Appendix K: Cultural Resources Technical Reports

State Route (SR) 170
From SR-62 Interchange to SR-9 (US-25W)
Anderson County, Tennessee

Tennessee Department of Transportation

TDOT PIN 124121.00

August 2025

TDOT Environmental Division
James K. Polk Building, Suite 900
505 Deaderick Street
Nashville, Tennessee 37243
(615) 741-3655

FINAL DE MINIMIS EVALUATION

Submitted Pursuant to 23 CFR 774

STATE ROUTE (SR) 170 WIDENING PROJECT FROM SR-62 (OAK RIDGE HIGHWAY) INTERCHANGE TO SR-9 (US-25W, CLINTON HIGHWAY) IN ANDERSON COUNTY

PIN 124121.00

U.S. Department of Transportation

Federal Highway Administration

and Tennessee Department of Transportation

Based upon the considerations identified in this Final *De Minimis* Evaluation, the proposed SR-170 widening project will result in a *de minimis* impact resulting from the acquisition of property from the following historic resources: 7.00 acres of permanent easement from within the proposed National Register Boundary of the Bull Run Fossil Plant Historic District (this equates to 1.78 percent of the land included in the proposed boundary for the resource) and the acquisition of approximately 0.07 acre of right-of-way from within the proposed National Register Boundary of the Guy M. Jones House (this equates to 3.10 percent of the land included in the proposed boundary for the resource). The Tennessee State Historic Preservation Officer (TN-SHPO) concurred in writing that the proposed project would have No Adverse Effect on the NRHP-eligible Bull Run Fossil Plant Historic District and Guy M. Jones House. The TN-SHPO also concurred in writing that the proposed project includes all possible planning to minimize harm to the historic properties resulting from such uses.

10/10/25

Date of Approval

Federal Highway Administration

Environmental Studies

Historic Preservation

Environmental Studies Request

Project Information

Route: SR-170

Termini: From SR-62 (Oak Ridge Highway) to SR-9 (US-25W, Clinton Highway)

County: Anderson

PIN: 124121.00

Request

Request Type: Initial Environmental Study

Project Plans: Line and Grade

Date of Plans: 3/5/25; 2/9/2

Location: Link

Certification

Requestor: Ray Magsanoc

Title: Senior Environmental Planner

Signature: Ray Magsanoc

Digitally signed by Ray Magsanoc
Date: 2025.04.30 13:02:45 -04'00'

Environmental Study

Technical Section

Section: Historic Preservation

Study Results

In a letter dated December 2, 2024, the TN-SHPO concurred that the Area of Potential Effect (APE) contained: the NRHP-eligible UT Arboretum, Guy M. Jones House, and TVA Bull Run Fossil plant Historic District, as well as the NRHP-listed JB Jones House. In a letter dated May 22, 2025, the TN-SHPO further concurred that this project as currently proposed would have no potential effect on the JB Jones House or UT Arboretum and no adverse effect plus de minimis 4(f) impact on the Bull Run Fossil Plant Historic District or Guy M. Jones House.

Commitments

Did the study of this project result in any environmental commitments? **No**

Additional Information

Is there any additional information or material included with this study? **Yes**

Type: Consultant survey report, consultant effects report, two SHPO letters

Location: OneDrive folder sent in submission email

Certification

Responder: Marley Abbott

Title: Senior Tech Specailist- Historian

Signature: Marley Abbott

Digitally signed by Marley Abbott
Date: 2025.05.22 14:34:05 -05'00'

From: TN Help
To: Marley Abbott
Subject: Reconstruction and Widening of SR 170, PIN 124121.01 and 124121.02 - Project # SHPO0005949
Date: Thursday, May 22, 2025 2:22:47 PM
Attachments: image
image

TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
2941 LEBANON PIKE
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243-0442
OFFICE: (615) 532-1550
www.tnhistoricalcommission.org

2025-05-22 14:15:00 CDT

Kimberly Vasut-Shelby
TDOT Cultural Resources

RE: Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Reconstruction and Widening of SR 170, PIN 124121.01 and 124121.02, Project#: SHPO0005949, Oak Ridge/Clinton, Anderson County, TN

Dear Kimberly Vasut-Shelby:

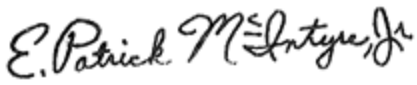
In response to your request, we have reviewed the architectural survey report and accompanying documentation submitted by you regarding the above-referenced undertaking. Our review of and comment on your proposed undertaking are among the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This Act requires federal agencies or applicants for federal assistance to consult with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Office before they carry out their proposed undertakings. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has codified procedures for carrying out Section 106 review in 36 CFR 800 (Federal Register, December 12, 2000, 77698-77739).

Based on the information provided, we concur that the project as currently proposed will not adversely affect the Bull Run Fossil Plant Historic District and the Guy M. Jones House and that there will be a *de minimis* Section 4(f) impact to both properties. We further concur that due to the distance of the project area from them, there is no potential to for effects to the NR-listed J. B. Jones House or the U.T. Arboretum.

This office has no objection to the implementation of this project as currently planned. If project plans are changed or previously unevaluated archaeological resources are discovered during project construction, please contact this office to

determine what further action, if any, will be necessary to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Please provide your Project # if you submit additional information regarding this undertaking. Questions and comments may be directed to Kelley Reid, who drafted this response, at Kelley.Reid@tn.gov, +16157701099. We appreciate your cooperation.

Sincerely,



E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr.
Executive Director and
State Historic Preservation Officer

Ref:MSG17858474_Mj0shcJTCIt06vQGiZn

STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
ENVIRONMENTAL DIVISION
SUITE 900, JAMES K. POLK BUILDING
505 DEADERICK STREET
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243-1402
(615) 741-3655

BUTCH ELEY
DEPUTY GOVERNOR &
COMMISSIONER OF TRANSPORTATION

BILL LEE
GOVERNOR

May 22, 2025

Mr. E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr.
Executive Director and State Historic Preservation Officer
Tennessee Historical Commission
2941 Lebanon Road
Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0442

RE: Addendum- Effects and Section 4(f) Assessments for SR-170, From SR-62 (Oak Ridge Highway) to near Melton Lake Drive (IA)(TMA) and from near Melton Lake Drive to SR-9 (US-25W, Clinton Highway) (IA) (TMA); Anderson County, PIN 124121.01 & 124121.02, SHPO#0005949

Dear Mr. McIntyre,

The Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT), with federal funding administered by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), is proposing the reconstruction and widening of State Route 170 (SR-170)/Edgemoor Road in Oak Ridge/Clinton, Anderson County. The scope of work will include widening from two to four lanes with a median or center turn lane; the construction of bicycle and pedestrian facilities; and the construction of a new bridge over the Clinch River.

A survey for identification of historic resources was previously reviewed by your office. In a letter dated December 2, 2024, your office concurred that the Area of Potential Effect (APE) contained the following historic resources: the NRHP-eligible UT Arboretum, Guy M. Jones House, and TVA Bull Run Fossil plant Historic District, as well as the NRHP-listed J.B. Jones House.

Under 36 CFR 800.4, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (CRA) completed an addendum report on TDOT's behalf to assess effects for the abovementioned historic properties. CRA assessed recently developed project plans and recommend the following findings:

- **The Bull Run Fossil Plant Historic District**- no adverse effect. There will be an additional *de minimis* Section 4(f) impact resulting from approx. 7.002 acres of permanent acquisition comprising 1.78% of the approx. 393-acre NRHP boundary.
- **The J.B. Jones House**- no potential for effects.
- **The U.T. Arboretum**- no potential for effects.
- **The Guy M. Jones House**- no adverse effect. There will be an additional *de minimis* Section 4(f) impact resulting from approx. .073 acres of permanent acquisition comprising 3.1% of the approx. 1-acre NRHP boundary.

TDOT historians reviewed these findings and concur.

In compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (as amended) and implementing regulations 36 CFR 800, please review the enclosed information and provide me with your comments. If any additional information is needed, please contact Marley Abbott at (615) 532-3412. I appreciate your assistance.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Vasut-Shelby | Manager
Environmental Division – Cultural Resources

KVS/ma

From:	TN Help
To:	Marley Abbott
Subject:	Reconstruction and Widening of SR 170, PIN 124121.01 and 124121.02 - Project # SHPO0005949
Date:	Monday, December 2, 2024 12:33:13 PM
Attachments:	image image 106 NR Memo (5).pdf

TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
2941 LEBANON PIKE
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243-0442
OFFICE: (615) 532-1550
www.tnhistoricalcommission.org

2024-12-02 12:20:06 CST

Kimberly Vasut-Shelby
TDOT Cultural Resources Team Lead

RE: Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Reconstruction and Widening of SR 170, PIN 124121.01 and 124121.02, Project#: SHPO0005949, Oak Ridge/Clinton, Anderson County, TN

Dear Kimberly Vasut-Shelby:

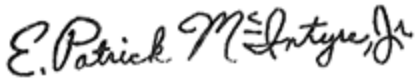
In response to your request, we have reviewed the documents submitted regarding your proposed undertaking. Our review of and comment on your proposed undertaking are among the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This Act requires federal agencies or applicants for federal assistance to consult with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Office before they carry out their proposed undertakings. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has codified procedures for carrying out Section 106 review in 36 CFR 800 (Federal Register, December 12, 2000, 77698-77739).

Our National Register staff have reviewed the submitted report and have summarized their findings in the attached memo.

Please refer to your Project # when submitting any additional information regarding this undertaking. Questions or comments may be directed to Kelley Reid, who drafted this response, at Kelley.Reid@tn.gov, +16157701099.

Your continued cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,



E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr.
Executive Director and
State Historic Preservation Officer

Ref:MSG16451110_F5leS8etCS9nYYGFBv2

Contract Publication Series 25-194

ADDENDUM TO THE HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED SR 170 WIDENING, ANDERSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE (TDOT PINS 124121.01 AND 124121.02)

by
Chelsey Johnson, MA, and Jenny Andrews, MA

Prepared for

TN TDOT Department of Transportation

Prepared by

cra cultural resource analysts, inc

Kentucky | West Virginia | Wyoming | Indiana
Louisiana | Tennessee | Virginia | Arkansas

Contract Publication Series 25-194

ADDENDUM TO THE HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED SR 170 WIDENING, ANDERSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE (TDOT PINS 124121.01 AND 124121.02)

By
Chelsey Johnson, MA, and Jenny Andrews, MA

Prepared for

Marley Abbott
TDOT Environmental Division/Cultural Resources
James K. Polk Building, 9th Floor
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Nashville, Tennessee 37243
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Prepared by

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Knoxville, Tennessee 37902
Phone: (865) 249-6035
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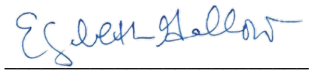
CRA Project No.: T240321 and T240322



Elizabeth Gallow, MHP
Principal Investigator

May 5, 2025

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PROJECT BACKGROUND

In August and September 2024, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (CRA), completed a historic architecture assessment for the proposed SR 170 widening project in Anderson County, Tennessee. The project proposes to widen SR 170 (Edgemoor Road) to a four-lane highway. This assessment was conducted by CRA at the request of Marley Abbott of the Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT). The results of that survey were documented in a detailed technical report dated October 29, 2024 (Johnson et al. 2024).

The design and work will be addressed by two joint project identification numbers: project identification number 124121.01 includes the western part of the project, from the intersection with Oak Ridge Highway to approximately 0.4 mi east of the intersection with Old Edgemoor Road; project identification number 124121.02 includes the eastern part of the project, from the terminus of the western project identification number to the intersection with Clinton Highway. At the time of the initial survey, the project had not yet advanced to include design details necessary to evaluate potential effects to historic properties; as such, the October 2024 report included only descriptions and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluations for properties within a project study area provided by TDOT. The resulting report addressed all tax parcels that overlapped each of the two study areas.

TDOT received comment from the SHPO in a letter dated November 25, 2024, indicating that the SHPO concurred with the report eligibility recommendations for the University of Tennessee (UT) Arboretum (eligible under Criterion A), Bull Run Fossil Plant (previously determined eligible), and the J.B. Jones House (listed and should remain listed). The SHPO concurred that the Guy M. Jones House is eligible for listing under Criterion C, but recommended further study to determine whether the property is additionally eligible under Criterion B; the memo further stated that "determining B for sure is probably not necessary for purposes of this Section 106 project."

Since completion of the October 2024 report, project plans have been advanced to an appropriate stage to allow for the evaluation of effects to these historic properties. As such, TDOT has requested that CRA prepare an addendum report addressing the effects of the proposed project pursuant to Section 106, and providing Section 4(f) assessments, as applicable. An eligibility summary, determination of effect, and Section 4(f) assessment is provided below for each of the four properties identified in the October 2024 report as listed, or eligible for listing in, the NRHP.

UT Arboretum

Report #: SP 1

Photographs: Figure 3

Maps: Figures 1 and 2

Quad: Clinton, TN, and Lovell, TN

Property Address: 901 South Illinois Avenue
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830

Property Owner: UT Farm Land
Box E
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830

Deed Book/Page: B8/327

Parcel: 101 012.00

Construction Date: circa 1961

Eligibility Summary: CRA recommends that the UT Arboretum (within the UT Forest Resources AgResearch and Education Center [SP 1]) is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, with significance in education, for its association with the mid-twentieth-century expansion and formalization of forestry education at UT, and as an early example of an educational land use model balancing academic research with public education and recreation. The arboretum in relation to the UT Forest Resources AgResearch and Education Center and project area is depicted in Figure 1. CRA recommends that the boundary for the arboretum excluding the noncontributing resources within the maintenance area represents an appropriate NRHP boundary; this roughly 254-acre trapezoidal shape is depicted in Figure 2. The cultivated areas (Resource A), the visitor center and kiosk (Resources B and B.1), and the director's residence (Resource C) contribute to the significance of the property; the remaining buildings, outbuildings, and dependencies (Resources D–T) do not contribute (see Figure 2).

Determination of Effect: No Effect. The project plans call for an 0.821-acre right-of-way (ROW) acquisition from within the approximately 1,120-acre tax parcel for the UT Forest Resources AgResearch and Education Center, which is discussed in the 2024 report as SP 1. The ROW acquisition area is located along the existing SR 170, on a piece of land that projects from the main mass of the UT property between the Oak Ridge Memorial Park and cove of Melton Hill Reservoir. The exact amounts of permanent, slope, and construction easements are not detailed in the plans; however, there are some areas labeled "cut" within the proposed ROW area.

The proposed work area is located approximately 0.37 mi east of the easternmost corner of the proposed NRHP boundary for the UT Arboretum; this rear area of the property is densely forested and does not contain cultivated gardens or visitor areas (Figure 3). The current plans do not call for ROW acquisition or easements from within the proposed NRHP boundary. The project will have no physical impact to the historic property. The rolling expanse between the arboretum and the work area along SR 170 is heavily forested and no portion of the project will be visible from within the proposed UT Arboretum NRHP boundary during construction or after work is completed. Therefore, CRA recommends the project as proposed has no potential to affect the NRHP-eligible UT Arboretum.

Section 4(f) Assessment: N/A. The project as proposed does not require ROW acquisitions or easements from within the boundary of the NRHP-eligible UT Arboretum; therefore, the project does not require permanent incorporation or temporary occupancy of the Section 4(f) property. No constructive use of the property is expected based on current project plans. As such, the project as proposed does not constitute a Section 4(f) use of the historic property.

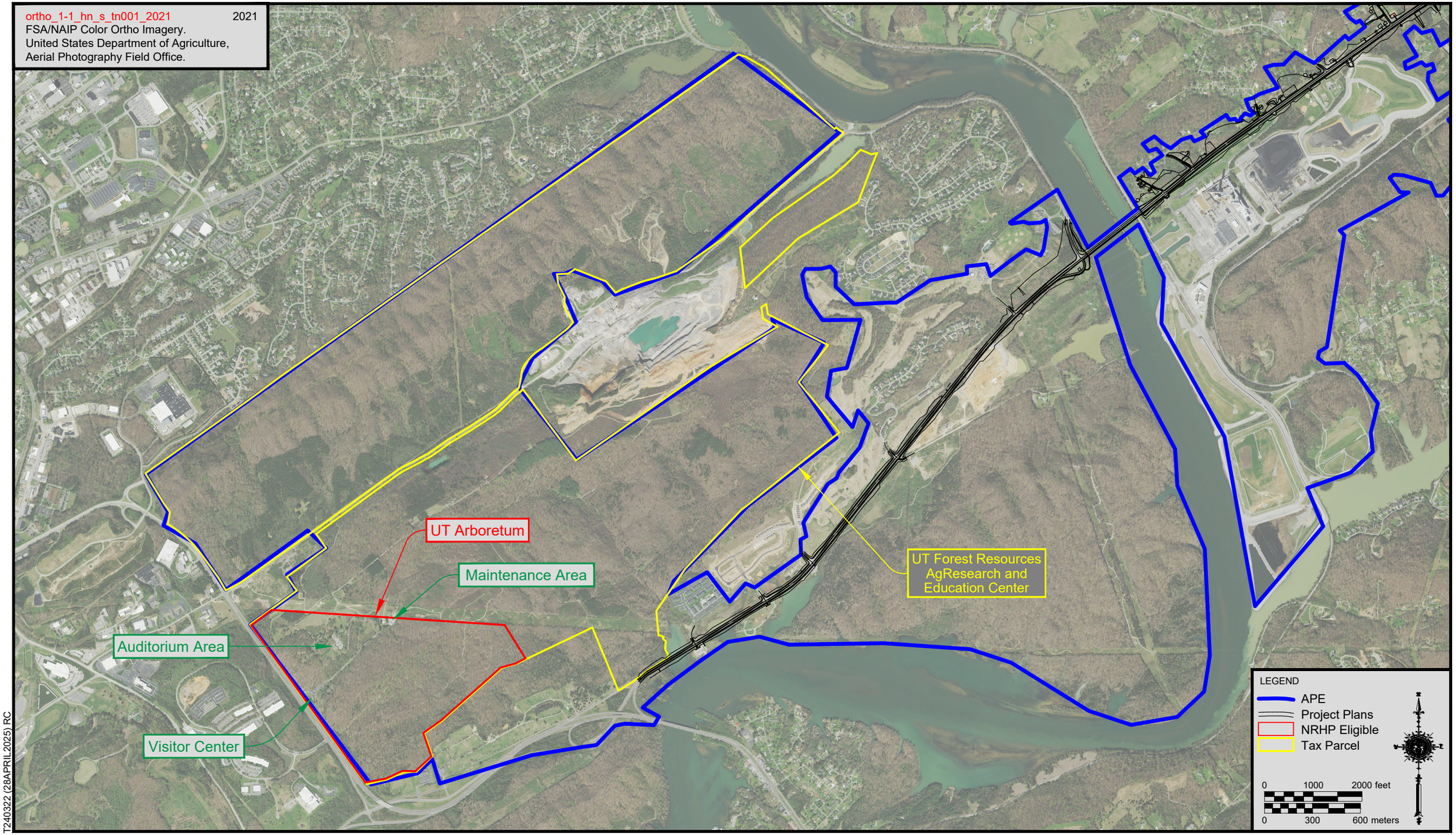

Figure 1. SP 1: Aerial photograph depicting the project plans, the APEs, the tax parcel for the UT Forest Resources AgResearch and Education Center, the estimated boundary of the arboretum, and the general locations of resource groups associated with the arboretum.

