50 by 50 cm units are also designated by this provenience range. Proveniences 201 to 400 designate 1 by 1 m units done for testing purposes. Proveniences 401 to 600 designate excavation units (1 by 2 m, 2 by 2 m, or larger). Provenience numbers over 600 designate features. For all provenience numbers except 1, the numbers after the decimal point designate levels. Provenience X.0 is a surface collection at a shovel test or unit. X .1 designates level one, and X.2 designates level two. For example, 401.2 is Excavation Unit 401, level 2. Flotation samples are designated by a 01 added after the level. For example, 401.201 is the flotation material from Excavation Unit 401, level 2.

Table of Contents

Site Number: FS 1

Catalog #	*Count*	*Weight (in g)*	*Artifact Description*	*Lithic Type*	*Ceramic Type*	*Temporal Range*	*Comments*

SITE NUMBER: FS 1

Provenience Number: **2 . 0** **Shovel Test 805, 15m South, Surface**

1	1	1647	Iron Unidentified Fragment				

SITE NUMBER: FS 10

Provenience Number: **2 . 1** **Shovel Test 18, 25-30 cmbs**

1	1	0 1	Ft Payne Chert 1/4 inch Flake Fragment				

Provenience Number: **3 . 1** **Shovel Test 23, 0-15 cmbs**

1	1	0 1	Ft Payne Chert 1/4 inch Flake Fragment				

Provenience Number: **4 . 1** **Shovel Test 25, 0-15 cmbs**

1	1	0 05	Ft Payne Chert Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake				

Provenience Number: **5 . 1** **Shovel Test 26, 0-15 cmbs**

1	1	0 3	Ft Payne Chert Non-Cortical 1/4 inch Pressure Flake				

SITE NUMBER: Iso 1

Provenience Number: **2 . 1** **Shovel Test 343, 0-5 cmbs**

1	1	2 3	Ft Payne Chert Cortical Core Reduction 1/2 inch Flake				

Site Number: Iso 2

Catalog #	*Count*	*Weight (in g)*	*Artifact Description*	*Lithic Type*	*Ceramic Type*	*Temporal Range*	*Comments*
SITE NUMBER:	Iso 2						
Provenience Number:		**2 . 1**	**Shovel Test 818, 0-20 cmbs**				
1	1	0 9	Ft Payne Chert Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake				
SITE NUMBER:	Iso 3						
Provenience Number:		**2 . 1**	**Shovel Test 818, 30m South, 0-20 cmbs**				
1	1	3 1	Ft Payne Chert 1/2 inch Flake Fragment				
SITE NUMBER:	Iso 4						
Provenience Number:		**1 . 0**	**Surface Collection, Between Shovel Tests 824 and 825**				
1	1	278	Iron Horseshoe				
SITE NUMBER:	Iso 5						
Provenience Number:		**2 . 0**	**Shovel Test 961, Surface**				
1	1	6	Ft Payne Chert Non-Cortical 1/2 inch Thinning Flake				