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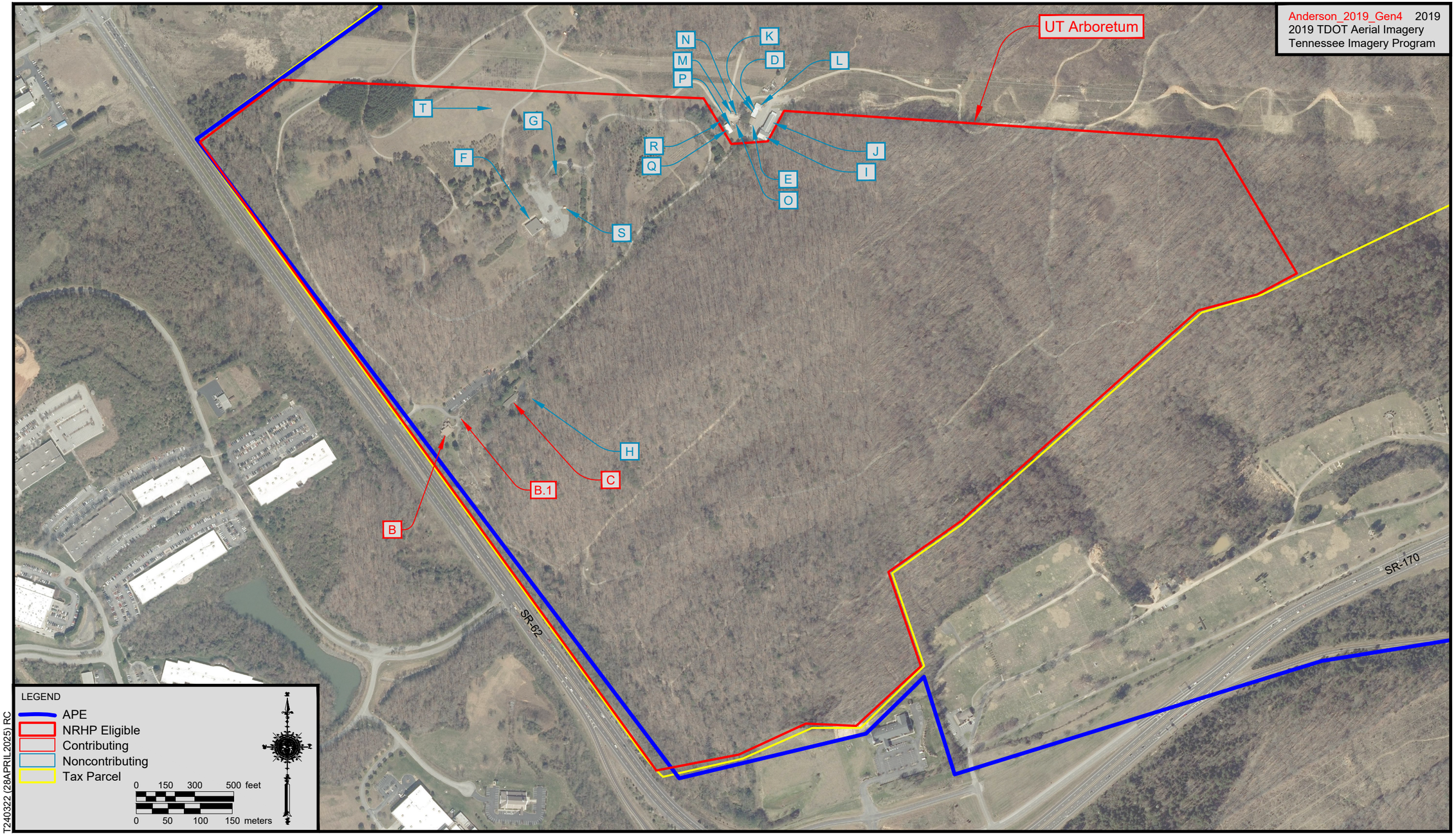

Figure 2. SP 1: Aerial photograph depicting the APE, a portion of the tax parcel for the UT Forest Resources AgResearch and Education Center, the proposed NRHP boundary for the UT arboretum, and the locations of contributing and non-contributing resources. The ROW acquisition area associated with the proposed project is out of frame at right.

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Figure 3. SP 1: The present ROW area of the UT Forest Resources AgResearch and Education Center along SR 170, looking east. The rear and easternmost corner of the proposed NRHP boundary for the UT Arboretum is located approximately 0.37 mi west of this area; the Visitor's Center area is located approximately 1.16 mi west.

J.B. Jones House

Report #: SP 4

NRHP #: 91001107

Photographs: Figure 6

Maps: Figures 4 and 5

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: Old Edgemoor Road
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830

Latitude: 36.009637°

Longitude: -84.169029°

Property Owner: The City of Oak Ridge (additional information not available via TN Property Viewer)

Deed Book/Page: (not available via TN Property Viewer)

Parcel: 101 010.01

Construction Date: circa 1920

Eligibility Summary: The J.B. Jones House was listed in the NRHP in 1991 under Criterion A as part of the Historic and Architectural Resources of Oak Ridge, Tennessee, MPDF, as the last remaining early

twentieth-century residence within the Oak Ridge reservation; a more specific area of significance is not identified (Murphy and Thomason 1991a, 1991b). CRA recommends that the residence retains sufficient integrity to convey its Criterion A significance as the only remaining early twentieth-century residence within the Oak Ridge reservation. With the recent loss of the contributing barn, the property does not retain any outbuildings that date to the pre-World War II period of significance for the property. As such, the residence is the only contributing resource within the existing NRHP boundary.

Determination of Effect: No Effect. The project plans call for a 3.335-acre ROW acquisition from within the approximately 864-acre tax parcel for Haw Ridge Park, which is discussed in the 2024 report as SP 3. Haw Ridge Park is situated on a large, mountainous peninsula in a sharp bend of the Clinch River. All of the park property is located south of Edgemoor Road. City websites list the acreage of the park as 780; however, the city-owned parcels south of Edgemoor Road and Old Edgemoor Road, which park and trail mapping indicate are part of the park, include a 778-acre parcel, as well as an 80-acre parcel and the 11.8-acre parcel containing the NRHP-listed J.B. Jones House. The J.B. Jones House parcel is clearly part of the park; trail maps show trails running through the parcel, and a building not associated with the NRHP-listed property is currently in use as the Clinch Valley Trail Association headquarters. The tax parcel and the NRHP boundary are removed from the APE by 0.25 mi at the nearest point, but were included as part of the 2024 report due to the parcel's present-day physical association with Haw Ridge Park, which is adjacent to the project area and will be subject to ROW acquisition and possibly easements.

The Haw Ridge Park ROW acquisition area is located along the existing SR 170. The proposed work area is located approximately 0.28 mi north of the northernmost corner of the existing NRHP boundary for the J.B. Jones House (Figures 4 and 5). The current plans do not call for ROW acquisition or easements from within the proposed NRHP boundary. The project will have no physical impact to the historic property. The land immediately north of the J.B. Jones House is densely forested, blocking the view of the TVA switchyard to the north (Figure 6). No portion of SR 170 is visible from the north NRHP boundary, and it does not appear that the highway would be visible from any location within the boundary, although the property was gated at the time of field survey and the interior of the property was not accessed. Field survey suggests no portion of the project will be visible from within the existing boundary during construction or after work is completed. Therefore, CRA recommends the project as proposed has no potential to affect the NRHP-listed J.B. Jones House.

Section 4(f) Assessment: N/A. The project as proposed does not require ROW acquisitions or easements from within the boundary of the NRHP-listed J.B. Jones House; therefore, the project does not require permanent incorporation or temporary occupancy of the Section 4(f) property. No constructive use of the property is expected based on current project plans. As such, the project as proposed does not constitute a Section 4(f) use of the historic property.

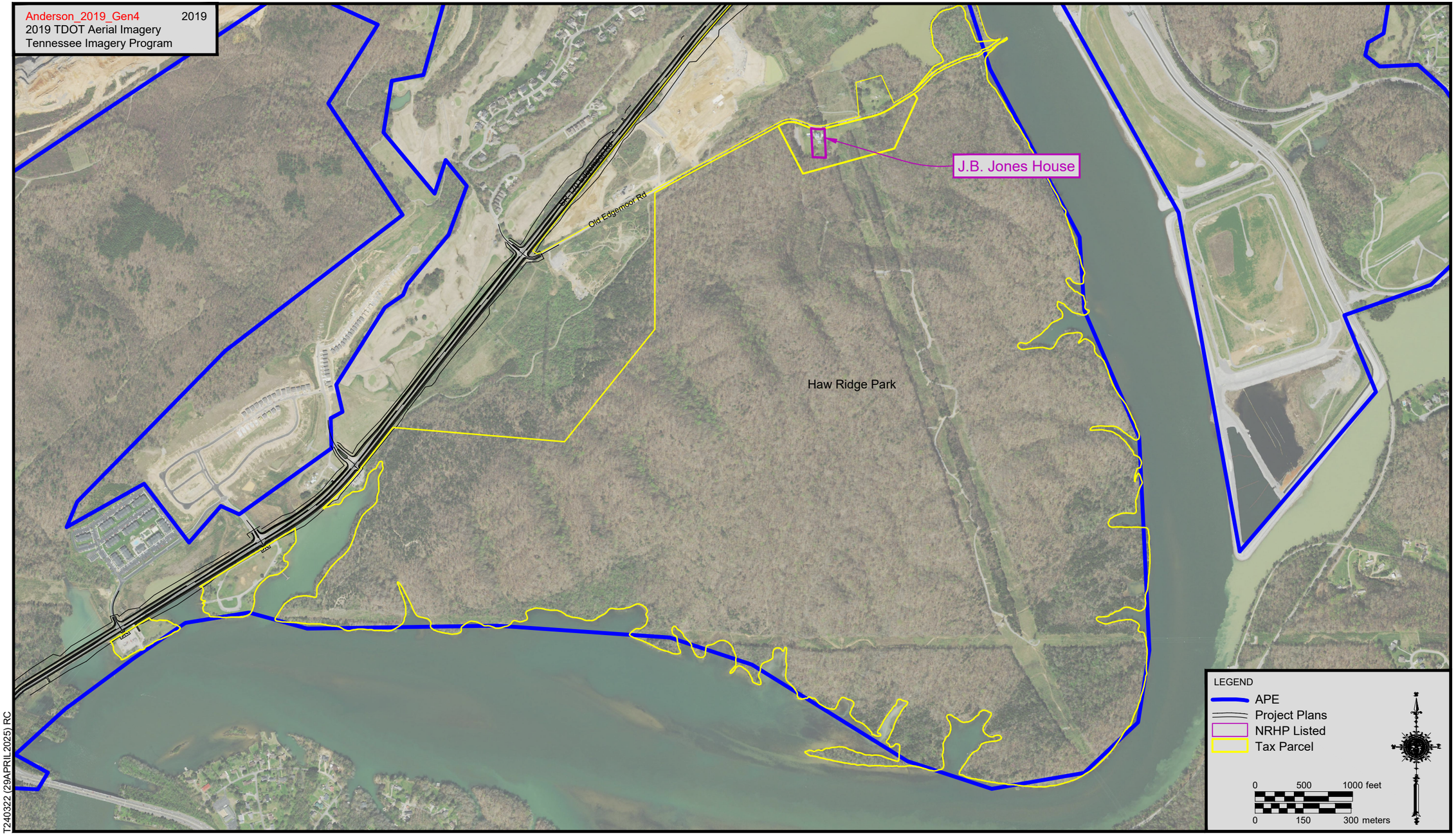

Figure 4. SP 4: Aerial photograph depicting project plans, the APE, the tax parcel boundaries for the J.B. Jones House and Haw Ridge Park, the NRHP boundary for the J.B. Jones House, and the location of the J.B. Jones House.

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Figure 5. SP 4: Aerial photograph depicting the NRHP boundary for the J.B. Jones House, the tax parcel boundary, and the locations of associated resources and their contributing or noncontributing statuses. The project area is out of frame to the north and northwest.

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Figure 6. SP 4: View looking north toward the project area from the front (north) property line of the NRHP-listed J.B. Jones House.

Bull Run Fossil Plant

Report #: SP 6

Photographs: Figures 10–13, 18 and 19

Maps: Figures 7–9, 14–17

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 1265 Edgemoor Road
Clinton, Tennessee 37716

Property Owner: TVA
USA
Knoxville, TN 37219

Deed Book/Page: (not available via TN Property Viewer)

Parcel: 101 009.00

Construction Date: circa 1962–1968

Eligibility Summary: A 2022 report, titled *A Historic Architectural Resource Intensive Survey and National Register Assessment of the Bull Run Fossil Plant (BRF), Anderson County, Tennessee*, recommended that Bull Run Fossil Plant Historic District is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, with significance in the areas of engineering and industry, as TVA's first supercritical system, which yielded high amounts of energy with maximum efficiency, and as an important power source for the regional economic hub of Knoxville. The study proposed a 393-acre NRHP boundary

and identified 29 resources within the boundary, 17 of which contribute to the property's historic significance, and identified a period of significance of 1962–1968, which spans the period of construction of all contributing resources (Rael et al. 2022). The TN SHPO concurred with the report in 2022, and in 2023 TVA and the THC executed an MOA to mitigate adverse effects related to the decommissioning and demolition of Bull Run Fossil Plant. CRA concurs with the proposed boundary for the Bull Run Fossil Plant as represented in the MOA, and with the designations of contributing and noncontributing resources (Figure 7). In particular, CRA agrees that the discharge channel, which the APE crosses via the Edgemoor Road Bridge, and the Visitors Overlook, which is situated along SR 170 within the APE, contribute to the significance of the historic property. CRA further agrees that the carwash, which is outside of the proposed NRHP boundary and within the APE, does not contribute to the significance of the historic property.

Given that the plant is slated for demolition and mitigation efforts are underway, CRA did not survey the entirety of the 675-acre tax parcel or the 393-acre proposed NRHP boundary. The powerhouse and other major contributing resources situated close to Edgemoor Road appear to remain intact, as do the discharge channels and switching yards located along the river. Based on this overview survey and a review of the 2022 report, CRA concurs with the 2022 report recommendation that areas within the tax parcel boundary for Bull Run Fossil Plant but outside the proposed NRHP boundary are ineligible for listing in the NRHP as a historic district, and that no individual resources within the tax parcel boundary for Bull Run Fossil Plant but outside the proposed NRHP boundary are individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. The NRHP boundary in relation to the overall Bull Run Fossil Plant property and the project area is depicted in Figures 8 and 9.

Determination of Effect: No Adverse Effect. There are two contributing resources identified in the 2022 report that overlap or are near enough to the proposed project area to necessitate evaluation of whether the project will physically affect the resources. The first is the discharge channel along the Clinch River, which is part of the Intake Condenser Cooling System (Figure 10; see Figure 7, location #16D). This system pumps in cool water from the intake channel (located in the river south of the bridge) and into the plant to create steam to power the turbines. Water is then pumped out into the discharge channel, which extends approximately 0.65 mi in an L shape to the skimmer wall at the north end of the channel. A separate project PIN will address replacement of the Edgemoor Road bridge, which extends above the discharge canal. Work for TDOT PIN 124121.02 does not extend over the river; therefore, the project as proposed has no potential to physically affect the discharge channel or alter its contributing status to the proposed Bull Run Fossil Plant Historic District.

Additionally, the Visitors Overlook is located along the northwest NRHP boundary; the overlook is situated along SR 170 just past the first (westernmost) entry drive for the plant (Figures 11–13; see Figure 7, location #17). The parking area for the overlook appears to be within the present ROW, while the interpretive panels appear to be within TVA property. The 2022 report specifies that the overlook and interpretive panels were constructed circa 1962, and elaborates:

> *TVA built the BRF Visitor's Overlook, also known as the Bull Run Entry Monument, along Edgemoor Road as a semi-circular automobile pull-in featuring informational panels about TVA and BRF accompanied by an auditory system. While the Overlook is not functionally necessary for the operations of BRF, the design of its composite pebble panels is aesthetically unified with the BRF Office Wing, the public face of the facility. Additionally, the publicly accessible placement of the Visitor's Overlook helped bring TVA into direct contact with guests as the facility "Built for the People." AN-IP-17 has undergone no modern alterations, retains its historic function (albeit the audio functions no longer operate), integrity, and the ability to convey its historical significance. The BRF Visitor's Overlook is therefore recommended as a contributing resource to the proposed historic district* [Rael et al. 2022:56].

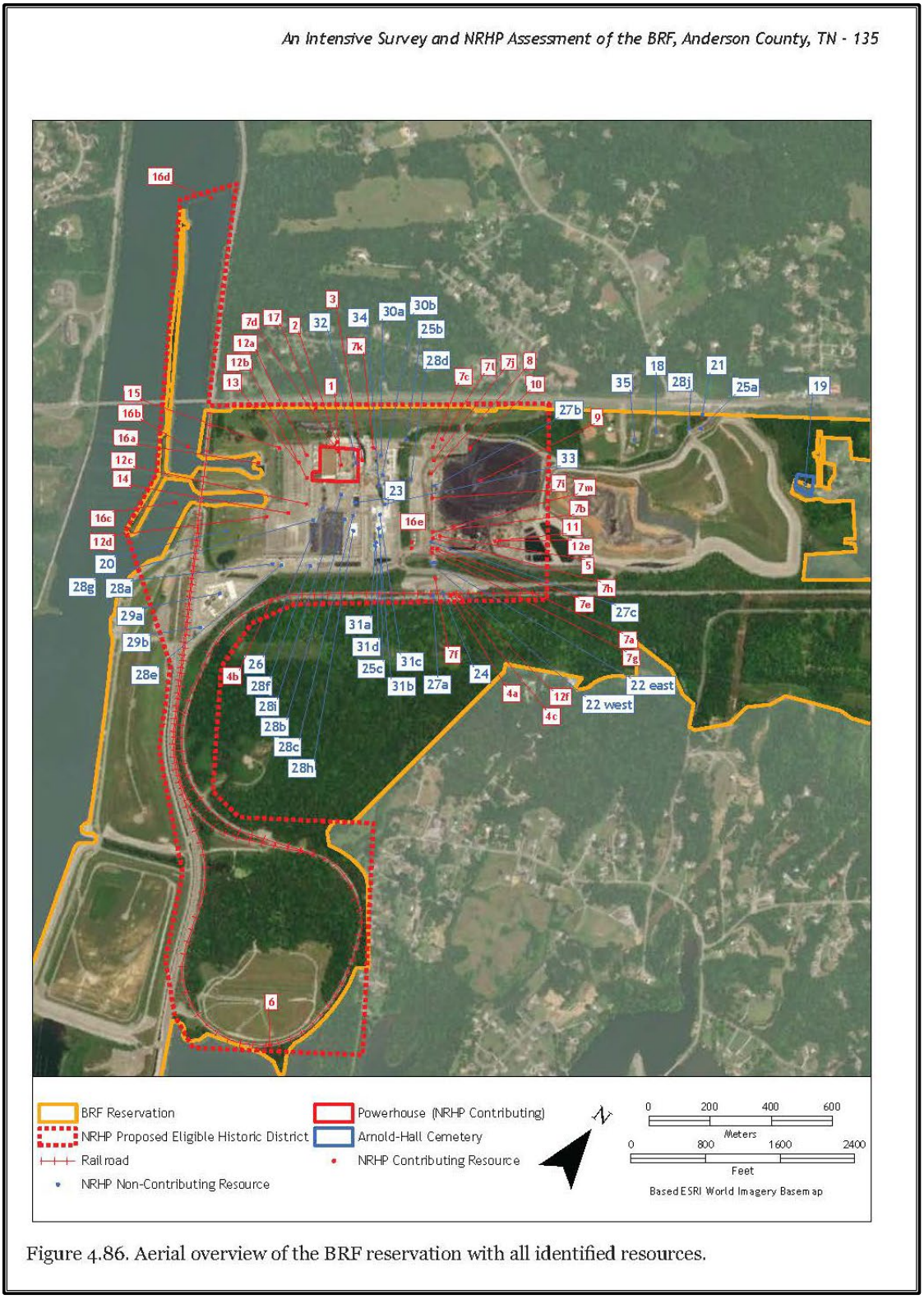

Figure 4.86. Aerial overview of the BRF reservation with all identified resources.

Figure 8. SP 6: Map from the 2022 report showing the proposed NRHP boundary and the location of all contributing and noncontributing resources (Rael et al 2022:135). Image courtesy of TVA.

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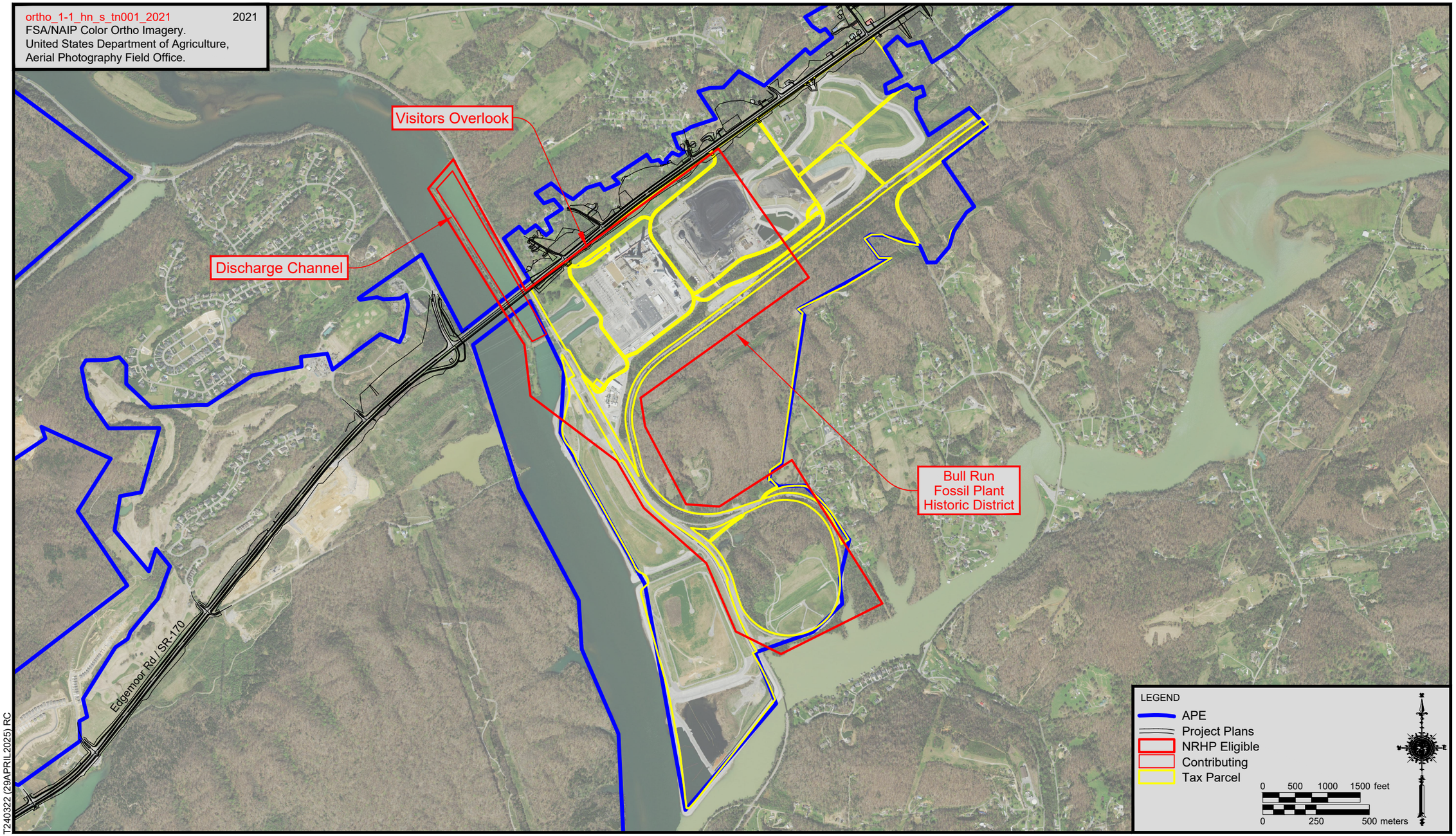

Figure 8. SP 6: Aerial photograph depicting the project plans, the APE, the tax parcel for Bull Run Fossil Plant, the NRHP boundary as depicted in the 2023 MOA, and the locations of the contributing discharge channel and Visitors Overlook, which are the only contributing resources that overlap the APE.

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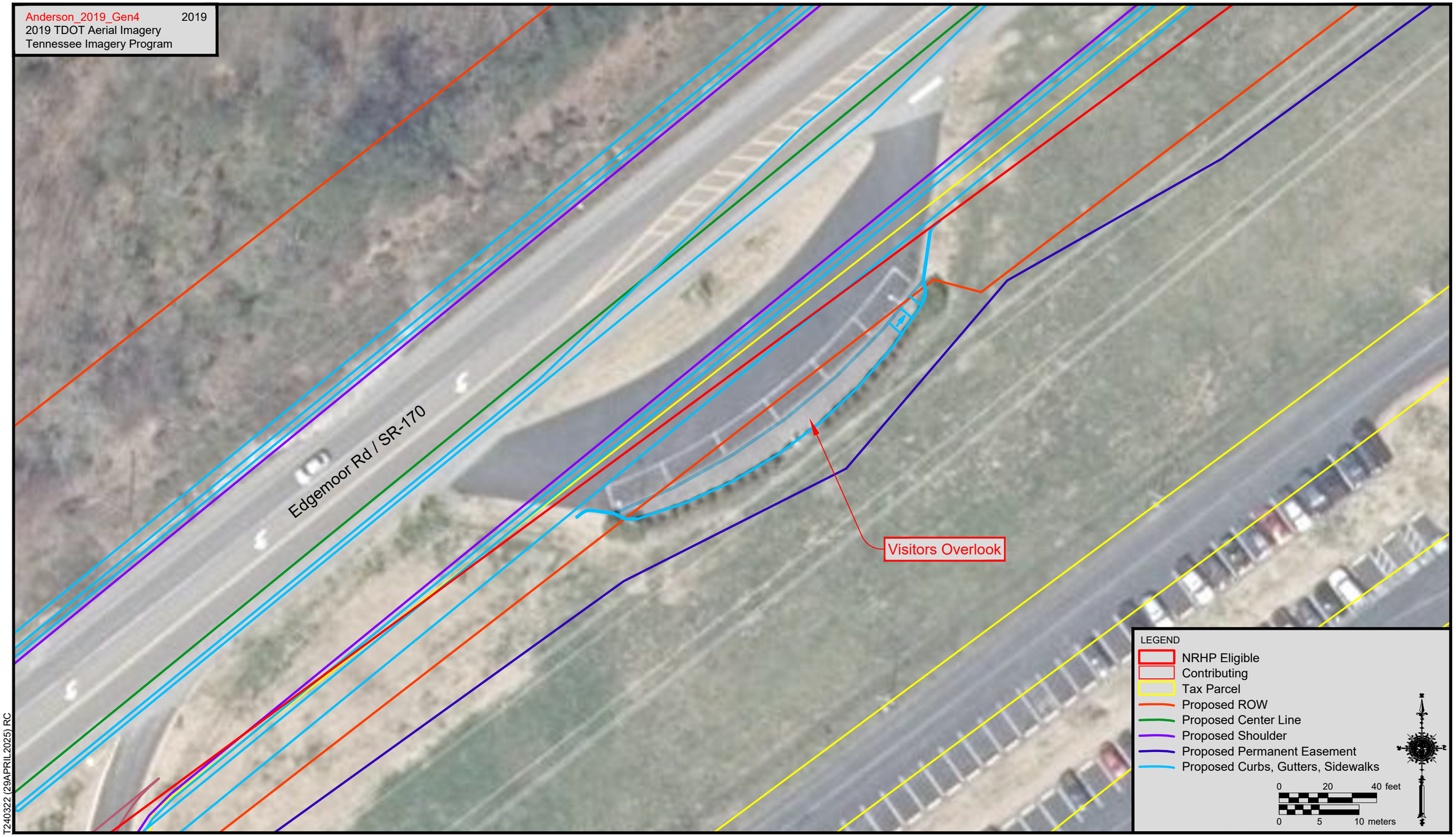

Figure 9. SP 6: Aerial photograph depicting the individual components of the project plans, tax parcel boundaries for Bull Run Fossil Plant, the NRHP boundary as depicted in the 2023 MOA, and the location of the Visitors Overlook.

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Figure 10. SP 6: Overview of the discharge canal, looking north from the bridge conveying Edgemoor Road across the Clinch River.

Figure 11. SP 6: Overview of the interpretive panels at the Visitors Overlook.

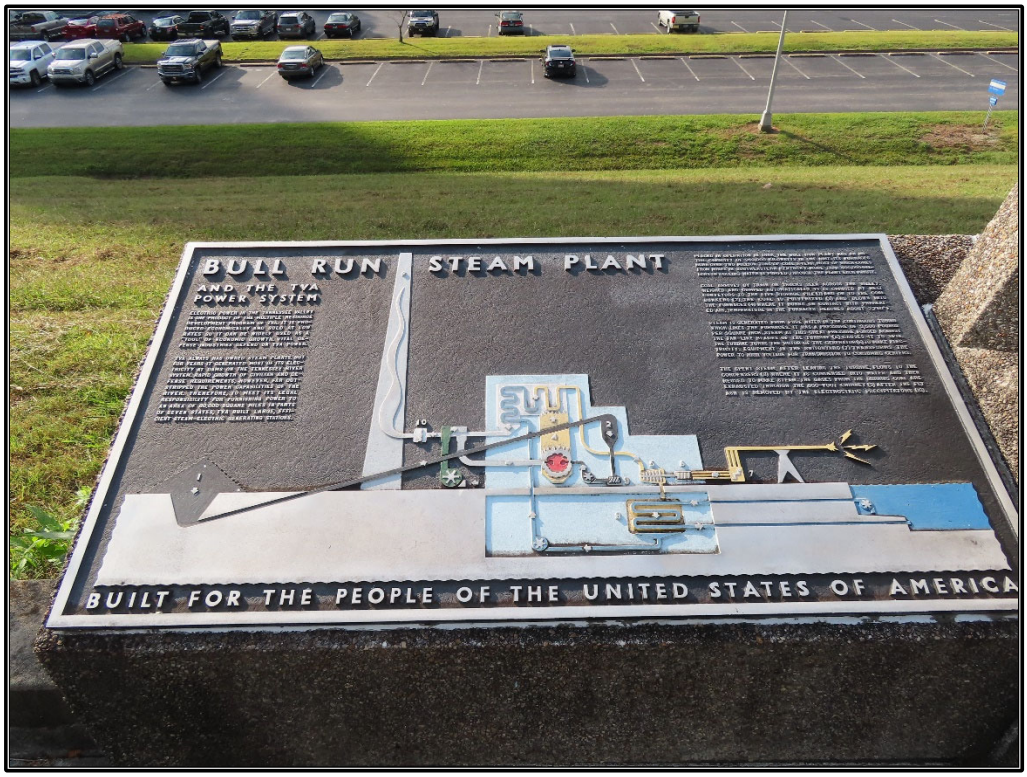

Figure 12. SP 6: One of two interpretive panels at the Visitors Overlook.

Figure 13. SP 6: One of two interpretive panels at the Visitors Overlook.

TDOT Design staff indicated that current plans call for approximately 2.5 ft of fill over the Visitors Overlook parking area. The plans do not directly require alteration of the interpretive panel area; however, the planned fill would create a need to raise the interpretive panels and adjacent walk. In the event that the panel area is raised, it is likely that a ramp, ADA compliant sidewalk, and accessible parking spots would be added to the design. TDOT did not indicate that the interpretive panels would be altered in any way, other than being temporarily removed and replaced on the newly graded site. Presumably, the pebble aggregate surround would be preserved as part of the whole. The parking area, which does not clearly retain features dating to the period of significance of the property, would be altered. It is not clear whether the newly constructed parking area would feature a similar circular shape; design plans have not yet advanced to this stage.

A TVA transmission line runs near the northwest NRHP boundary parallel to SR 170 and is within the proposed NRHP boundary; the 2022 report does not address the transmission line. TDOT designers confirmed that the plans at present do not anticipate impacts to the transmission line that crosses the Bull Run Fossil Plant property; no towers will be moved or removed. Therefore, the project as proposed has no potential to physically affect the transmission line.

The majority of resources associated with Bull Run Fossil Plant are located within a single tax parcel owned by TVA; the discharge channels are within the boundary but outside of the tax parcel, as they are within the Clinch River. The total acreage of the tax parcel is 674.5, according to the Tennessee Property Viewer. The approximate total acreage of the proposed NRHP boundary for the Bull Run Fossil Plant historic district, according to the 2022 report, is 393 acres (Rael et al. 2022:14). The project proposes a permanent easement of 7.002 acres from within the 674.5-acre tax parcel boundary, and a temporary construction easement of 0.378 acres. The approximate ROW and easement areas are depicted in the plans included as Figures 14–17.

In sum, the project plans call for alteration of the Visitors Overlook parking area, potential raising of the interpretive panels at the Visitors Overlook, and ROW acquisition and easements at the north NRHP boundary along SR 170. The Visitors Overlook is identified as a contributing resource to the NRHP-eligible property, as it provides an invitation to the public to consider the property and its history, and the design of the interpretive area aesthetically mirrors materials and visual elements of the office wing. Although the plans call for alteration of the parking area via regrading, which may necessitate raising the interpretive panel area, the panels and their surround will be unaltered, and the parking area will be reconstructed to accommodate passing visitors. Therefore, the inherent features of the Visitors Overlook which contribute to the historic significance of the overall property—that is, the aesthetic design of the interpretive area and the opportunity it provides for the public—will remain unchanged. The project as proposed will not affect the contributing status of the resource.

The ROW acquisition and easement areas as identified in the plans do not contain features that contribute to the historic significance of the property, other than the Visitors Overlook (Figures 18 and 19). The total permanent easement will not exceed 7.002 acres, or 1.78 percent of the 393-acre NRHP boundary. The total temporary construction easement will not exceed 0.378 acres, or 0.096 percent of the 393-acre NRHP boundary. Other than these minor temporary and permanent losses from within the proposed NRHP boundary and the alteration of the Visitors Overlook, the project as proposed will not physically affect the NRHP-eligible property.

The proposed improvements along SR 170 will likely be visible from within the proposed NRHP boundary for Bull Run Fossil Plan. However, the project as proposed at this location will result in a streetscape that is visually and physically similar in nature to the existing streetscape of SR 170, albeit wider. The project as proposed at this location will not result in significant alterations to the overall historic character or integrity of setting, association, or feeling of the Bull Run Fossil Plant.

Consequently, CRA recommends that the project as proposed will result in no adverse effect to the NRHP-eligible Bull Run Fossil Plant.

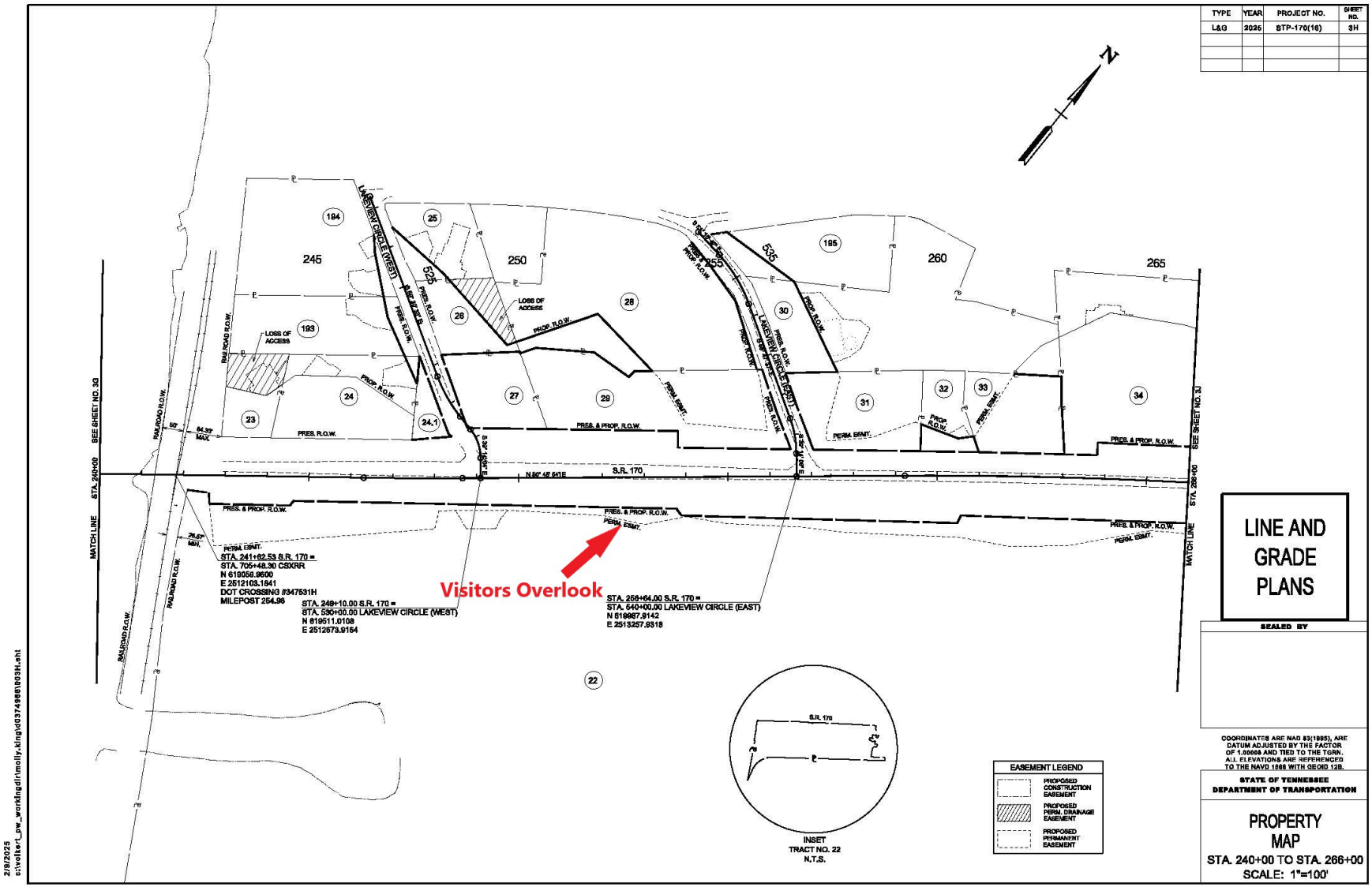

Figure 14. SP 6: Project plans depicting the proposed work on the Bull Run Fossil Plant along SR 170. Plans courtesy of TDOT.

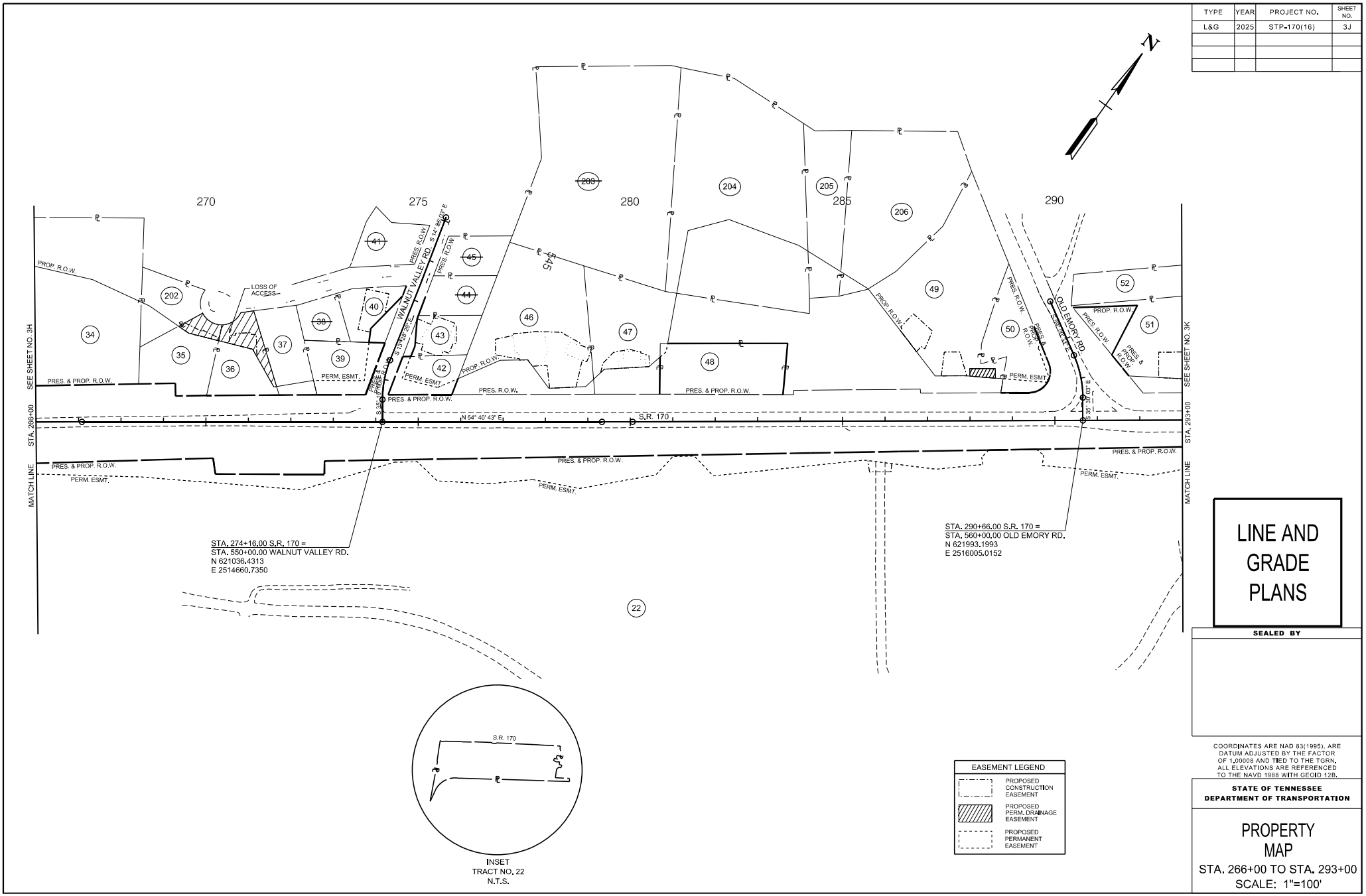

Figure 15. SP 6: Project plans depicting the proposed work on the Bull Run Fossil Plant along SR 170. Plans courtesy of TDOT.

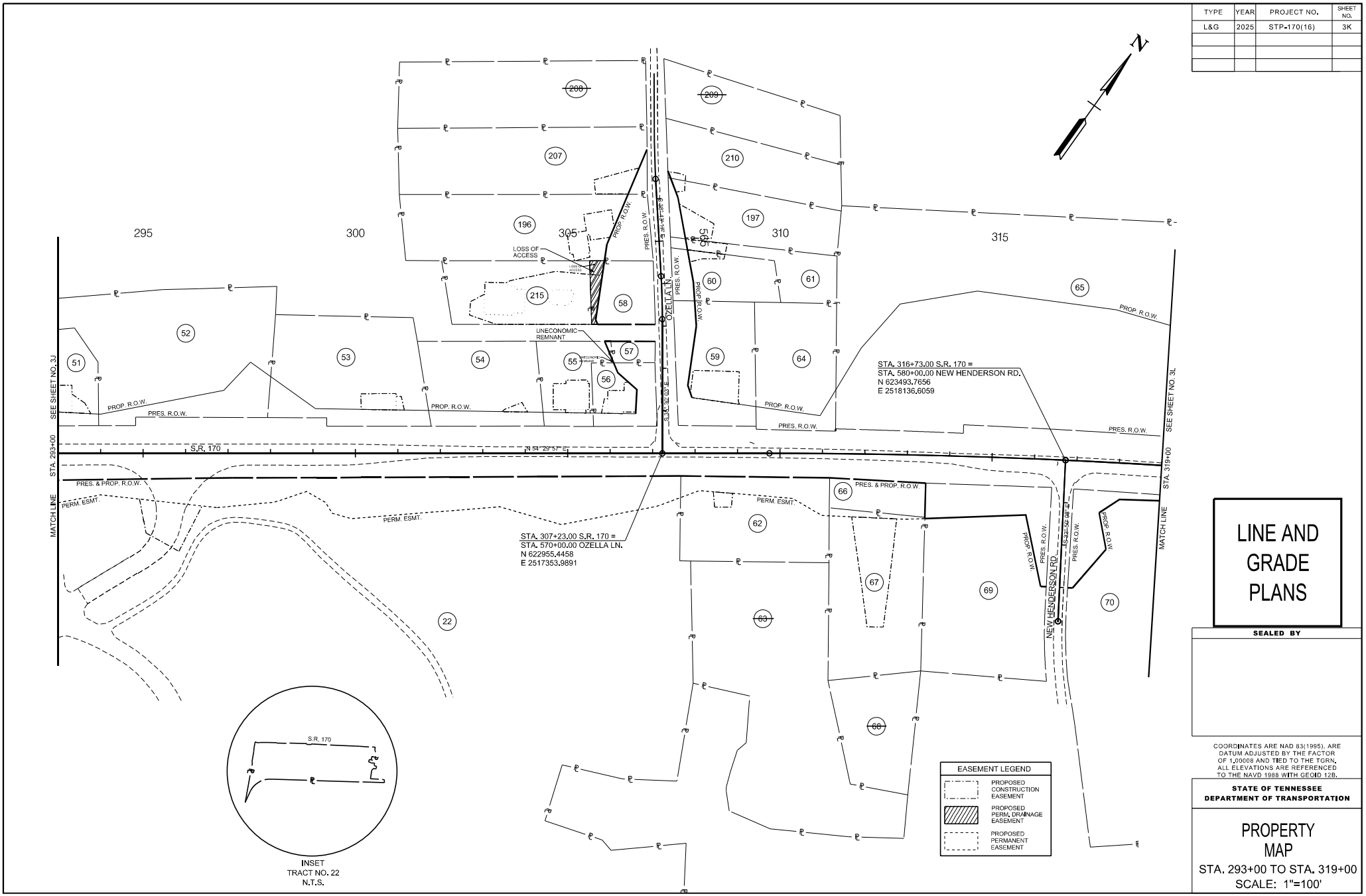

Figure 16. SP 6: Project plans depicting the proposed work on the Bull Run Fossil Plant along SR 170. Plans courtesy of TDOT.

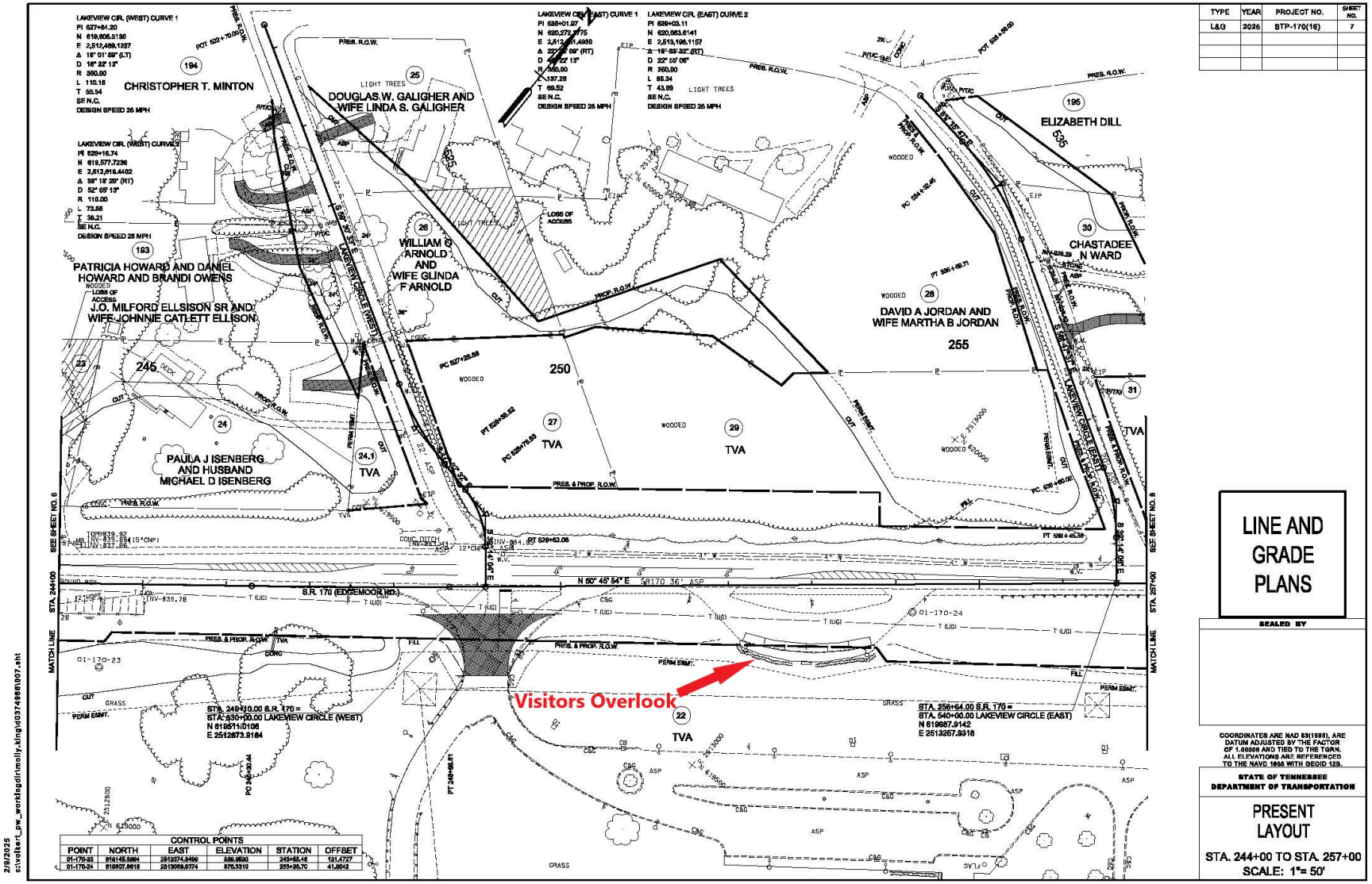

Figure 17. SP 6: Project plans depicting the proposed work on the Bull Run Fossil Plant along SR 170. Plans courtesy of TDOT.

Figure 18. Overview of the north portion of the property from the north corner of the NRHP boundary, looking southwest, with the overlap of the NRHP boundary and the APE at far right.

Figure 19. Representative overview of the overlap between the NRHP boundary and the APE, looking northeast from a point north of the powerhouse.

Section 4(f) Assessment: *De minimis*. CRA recommends that Section 4(f) of the United States Department of Transportation (USDOT) Act (1966, as amended) applies to the proposed SR 170 widening project, as it will require ROW acquisitions, slope easements, and temporary construction easements from within the tax parcels of properties contributing to an NRHP-eligible Historic District.

Section 4(f) gives special consideration to the use of park and recreational lands, wildlife and waterfowl refuges, and historic resources by federally assisted transportation projects. To be considered "historic," a property must either be listed in the NRHP or determined eligible for such listing by the Keeper of the Register or the SHPO. Section 4(f) applies only to those projects using federal funds from the USDOT. The FHWA's final rule on Section 4(f) *de minimis* findings is codified in Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 774.3 and CFR 774.17. The FHWA and Federal Transit Administration revised the procedures for granting Section 4(f) approvals in 2008.

This revision provides that once the USDOT determines that a transportation use of Section 4(f) property, after consideration of any impact avoidance, minimization, and mitigation or enhancement measures, results in a *de minimis* impact on that property, an analysis of avoidance alternatives is not required, and the Section 4(f) evaluation process is complete. The FHWA determines if the requirements of the Section 4(f) statute are met. The FHWA will approve the Section 4(f) use of the property only if the requirements are satisfied.

Pursuant to 23 CFR 774.5(b), Section 4(f) of the USDOT Act will be satisfied if it is determined that a transportation project will have only a "*de minimis* impact" on the historic property in question. Regarding Historic Districts, the FHWA provides the following additional guidance:

> *Historic and archeological districts are considered Section 4(f) properties if they are determined eligible for the NRHP. An individual property within a historic or archeological district is subject to consideration under Section 4(f) if it is on or eligible for the NRHP individually or if it is an element that is considered "contributing" to the characteristics that qualify the district as an eligible property. Impacts to non-contributing elements of an historic district typically would not constitute a Section 4(f) use.*
>
> *Resources within the boundaries of a historic district are usually presumed to be contributing unless they are identified as non-contributing. Application of these criteria for eligibility requires coordination and consultation with the SHPO and/or THPO, as well as an understanding of the property's role within the district and its own historic significance (or lack thereof)* [FHWA 2024].

It is the opinion of TDOT that the proposed SR 170 widening project qualifies as a *de minimis* impact to the contributing resources within the proposed Bull Run Fossil Plant Historic District according to Section 4(f) guidelines.

The resources within the proposed historic district are contained within a single tax parcel, with the exception of the discharge channel, which is in the Clinch River. Therefore, the SR 170 widening project constitutes a 4(f) use of one property. As previously discussed, TDOT provided ROW acquisition and easement amounts from the entire tax parcel. Based on current available information, the amounts of easements from within the proposed 393-acre NRHP boundary amount to a fraction of the 674.5-acre tax parcel. The total permanent easement will not exceed 7.002 acres, or 1.78 percent of the 393-acre NRHP boundary. The total temporary construction easement will not exceed 0.378 acres, or 0.096 percent of the 393-acre NRHP boundary.

With the exception of the Visitors Overlook, the areas targeted for ROW acquisition or easements do not contain architectural or landscape elements that contribute to the significance of the property. CRA recommends that the planned alterations to the Visitors Overlook will not constitute an adverse effect to the NRHP-eligible property, and will not affect the contributing status of the resource.

In accordance with 23 CFR 774.5(b)(1), for a *de minimis* impact finding, the Tennessee SHPO must be notified that there will be a *de minimis* impact determination regarding use of the historic property, and concur in writing that the proposed project would have no adverse effect to the historic property.

For these reasons, it is the opinion of CRA that, in accordance with 23 CFR 774.3 (b), the proposed project would qualify as a *de minimis* impact to the proposed Bull Run Fossil Plant Historic District. As appropriate, FHWA will make a *de minimis* finding based upon the SHPO's concurrence with a no adverse effect determination and after a review of public comments under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Bull Run Fossil Plant is eligible for listing in the NRHP as a historic district under Criterion A. It is the opinion of CRA that the proposed project would have no adverse effect to the NRHP-eligible property. It is also the opinion of CRA that the proposed ROW acquisitions, proposed slope and drainage easements, and proposed temporary construction easements from contributing properties within the proposed NRHP boundary for the district qualifies as a *de minimis* impact use of the contributing Section 4(f) property. Pursuant to 23 CFR 774, it is CRA's opinion that the proposed project would qualify as a *de minimis* impact finding if the Tennessee SHPO agrees with CRA's opinion that the proposed project would not constitute an adverse effect to the NRHP-eligible Bull Run Fossil Plant Historic District. Therefore, CRA recommends that, in accordance with 23 CFR 774.3 (b), the ROW acquisitions and easements included in the design plans for the proposed project would qualify as *de minimis* impact use of the Section 4(f) property.

Guy M. Jones House

Report #: SP 51

Photographs: Figures 23–25

Maps: Figures 20 and 21

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 117 Old Edgemoor Lane
Powell, Tennessee 37849

Property Owner: Gary L and Deborah Jones
117 Old Edgemoor Lane

Powell, Tennessee 37849

Deed Book/Page: 1394/162

Parcel: 096 065.00

Construction Date: circa 1947

Eligibility Summary: CRA recommends that the Guy M. Jones House (SP 51) is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B, as the property most closely associated with the productive life of Guy M. Jones, an important figure in the history of aviation in East Tennessee, and under Criterion C, as an excellent example of a transitional residence drawing heavily on the Art Moderne style, and as a rare example of the style as applied to residential design. CRA recommends an approximately 1-acre rectangular NRHP boundary that follows the present north, east, and south property lines, bisecting the property to exclude the western majority (Figure 20). This boundary preserves the residence's setting and rear viewshed, and includes the fireplace (Resource A) and swimming pool (Resource B), which are original to the initial period of construction. The fireplace (Resource A) retains appropriate integrity to contribute to the property's significance. The swimming pool (Resource B), having been filled in and covered by a modern shelter, no longer reads as a swimming pool and therefore does not contribute. Additional non-contributing resources within the boundary include the carport (Resource C) and two sheds (Resources D and E).

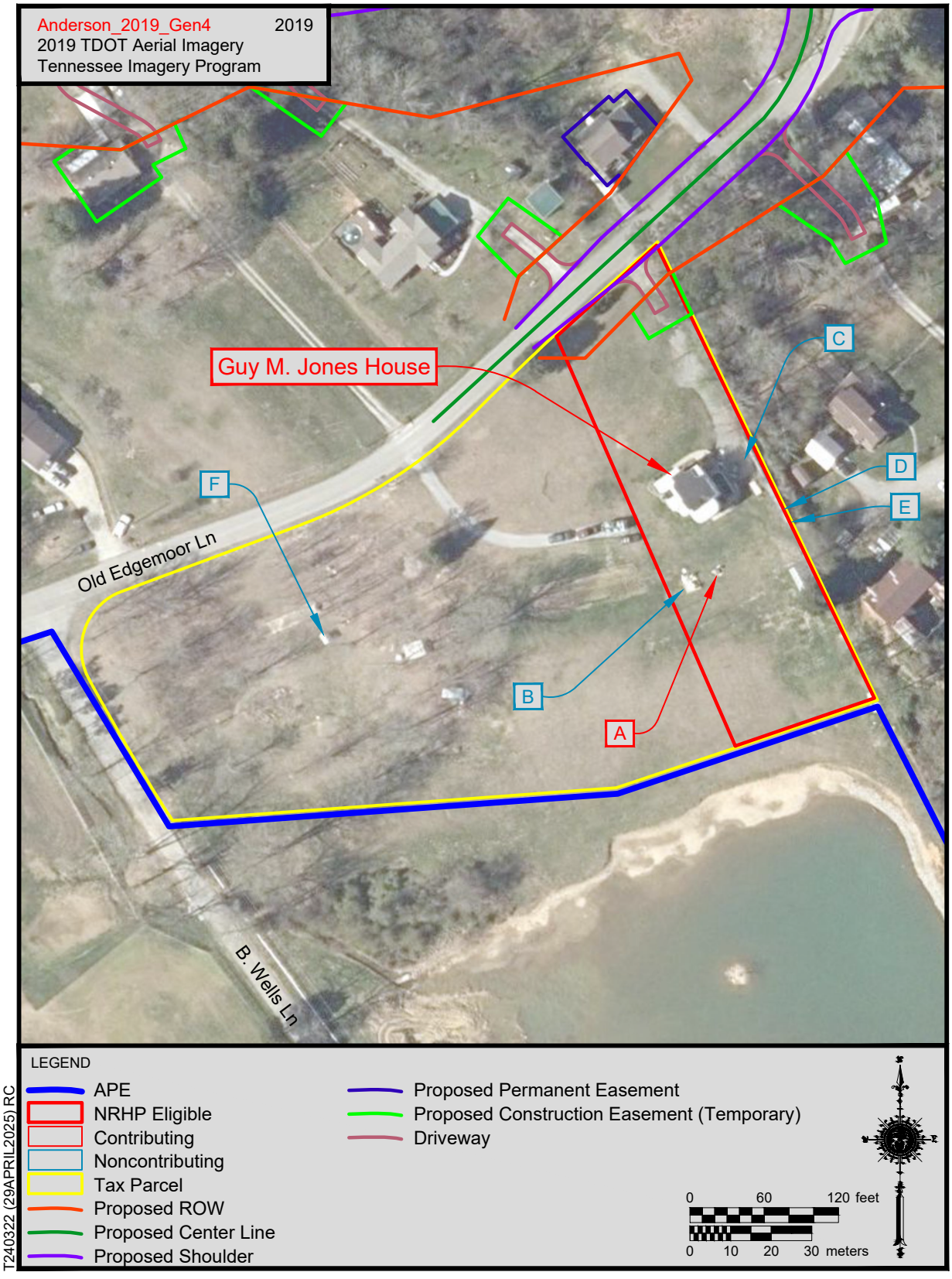

Figure 20. SP 51: Aerial photograph depicting the individual components of the project plans, the APE, the tax parcel boundary, the proposed NRHP boundary for the Guy M. Jones House, and the locations of associated resources and their contributing or non-contributing statuses.

Determination of Effect: No Adverse Effect. Based on current plans, the proposed ROW will remove approximately 20 ft from the northwest edge of the proposed NRHP boundary, totaling approximately 3,201 sq ft (0.073 acres) (Figures 21–23). Additionally, a proposed temporary construction easement of approximately 1,352 sq ft (0.031 acres) will occupy a rectangular area south of the proposed ROW, within the front yard of the property and adjacent to the driveway (Figure 24). The ROW and easement will also necessitate the removal of a row of evergreen trees along the northwest edge of the property, planted circa 2012 to screen the view of the existing roadway from the house. Since the house is situated on a hill and there is no additional vegetation between the house and the road, the house will have a direct view of the proposed project.

However, the house currently sits well back from the current ROW by approximately 150 ft; thus the loss of approximately 20 ft along the northwest edge will still leave approximately 130 ft between the house and the new ROW. The loss in acreage to create the new ROW, from 1 acre to 0.927 acres, will not be substantial, totaling approximately 9 percent. At least a portion of the new ROW will consist of a slope that will be seeded and mulched, which will offer a look similar to the current appearance. The construction easement will be temporary and that area will be returned to a reasonable facsimile of its current appearance after the project is completed. In addition, the house has had a view of the roadway for the majority of its 78 years, and the existing row of evergreen trees is not yet fully mature and does not completely block the view. Therefore, the resulting view from the house will not be substantially altered by the project. Consequently, CRA recommends that the project as proposed will result in no adverse effect to the NRHP-eligible Guy M. Jones House.

Section 4(f) Assessment: *De minimis*. CRA recommends that Section 4(f) of the USDOT Act (1966, as amended) applies to the proposed SR 170 widening project, as it will require a ROW acquisition and temporary construction easement from within the tax parcel of the property containing the NRHP-eligible Guy M. Jones House.

Section 4(f) gives special consideration to the use of park and recreational lands, wildlife and waterfowl refuges, and historic resources by federally assisted transportation projects. To be considered "historic," a property must either be listed in the NRHP or determined eligible for such listing by the Keeper of the Register or the SHPO. Section 4(f) applies only to those projects using federal funds from the USDOT. The FHWA's final rule on Section 4(f) *de minimis* findings is codified in Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 774.3 and CFR 774.17. The FHWA and Federal Transit Administration revised the procedures for granting Section 4(f) approvals in 2008.

This revision provides that once the USDOT determines that a transportation use of Section 4(f) property, after consideration of any impact avoidance, minimization, and mitigation or enhancement measures, results in a *de minimis* impact on that property, an analysis of avoidance alternatives is not required, and the Section 4(f) evaluation process is complete. The FHWA determines if the requirements of the Section 4(f) statute are met. The FHWA will approve the Section 4(f) use of the property only if the requirements are satisfied. Pursuant to 23 CFR 774.5(b), Section 4(f) of the USDOT Act will be satisfied if it is determined that a transportation project will have only a "*de minimis* impact" on the historic property in question.

It is the opinion of TDOT that the proposed SR 170 widening project qualifies as a *de minimis* impact to the proposed NRHP-eligible Guy M. Jones property according to Section 4(f) guidelines. The resources within the property of the proposed NRHP listing are contained within a single tax parcel. Therefore, the SR 170 widening project constitutes a 4(f) use of one property. As previously discussed, TDOT provided ROW acquisition and easement amounts from the entire tax parcel. The total ROW take will not exceed 0.073 acres, or 1.8 percent of the entire 4.102-acre property and 9 percent of the 1-acre NRHP boundary. The total temporary construction easement will not exceed 1,352 sq ft (0.031 acres), or 3.1 percent of the 1-acre NRHP boundary. The areas targeted for ROW acquisition or easement do not contain architectural or landscape elements that contribute to the significance of the property.

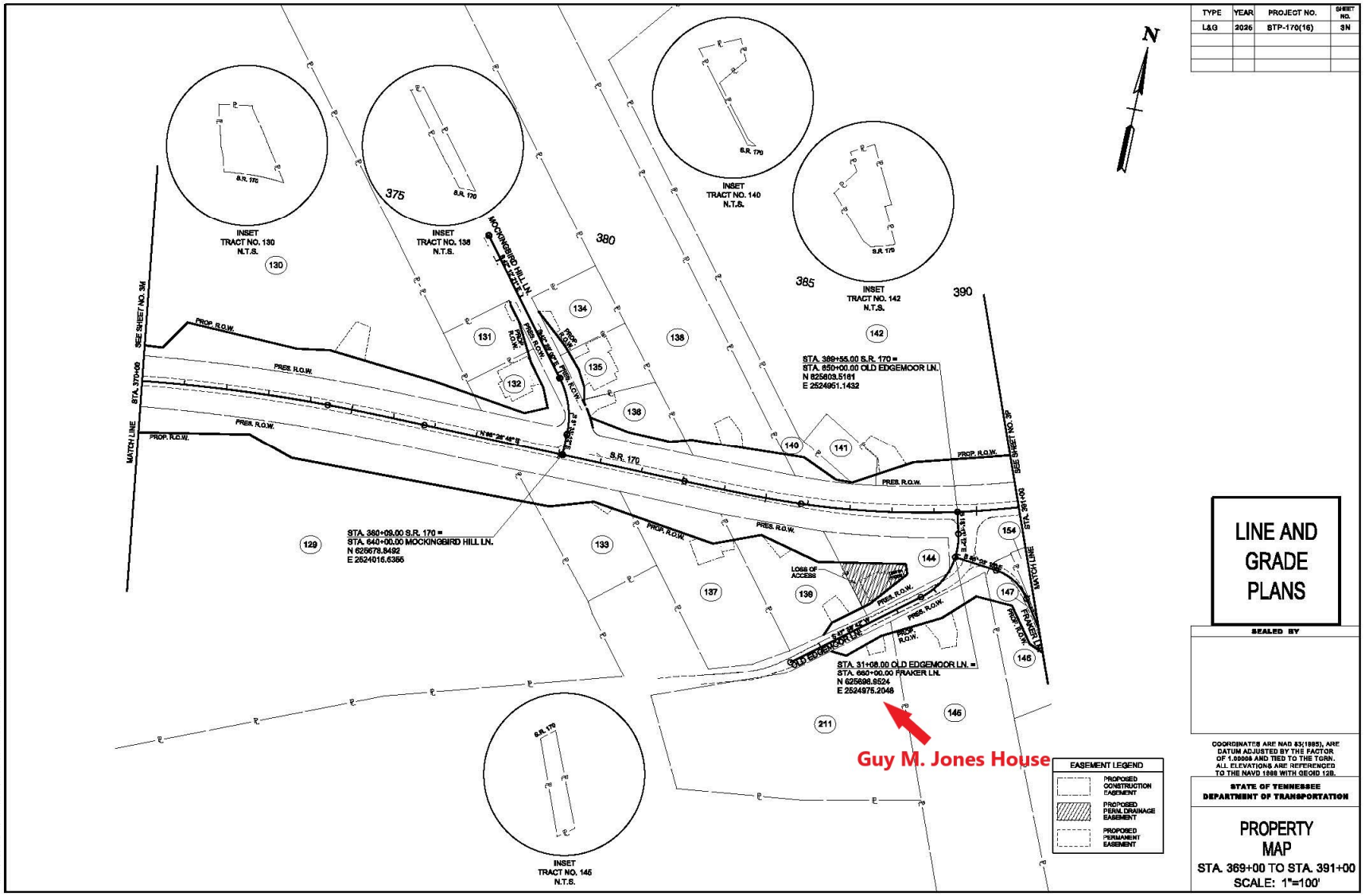

Figure 21. SP 51: Project plans depicting the proposed work near the Guy M. Jones House. Plans courtesy of TDOT.

Figure 22. SP 51: Overview of the area targeted for ROW acquisition and easements in front of the Guy M. Jones House, looking northeast along Old Edgemoor Lane.

Figure 23. SP 51: Overview of the area targeted for ROW acquisition and easements in front of the Guy M. Jones House, looking southwest along Old Edgemoor Lane.

Figure 24. SP 51: View looking north toward the project area from a vantage point near the northeast corner of the Guy M. Jones House. A construction easement is slated for the lawn area at left, which will necessitate the removal of the row of trees near the edge of the road.

In accordance with 23 CFR 774.5(b)(1), for a *de minimis* impact finding, the Tennessee SHPO must be notified that there will be a *de minimis* impact determination regarding use of the historic property, and concur in writing that the proposed project would have no adverse effect to the historic property.

For these reasons, it is the opinion of CRA that, in accordance with 23 CFR 774.3 (b), the proposed project would qualify as a *de minimis* impact to the proposed NRHP listing of the Guy M. Jones House property. As appropriate, FHWA will make a *de minimis* finding based upon the SHPO's concurrence with a no adverse effect determination and after a review of public comments under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

The Guy M. Jones House is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria B and C. It is the opinion of CRA that the proposed project would have no adverse effect to the NRHP-eligible property. It is also the opinion of CRA that the proposed ROW acquisition and proposed temporary construction easement within the proposed NRHP boundary qualifies as a *de minimis* impact use of the contributing Section 4(f) property. Pursuant to 23 CFR 774, it is CRA's opinion that the proposed project would qualify as a *de minimis* impact finding if the Tennessee SHPO agrees with CRA's opinion that the proposed project would not constitute an adverse effect to the NRHP-eligible Guy M. Jones House. Therefore, CRA recommends that, in accordance with 23 CFR 774.3 (b), the ROW acquisition and easement included in the design plans for the proposed project would qualify as *de minimis* impact use of the Section 4(f) property.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, CRA makes the following recommendations as pertains to the NRHP-listed and NRHP-eligible properties that will be potentially impacted by the SR 170 project in Anderson County:

CRA recommends that the project as proposed has no potential to affect the NRHP-eligible UT Arboretum (SP 1). The proposed work area is located approximately 0.37 mi east of the easternmost corner of the proposed NRHP boundary for the UT Arboretum, which is densely forested and does not contain cultivated gardens or visitor areas. The rolling expanse between the arboretum and the work area along SR 170 is heavily forested and no portion of the project will be visible from within the proposed UT Arboretum NRHP boundary during construction or after work is completed. Thus, the project as proposed at this location will not result in significant alterations to the overall historic character or integrity of setting, association, or feeling of the arboretum. Additionally, the current plans do not call for ROW acquisition or easements from within the proposed NRHP boundary; thus, the project will have no physical impact to the historic property. Therefore, the project as proposed does not constitute a Section 4(f) use of the historic property.

CRA recommends that the project as proposed has no potential to affect the NRHP-listed J.B. Jones House (SP 4). The proposed work area is located approximately 0.28 mi north of the northernmost corner of the existing NRHP boundary. The results of the field survey suggest no portion of the project will be visible from within the existing boundary during construction or after work is completed. Current plans do not call for ROW acquisition or easements from within the proposed NRHP boundary. Thus, the project will have no physical impact to the historic property and the project as proposed does not constitute a Section 4(f) use of the historic property.

CRA recommends that the project as proposed will result in no adverse effect to the NRHP-eligible Bull Run Fossil Plant Historic District (SP 6). The ROW acquisition and easement areas as identified in the current plans constitute minor temporary and permanent losses within the proposed NRHP boundary. Only one contributing resource within the NRHP-eligible property, the Visitors Overlook, lies within the acquisition and easement areas. Although plans call for alteration of the overlook's parking area via regrading, which may necessitate raising the interpretive panel area, the panels and their surround will be unaltered, and the parking area will be reconstructed to accommodate visitors. Therefore, the inherent features of the Visitors Overlook which contribute to the historic significance of the overall property will remain unchanged and the project as proposed will not affect the contributing status of the resource. In addition, although the proposed improvements along SR 170 will likely be visible from within the proposed NRHP boundary, the project as proposed at this location will result in a streetscape that is visually and physically similar in nature to the existing streetscape of SR 170, albeit wider. Thus, the project as proposed at this location will not result in significant alterations to the overall historic character or integrity of setting, association, or feeling of the Bull Run Fossil Plant. CRA recommends that the ROW acquisitions and easements included in the design plans for the proposed project would qualify as *de minimis* impact use of the Section 4(f) property.

CRA recommends that the project as proposed will result in no adverse effect to the NRHP-eligible Guy M. Jones House (SP 51). Current project plans call for a new ROW that will require the removal of an approximately 20 ft wide strip along the northwest edge of the proposed NRHP boundary, including a row of evergreen trees planted to screen the view of the road. In addition, a rectangular area within the NRHP boundary, totaling approximately 1,352 sq ft, will be used as a temporary construction easement. However, the house is situated well back from the ROW, has had a direct view of the roadway for the majority of its history, the row of screening trees is relatively new, the loss in acreage will not be substantial, and, after construction is concluded, at least a portion of the new ROW will be treated in such a way that it will be visually similar to the current appearance. The construction easement will be temporary and that area will be returned to a reasonable facsimile of its current appearance after the project is completed. CRA recommends that the ROW acquisition and easement included in the design plans for the proposed project would thus qualify as *de minimis* impact use of the Section 4(f) property.

Therefore, CRA recommends that, in accordance with 23 CFR 774.3(b), the ROW acquisitions and easements included in the design plans for the proposed SR 170 widening project will result in no adverse effects to the NRHP-listed J.B. Jones House, and the NRHP-eligible UT Arboretum, Bull Run Fossil Plant Historic District, and Guy M. Jones House, and constitute de minimis use of the NRHP-eligible Bull Run Fossil Plant Historic District, and the Guy M. Jones House property.

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DEPUTY GOVERNOR &
COMMISSIONER OF TRANSPORTATION

BILL LEE
GOVERNOR

November 5, 2024

Mr. E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr.
Executive Director and State Historic Preservation Officer
Tennessee Historical Commission
2941 Lebanon Road
Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0442

RE: Historic Architecture Survey for SR-170, From SR-62 (Oak Ridge Highway) to near Melton Lake Drive (IA)(TMA) and from near Melton Lake Drive to SR-9 (US-25W, Clinton Highway) (IA) (TMA); Anderson County, PIN 124121.01 & 124121.02

Dear Mr. McIntyre,

The Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT), with federal funding administered by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), is proposing the reconstruction and widening of State Route 170 (SR-170)/Edgemoor Road in Oak Ridge/Clinton, Anderson County. The scope of work will include widening from two to four lanes with a median or center turn lane; the construction of bicycle and pedestrian facilities; and the construction of a new bridge over the Clinch River. Because this project is still in early planning stages, this report contains historic resource identifications only. Effects assessments will be completed in a future addendum report after the project has been further developed.

Under 36 CFR 800.4, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (CRA) completed a historic architecture survey on TDOT's behalf to identify any resources listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The project corridor spans two adjoining PINs, 124121.01 & 124121.02, both of which have been surveyed as one larger project due to the scope and general project area setting. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for this project is defined as any built resources on parcels intersecting the Environmental Technical Study Area (ETSA). The following properties were identified within the APE:

- The Bull Run Fossil Plant Historic District (SP-6), previously determined eligible under Criterion A.
- The J.B. Jones House (SP-4), listed under Criterion A.
- The U.T. Arboretum (SP-1) is recommended eligible under Criterion A.
- The Guy M. Jones House (SP-51) is recommended eligible under Criteria B & C.

TDOT historians reviewed these findings and concur.

In compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (as amended) and implementing regulations 36 CFR 800, please review the enclosed information and provide me with your comments. If any additional information is needed, please contact Marley Abbott at (615) 532-3412. I appreciate your assistance.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Vasut-Shelby | Manager
Environmental Division – Cultural Resources

KVS/ma

Contract Publication Series 24-339

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED SR-170 WIDENING, ANDERSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE (TDOT PINS 124121.01 AND 124121.02)

by
Chelsey Johnson, MA
Jenny Andrews, MA
Hannah Houston, MA

Prepared for

TN TDOT Department of Transportation

Prepared by

cra cultural resource analysts, inc

Kentucky | West Virginia | Wyoming
Indiana | Louisiana | Tennessee | Virginia

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HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED SR-170 WIDENING, ANDERSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE (TDOT PINS 124121.01 AND 124121.02)

By

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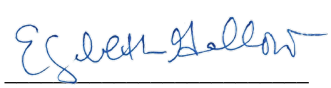
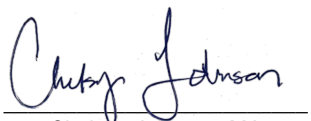


Elizabeth Gallow, MHP
Principal Investigator



Chelsey Johnson, MA
Principal Investigator

October 29, 2024

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In August and September 2024, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., completed a historic architectural assessment for the proposed SR-170 widening project in Anderson County, Tennessee. The project proposes to widen SR-170 (Edgemoor Road) to a four-lane highway. This assessment was conducted by Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., at the request of Marley Abbott of the Tennessee Department of Transportation.

The design and work will be addressed by two joint project identification numbers: project identification number 124121.01 includes the western part of the project, from the intersection with Oak Ridge Highway to approximately 0.4 mi east of the intersection with Old Edgemoor Road; and project identification number 124121.02 includes the eastern part of the project, from the terminus of the western project identification number to the intersection with Clinton Highway. The Tennessee Department of Transportation provided a study area for each project identification number, and the resulting combined study area of potential effects included all tax parcels that overlap each of the two study areas.

Before conducting the architectural field survey, a records review was completed to identify historic architectural resources including buildings, structures, sites, or objects located adjacent to the proposed project area that may be historically significant. According to the Tennessee Historical Commission Viewer and discussion with Tennessee Historical Commission staff, no previously surveyed architectural resources are located within the study area of potential effects.

The Tennessee Historical Commission Viewer and the National Park Service National Register of Historic Places viewer indicate that no National Register of Historic Places-listed resources are located within the study area of potential effects. The National Register of Historic Places-listed J.B. Jones House is located on a tax parcel surrounded by the large tax parcel for Haw Ridge Park; the park itself is adjacent to the study area and therefore within the study area of potential effects. The J.B. Jones House appears to be presently owned by the city and resources within the parcel may be used for park operations. Due to its present-day physical association with Haw Ridge Park, the J.B. Jones House was included in this study.

Correspondence with the Tennessee Valley Authority regarding Bull Run Fossil Plant revealed that the agency had recently completed an intensive survey and evaluation of the property, which found the property eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Tennessee Valley Authority provided the report and associated correspondence to Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. personnel.

Prefield research using the Tennessee Property Viewer combined with determinations made in the field resulted in the documentation and National Register of Historic Places eligibility evaluation of a total of 76 individual properties (Table 1). Surveyed Properties 1 and 2 are adjacent only to the western project. Surveyed Properties 3 and 4 are adjacent to both projects. Surveyed Properties 5–76 are adjacent only to the eastern project.

Upon completion of the field survey, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., personnel filed 76 survey forms electronically using the Tennessee Historical Commission Survey123 platform; survey forms were completed for all previously and newly surveyed extant resources.

Based on the results of the field survey and archival research, six properties were selected for further evaluation and subject to a Level 2 survey: Surveyed Properties 1 (University of Tennessee Forest Resources AgResearch and Education Center), 2 (Oak Ridge Memorial Park), 4 (J.B. Jones House), 6 (Bull Run Fossil Plant), 51 (Guy M. Jones House), and 71 (Woodhaven Memorial Gardens).

The J.B. Jones House was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1991 under Criterion A as part of the Historic and Architectural Resources of Oak Ridge, Tennessee Multiple Property

Documentation Form, as the last remaining early twentieth-century residence within the Oak Ridge reservation; a more specific area of significance is not identified, Cultural Resources Analysts, Inc., recommends that the property retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic significance, and should remain listed in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

Cultural Resources Analysts, Inc., recommends that the University of Tennessee Arboretum (within the University of Tennessee Forest Resources AgResearch and Education Center [Surveyed Property 1]) is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, with significance in education, for its association with the mid-twentieth-century expansion and formalization of forestry education at University of Tennessee, and as an early example of an educational land use model balancing academic research with public education and recreation.

A 2022 report, titled *A Historic Architectural Resource Intensive Survey and National Register Assessment of the Bull Run Fossil Plant (BRF), Anderson County, Tennessee*, recommended that Bull Run Fossil Plant Historic District (Surveyed Property 6) is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, with significance in the areas of engineering and industry, as the Tennessee Valley Authority's first supercritical system, which yielded high amounts of energy with maximum efficiency, and as an important power source for the regional economic hub of Knoxville (Rael et al. 2022).The Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office concurred with the report in 2022, and in 2023 the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Tennessee Historical Commission executed a Memorandum of Agreement to mitigate adverse effects related to the decommissioning and demolition of Bull Run Fossil Plant. Cultural Resources Analysts, Inc., concurs with the proposed boundary for the Bull Run Fossil Plant as represented in the Memorandum of Agreement, and with the designations of contributing and noncontributing resources.

Cultural Resources Analysts, Inc., recommends that the Guy M. Jones House (Surveyed Property 51) is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B, as the property most closely associated with the productive life of Guy M. Jones, an important figure in the history of aviation in East Tennessee, and under Criterion C, as an excellent example of a transitional residence drawing heavily on the Art Moderne style, and as a rare example of the style as applied to residential design.

Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., recommends that Oak Ridge Memorial Park (Surveyed Property 2) and Woodhaven Memorial Gardens (Surveyed Property 71) do not satisfy Criteria Consideration D, and is therefore ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The remaining 70 properties were subject to individual Level 1 survey, and are recommended ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, B, or C.

Table 1. Surveyed Properties.

Surveyed Property	NRHP #	Property Name/Type	Address	Construction Date	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
1*		UT Arboretum	901 South Illinois Avenue Oak Ridge, TN 37830	circa 1961	Eligible
2*		Oak Ridge Memorial Park	1501 Bethel Valley Road Oak Ridge, TN 37830	circa 1955	Not Eligible
3		Silo; Maintenance Buildings; Haw Ridge Park	821 Old Edgemoor Road Oak Ridge, TN 37830	circa 1910-1940; circa 1975-1995; circa 2001-2020	Undetermined; Not Eligible
4*	91001107	JB Jones House	Old Edgemoor Road Oak Ridge, TN 37830	circa 1920	Listed
5		Bridge	Edgemoor Road Oak Ridge, TN 37830	circa 1958	Not Eligible
6*		Bull Run Fossil Plant	1265 Edgemoor Road Clinton, TN 37716	circa 1962-1968	Eligible
7		Linear Ranch	1420 Edgemoor Road Clinton, TN 37716	circa 1965	Not Eligible
8		Linear Ranch	117 Lakeview Circle Clinton, TN 37716	circa 1960	Not Eligible
9		Linear Ranch	123 Lakeview Circle Clinton, TN 37716	circa 1968	Not Eligible
10		Courtyard Ranch	122 Lakeview Circle Clinton, TN 37716	circa 1978	Not Eligible
11		Linear-with-Clusters Ranch	146 Lakeview Circle Clinton, TN 37716	circa 1960	Not Eligible
12		Linear Ranch	110 Crestview Lane Clinton, TN 37716	circa 1977	Not Eligible
13		Linear Ranch	211 Lakeview Circle Clinton, TN 37716	circa 1972	Not Eligible
14		Residence	1256 Edgemoor Road Clinton, TN 37716	circa 1950	Not Eligible
15		Linear-with-Clusters Ranch	140 Crestview Drive Clinton, TN 37716	circa 1969	Not Eligible
16		Residence	124 Crest Lane Clinton, TN 37716	circa 1962	Not Eligible
17		Residence	123 Crest Lane Clinton, TN 37716	circa 1962	Not Eligible
18		Compact Ranch	117 Crest Lane Clinton, TN 37716	circa 1963	Not Eligible
19		Compact Ranch	115 Crest Lane Clinton, TN 37716	circa 1962	Not Eligible
20		Residence	103 Crest Lane Clinton, TN 37716	circa 1975	Not Eligible
21		Residence	203 Walnut Valley Road Clinton, TN 37716	circa 1959	Not Eligible

Surveyed Property	NRHP #	Property Name/Type	Address	Construction Date	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
22		Compact Ranch	204 Walnut Valley Road Clinton, TN 37716	circa 1960	Not Eligible
23		Compact Ranch	114 Walnut Valley Road Clinton, TN 37716	circa 1960	Not Eligible
24		Linear Ranch	110 Walnut Valley Road Clinton, TN 37716	circa 1959	Not Eligible
25		Residence	1154 Edgemoor Road Clinton, TN 37716	circa 1948	Not Eligible
26		Residence	1144 Edgemoor Road Clinton, TN 37716	circa 1953	Not Eligible
27		Residence	309 Old Emory Road Clinton, TN 37716	circa 1955	Not Eligible
28		Residence	305 Old Emory Road Clinton, TN 37716	circa 1960	Not Eligible
29		Residence	1116 Edgemoor Road Clinton, TN 37716	circa 1955	Not Eligible
30		Claxton Community Park	1071 Edgemoor Road Clinton, TN 37716	circa 1952-1963; circa 1987-1997; circa 2001	Not Eligible
31		Commercial Garage	1002 Edgemoor Road Clinton, TN 37716	circa 1958	Not Eligible
32		Mobile Home	107 Ozella Lane Clinton, TN 37716	circa 1970-2000	Not Eligible
33		4 Mobile Homes	134 Ozella Lane Clinton, TN 37716	circa 1960-1981	Not Eligible
34		Linear Ranch	116 Ozella Lane Clinton, TN 37716	circa 1976	Not Eligible
35		Residence and Barn	115 New Henderson Road Clinton, TN 37716	circa 1900	Not Eligible
36		Pine Meadows Mobile Home Park	Clinton, TN 37716	circa 1970	Not Eligible
37		Residence	119 Springhouse Road Clinton, TN 37716	circa 1940	Not Eligible
38		Farmstead	526 Old Edgemoor Lane Powell, TN 37849	circa 1936-1946; circa 1994	Not Eligible
39		Residence and Commercial Garage	646 Edgemoor Road Powell, TN 37849	circa 1961	Not Eligible
40		2 Commercial Buildings	602-620 Edgemoor Road Powell, TN 37849	circa 1972	Not Eligible
41		Linear Ranch	209 North Dogwood Road Powell, TN 37849	circa 1960	Not Eligible
42		Linear Ranch	219 North Dogwood Road Powell, TN 37849	circa 1961	Not Eligible
43		Residence	216 North Dogwood Road Powell, TN 37849	circa 1960	Not Eligible

Surveyed Property	NRHP #	Property Name/Type	Address	Construction Date	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
44		Linear-with-Clusters Ranch	210 North Dogwood Road Powell, TN 37849	circa 1956	Not Eligible
45		3 Commercial Buildings	530-560 Edgemoor Road Powell, TN 37849	circa 1961; circa 1960; circa 1964	Not Eligible
46		Linear Ranch	122 South Dogwood Road Powell, TN 37849	circa 1956	Not Eligible
47		Linear Ranch	109 South Dogwood Road Powell, TN 37849	circa 1952	Not Eligible
48		Linear Ranch	519 Edgemoor Road Powell, TN 37849	circa 1959	Not Eligible
49		Farmstead	220 Old Edgemoor Lane Powell, TN 37849	circa 1959; circa 1977	Not Eligible
50		Residence	124 Old Edgemoor Lane Powell, TN 37849	circa 1946	Not Eligible
51*		International Residence	117 Old Edgemoor Lane Powell, TN 37849	circa 1948	Eligible
52		American Small House	112 Old Edgemoor Lane Powell, TN 37849	circa 1959	Not Eligible
53		Farmstead	111 Old Edgemoor Lane Powell, TN 37849	circa 1944	Not Eligible
54		Barn	Edgemoor Road Powell, TN 37849	circa 1940-1952	Not Eligible
55		Peoples' Cemetery	Edgemoor Lane Powell, TN 37849	circa 1847	Not Eligible
56		Mobile Home	117 Fraker Lane Powell, TN 37849	circa 1970-1990	Not Eligible
57		Mobile Home	111 Fraker Lane Powell, TN 37849	circa 1970-1990	Not Eligible
58		Former Farmsted	3311 Edgemoor Road Powell, TN 37849	circa 1961	Not Eligible
59		Linear Ranch	318 Edgemoor Road Powell, TN 37849	circa 1950	Not Eligible
60		Tri-Level Split	183 Terisu Circle Powell, TN 37849	circa 1976	Not Eligible
61		Residence	173 Terisu Circle Powell, TN 37849	circa 1977	Not Eligible
62		Bi-level Split	165 Terisu Circle Powell, TN 37849	circa 1973	Not Eligible
63		Tri-level Split	166 Terisu Circle Powell, TN 37849	circa 1973	Not Eligible
64		Bi-level Split	170 Terisu Circle Powell, TN 37849	circa 1973	Not Eligible
65		Bi-level Split	180 Terisu Circle Powell, TN 37849	circa 1975	Not Eligible
66		Residence	209 Edgemoor Road Powell, TN 37849	circa 1965	Not Eligible

Surveyed Property	NRHP #	Property Name/Type	Address	Construction Date	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
67		Bi-level Split	104 Teriu Circle Powell, TN 37849	circa 1965	Not Eligible
68		Residence	110 Terisu Crcle Powell, TN 37849	circa 1965	Not Eligible
69		Bungalow Ranch	111 Terisu Circle Powell, TN 37849	circa 1960	Not Eligible
70		Linear Ranch	103 Terisu Circle Powell, TN 37849	circa 1961	Not Eligible
71*		Woodhaven Memorial Gardens	160 Edgemoore Road Powell, TN 37849	circa 1956	Not Eligible
72		Oakridge Mobile Home Park	 Powell, TN 37849	circa 1952--1968	Not Eligible
73		Mobile Home	135 Edgemoor Road Powell, TN 37849	circa 1970-1992	Not Eligible
74		Farmstead	2339 Clinton Highway Powell, TN 37849	circa 1952-1997	Not Eligible
75		Claxton Elementary School	2218 Clinton Highway Powell, TN 37849	circa 1930-2002	Not Eligible
76		Commercial Building	2231 Clinton Highway Powell, TN 37849	circa 1938	Not Eligible

**Indicates Level 2 Survey Property*

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I. STATEMENT OF DETERMINATION

The Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT) is proposing widening SR-170 (Edgemoor Road) in Anderson County along an approximately 6.15 mi stretch extending from its intersection with Oak Ridge Highway to its intersection with Clinton Highway. The project is in the study phase; the design specifics have not yet been finalized. The design and work will be addressed by two joint project identification numbers (PIN): PIN 124121.01 includes the western part of the project, from the intersection with Oak Ridge Highway to approximately 0.4 mi east of the intersection with Old Edgemoor Road; and PIN 124121.02 includes the eastern part of the project, from the terminus of the western PIN to the intersection with Clinton Highway. TDOT provided study areas for each PIN, and the resulting study areas of potential effects (APE) included all tax parcels that overlap each of the two study areas.

Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4, which requires the TDOT and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) to identify historic resources near its proposed projects, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (CRA) staff completed a historic architectural survey of the study APE for this proposed project in order to identify and document historic properties within the study APE. The APE was defined in accordance with TDOT specifications to include all properties adjacent to the provided study areas, which, the nature of the planned improvements, encompasses all properties that may be affected by the eventual project.

A map of previously surveyed resources within the area of potential effects was available on the Tennessee Historical Commission's (THC) website, and additional information was provided by THC staff members via email. According to the THC Viewer and discussion with THC staff, no previously surveyed architectural resources are located within the study APE.

The THC Viewer and the National Park Service (NPS) National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) viewer indicate that no NRHP-listed resources are located within the study area of potential effects. The NRHP-listed J.B. Jones House is located on a tax parcel surrounded by the large tax parcel for Haw Ridge Park; the park itself is adjacent to the study area and therefore within the study area of potential effects. The J.B. Jones House appears to be presently owned by the city and resources within the parcel may be used for park operations. Due to its present-day physical association with Haw Ridge Park, the J.B. Jones House was included in this study.

Correspondence with the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) regarding Bull Run Fossil Plant revealed that the agency had recently completed an intensive survey and evaluation of the property, which found the property eligible for listing in the NRHP. TVA provided the report and associated correspondence to CRA personnel.

Prefield research using the Tennessee Property Viewer combined with determinations made in the field resulted in the documentation and NRHP eligibility evaluation of a total of 76 properties (see Table 1). SP 1 and 2 are adjacent only to the western project. SP 3 and 4 are adjacent to both projects. SP 5–SP 76 are adjacent only to the eastern project.

Upon completion of the field survey, CRA, personnel filed 76 survey forms electronically using the THC Survey123 platform; survey forms were completed for all previously and newly surveyed extant resources.

Based on the results of the field survey and archival research, six properties were selected for further evaluation and subject to a Level 2 survey: Surveyed Property (SP) 1 (University of Tennessee [UT] Forest Resources AgResearch and Education Center), SP 2 (Oak Ridge Memorial Park), SP 4 (J.B. Jones House), SP 6 (Bull Run Fossil Plant), SP 51 (Guy M. Jones House), SP 71 (Woodhaven Memorial Gardens).

The J.B. Jones House was listed in the NRHP in 1991 under Criterion A as part of the Historic and Architectural Resources of Oak Ridge, Tennessee Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF), as the last remaining early twentieth-century residence within the Oak Ridge reservation; a more specific area of

significance is not identified. CRA recommends that the property retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic significance, and should remain listed in the NRHP under Criterion A.

CRA recommends that the UT Arboretum (within the UT Forest Resources AgResearch and Education Center [SP 1]) is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, with significance in education, for its association with the mid-twentieth century expansion and formalization of forestry education at UT, and as an early example of an educational land use model balancing academic research with public education and recreation.

A 2022 report, titled *A Historic Architectural Resource Intensive Survey and National Register Assessment of the Bull Run Fossil Plant (BRF), Anderson County, Tennessee*, recommended that Bull Run Fossil Plant Historic District (SP 6) is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, with significance in the areas of engineering and industry, as the Tennessee Valley Authority's (TVA) first supercritical system, which yielded high amounts of energy with maximum efficiency, and as an important power source for the regional economic hub of Knoxville (Rael et al. 2022).The Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office (TN SHPO) concurred with the report in 2022, and in 2023 TVA and the THC executed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to mitigate adverse effects related to the decommissioning and demolition of Bull Run Fossil Plant. CRA concurs with the proposed boundary for the Bull Run Fossil Plant as represented in the MOA, and with the designations of contributing and noncontributing resources.

CRA recommends that the Guy M. Jones House (Surveyed Property 51) is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B, as the property most closely associated with the productive life of Guy M. Jones, an important figure in the history of aviation in East Tennessee, and under Criterion C, as an excellent example of a transitional residence drawing heavily on the Art Moderne style, and as a rare example of the style as applied to residential design.

CRA recommends that Oak Ridge Memorial Park (SP 2) and Woodhaven Memorial Gardens (SP 71) do not satisfy Criteria Consideration D and is therefore ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

The remaining 70 properties were subject to individual Level 1 survey and are recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

TDOT is proposing widening SR-170 (Edgemoor Road) in Anderson County along an approximately 6.15 mi stretch extending from its intersection with Oak Ridge Highway to its intersection with Clinton Highway (Figures 1–3). The project is in the study phase; the design specifics have not yet been finalized. The scope for the eventual project corridor will include widening the two-lane Edgemoor Road to a four-lane highway with a median and/or center turn lane, and also includes bicycle and pedestrian facilities, and a new bridge conveying Edgemoor Road over the Clinch River.

The design and work will be addressed by two joint project identification numbers (PIN): PIN 124121.01 includes the western part of the project, from the intersection with Oak Ridge Highway to approximately 0.4 mi east of the intersection with Old Edgemoor Road; and PIN 124121.02 includes the eastern part of the project, from the terminus of the western PIN to the intersection with Clinton Highway. TDOT provided study areas for each PIN, and the resulting study APE included all tax parcels that overlap each of the two study areas.

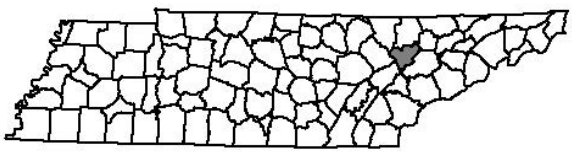

Figure 1. Map of Tennessee showing the location of Anderson County.

Clinton, TN (137-SW) 1968 (Photorevised 1990)
USGS 7.5 minute series topographic quadrangle.
United States Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey.

Powell, TN (137-SE) 1976
USGS 7.5 minute series topographic quadrangle.
United States Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey.

Figure 2b
Figure 2e
Figure 2h
Figure 2i
Figure 2c
Figure 2f
Figure 2i
Figure 2j
Figure 2d
Figure 2g
Figure 2k

LEGEND
Study APE
PIN 124121.01
PIN 124121.02

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

0 1500 3000 feet
0 500 1000 meters

Lovell, TN (138-NW) 1968 (Photorevised 1990)
USGS 7.5 minute series topographic quadrangle.
United States Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey.

Bearden, TN (138-NE) 1978 (Photorevised 1990)
USGS 7.5 minute series topographic quadrangle.
United States Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey.

T240322 (16OCTOBER2024) RC

Figure 2a. Topographic map depicting the study area and the APE [KEY].

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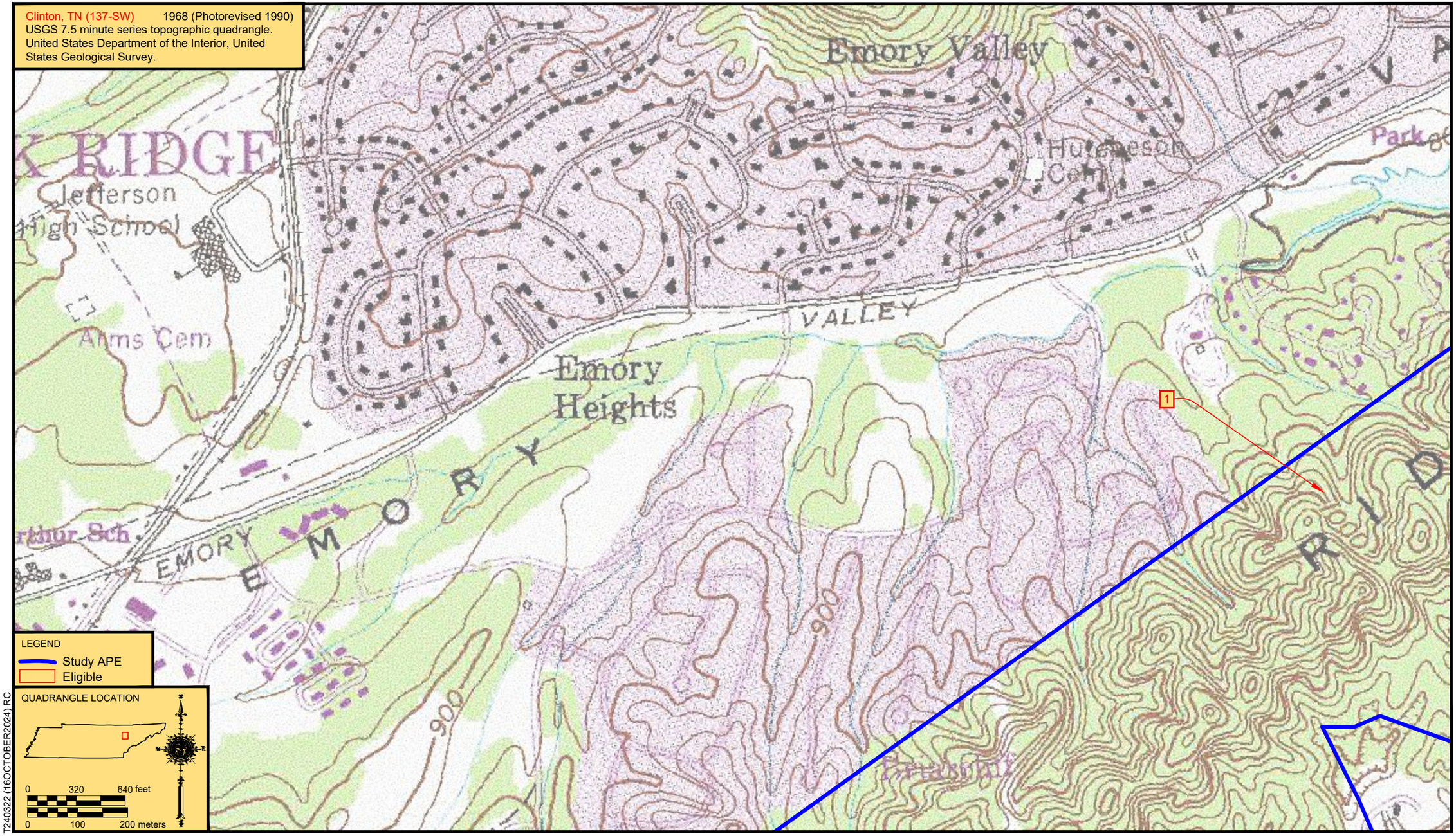

Figure 2b. Topographic map depicting the study area and the APE.

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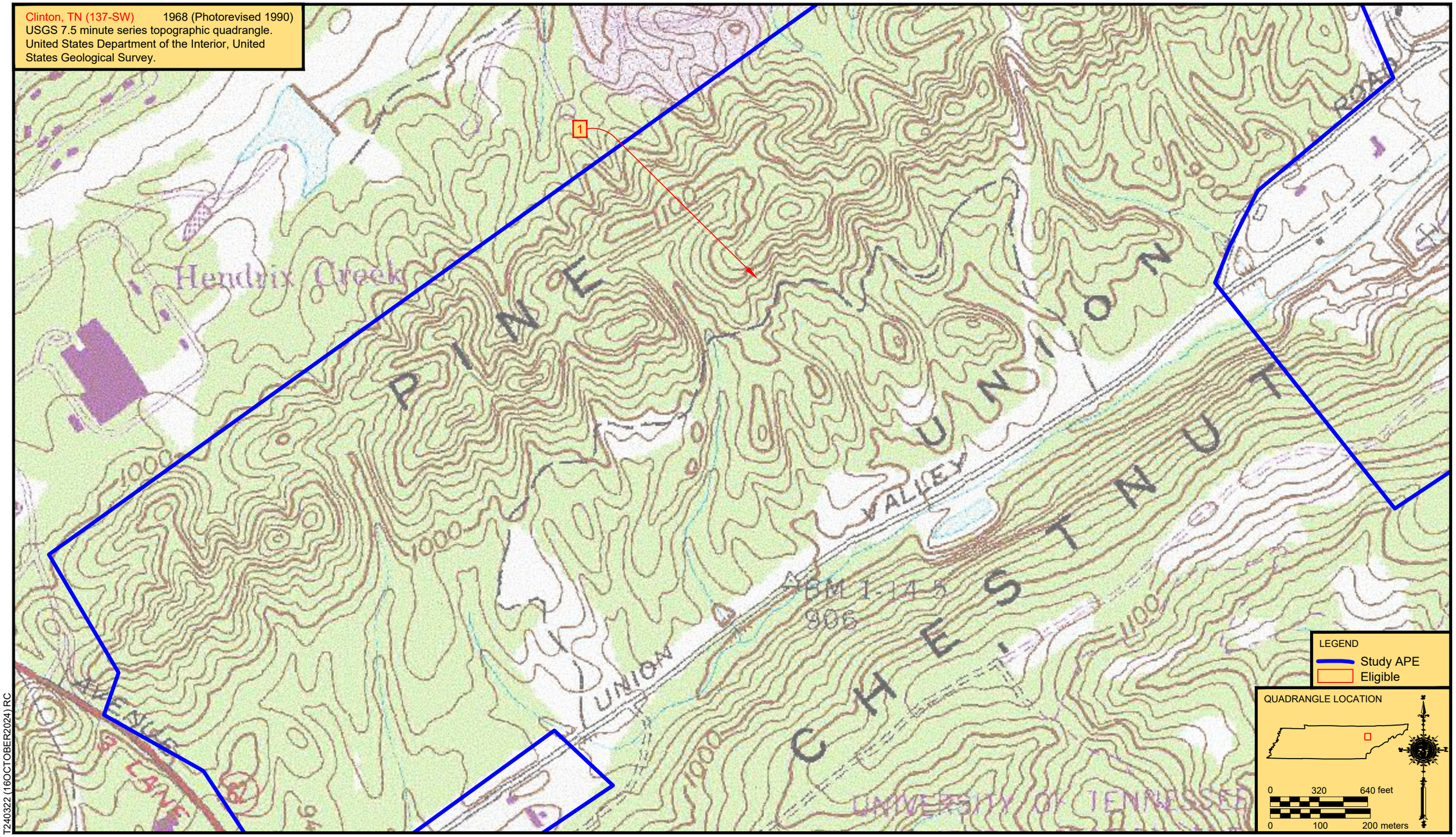

Figure 2c. Topographic map depicting the study area and the APE.

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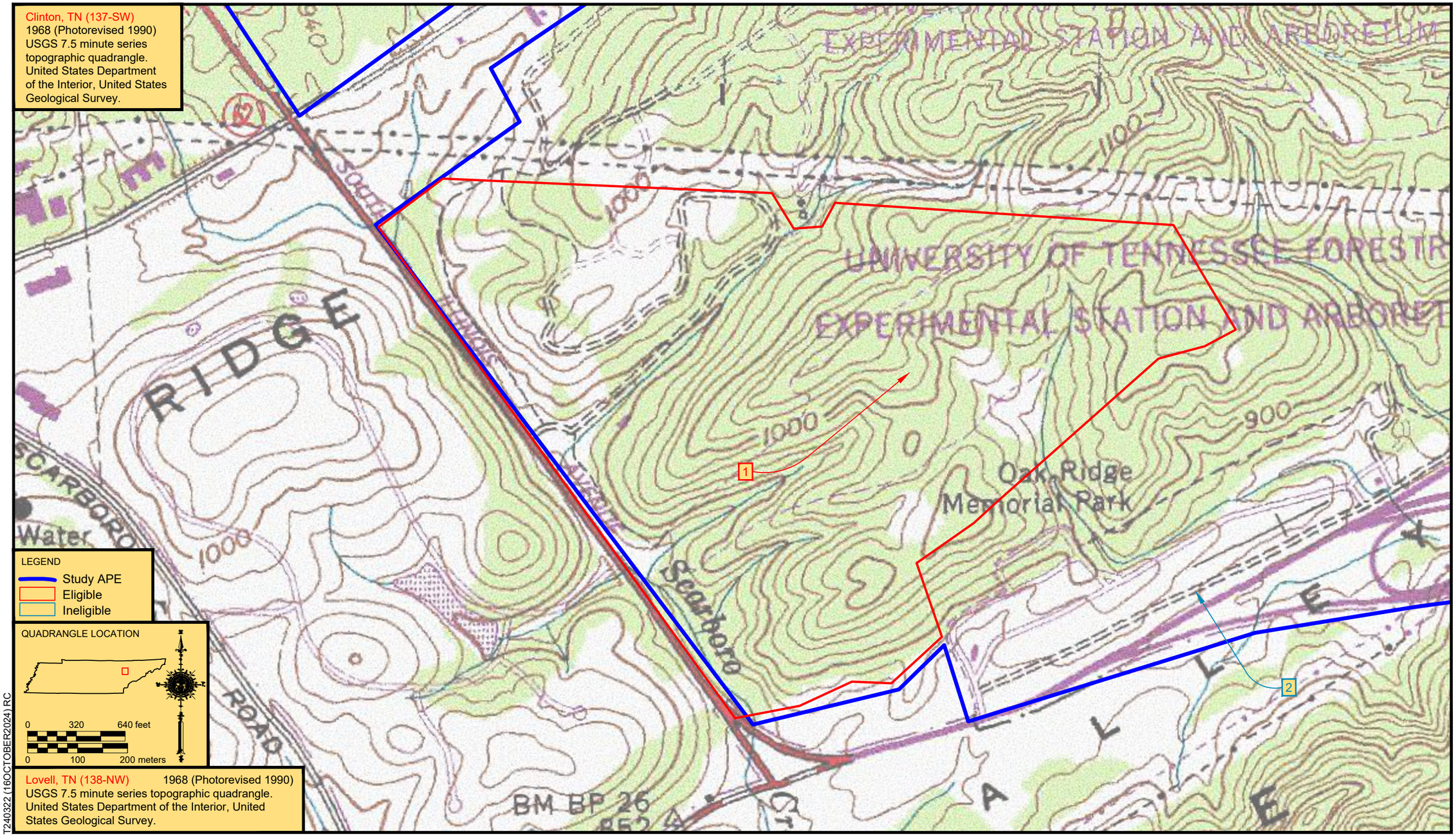

Figure 2d. Topographic map depicting the study area and the APE.

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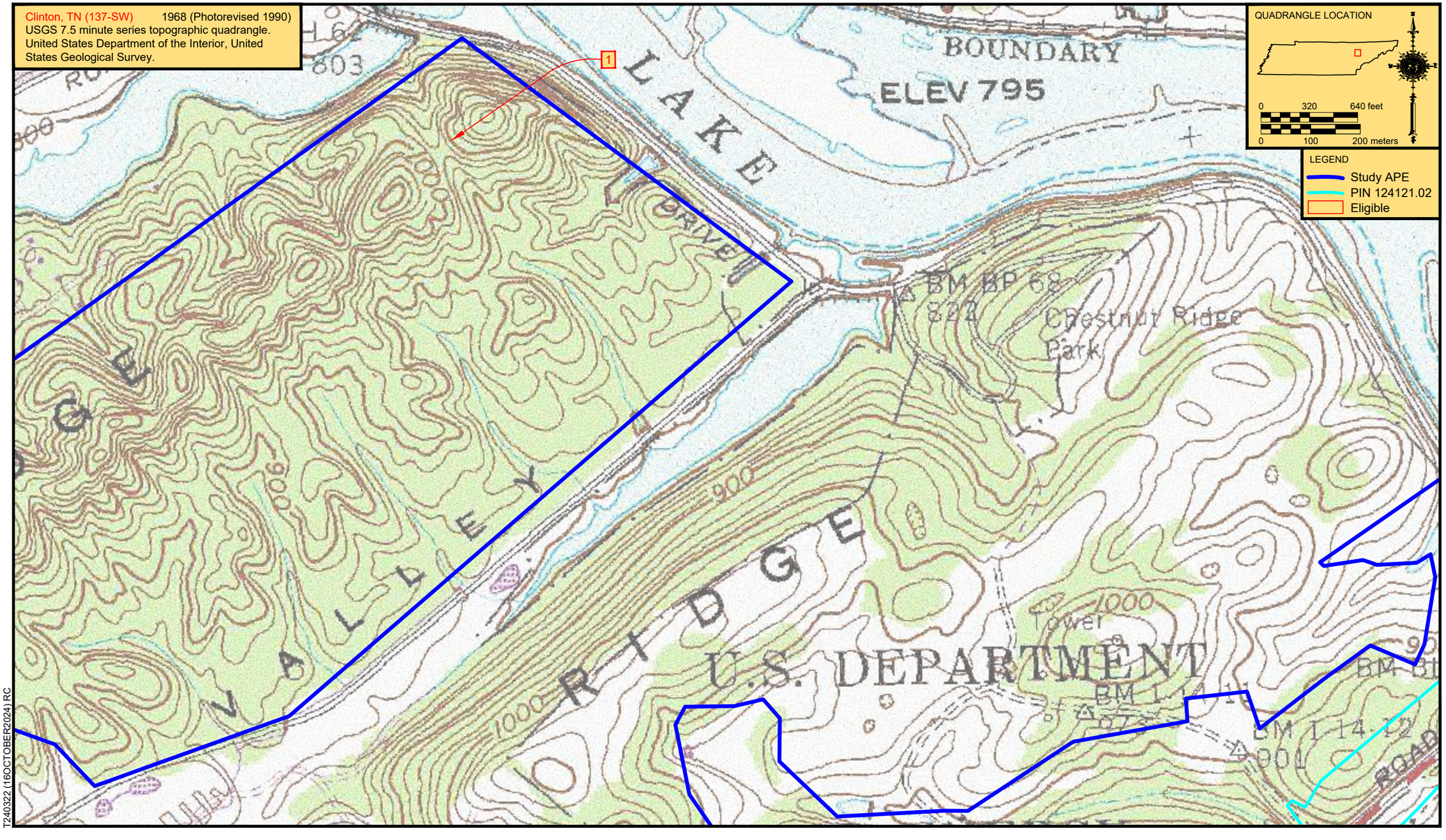

Figure 2e. Topographic map depicting the study area and the APE.

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Clinton, TN (137-SW) 1968 (Photorevised 1990)
USGS 7.5 minute series topographic quadrangle.
United States Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey.

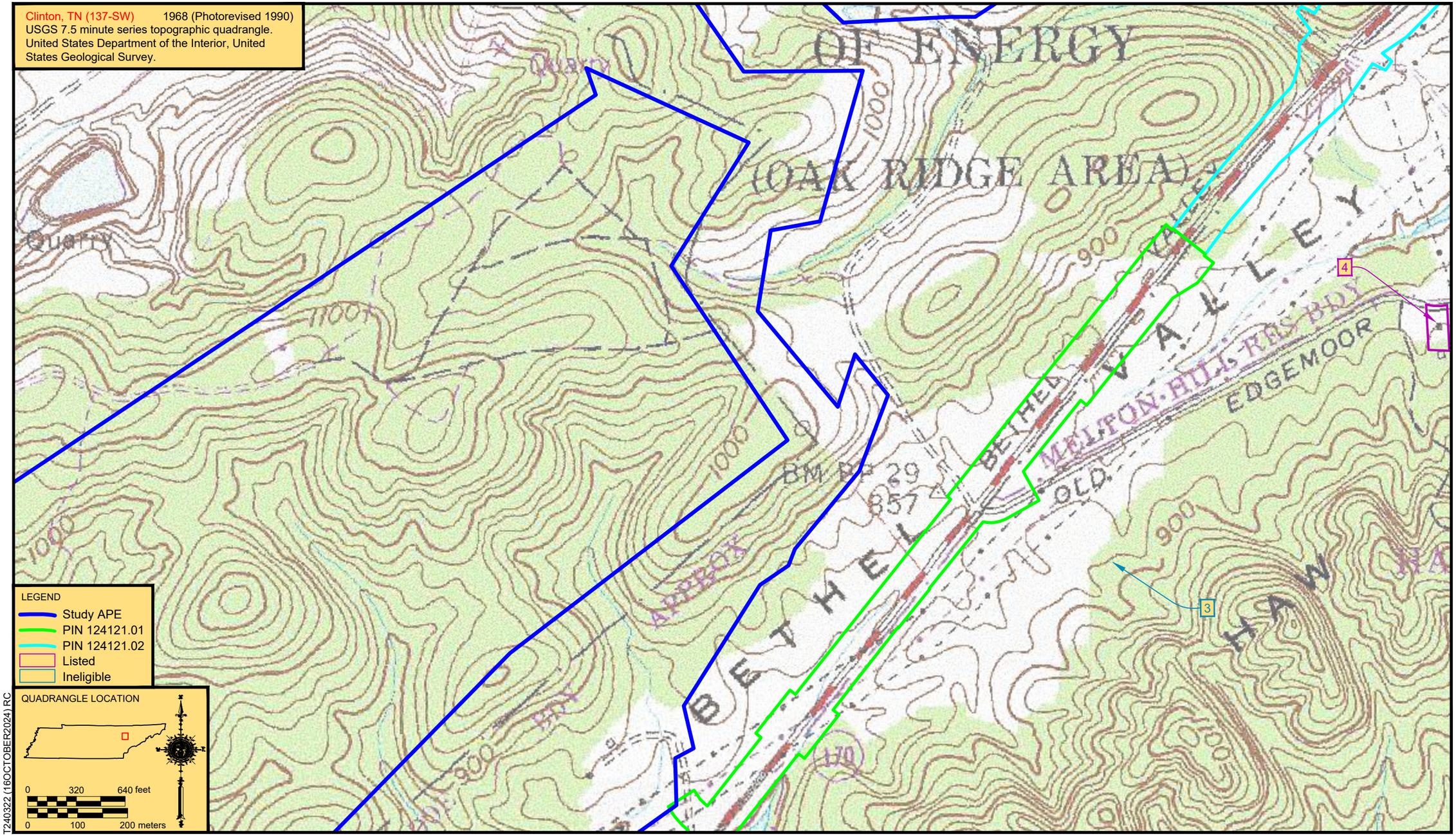

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Figure 2f. Topographic map depicting the study area and the APE.

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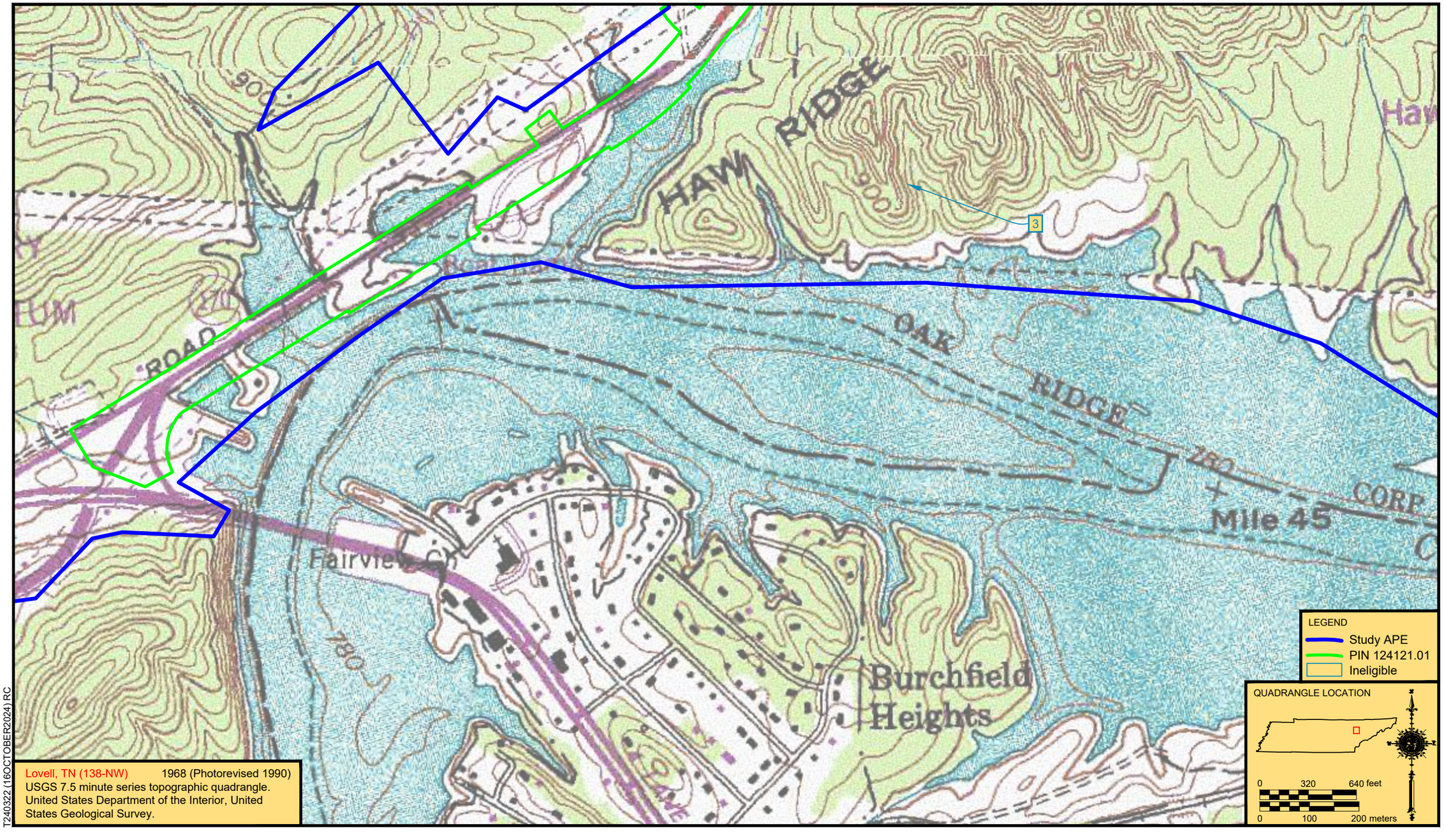

Figure 2g. Topographic map depicting the study area and the APE.

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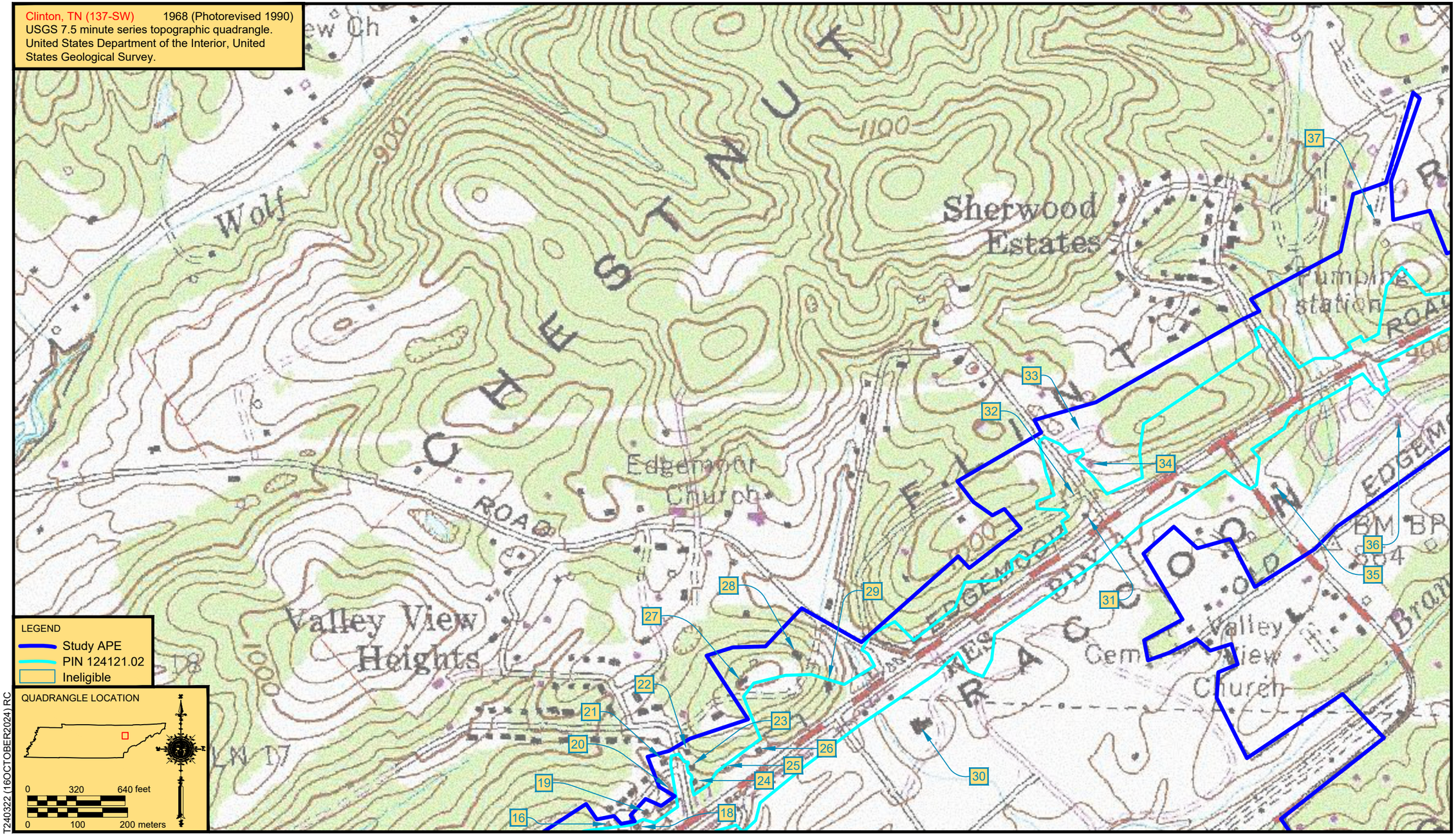

Figure 2h. Topographic map depicting the study area and the APE.

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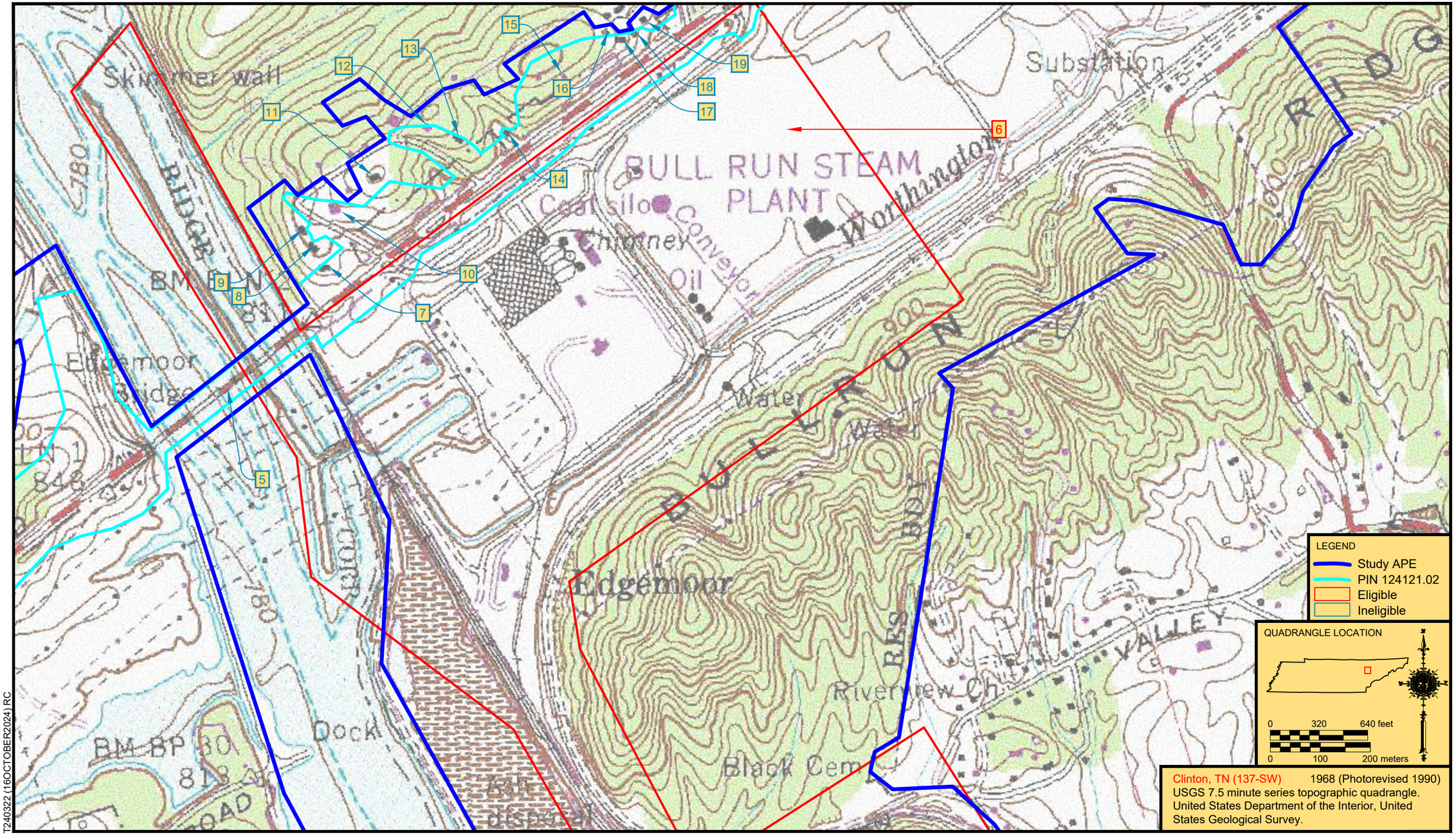

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Figure 2i. Topographic map depicting the study area and the APE.

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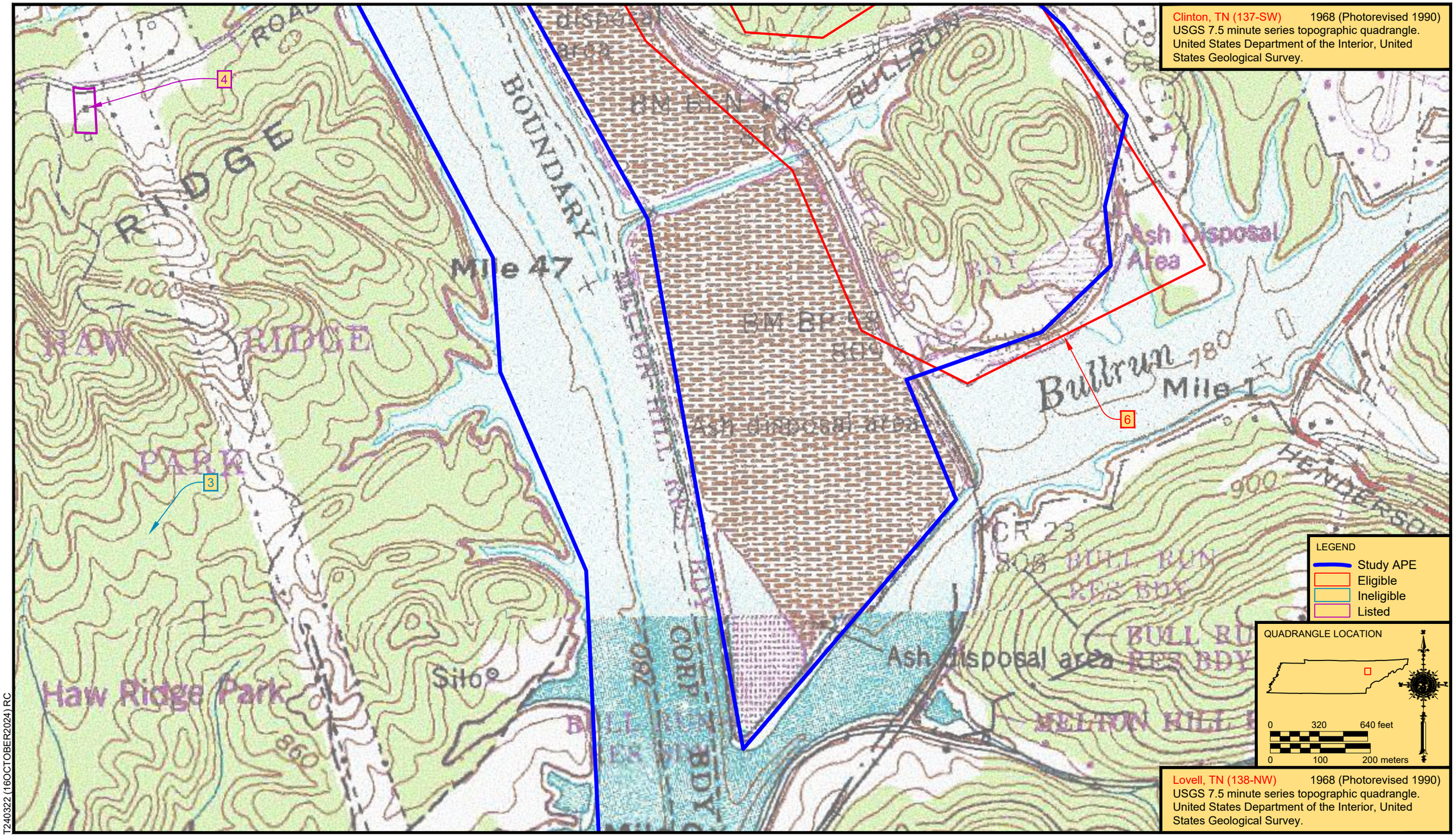

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Figure 2j. Topographic map depicting the study area and the APE.

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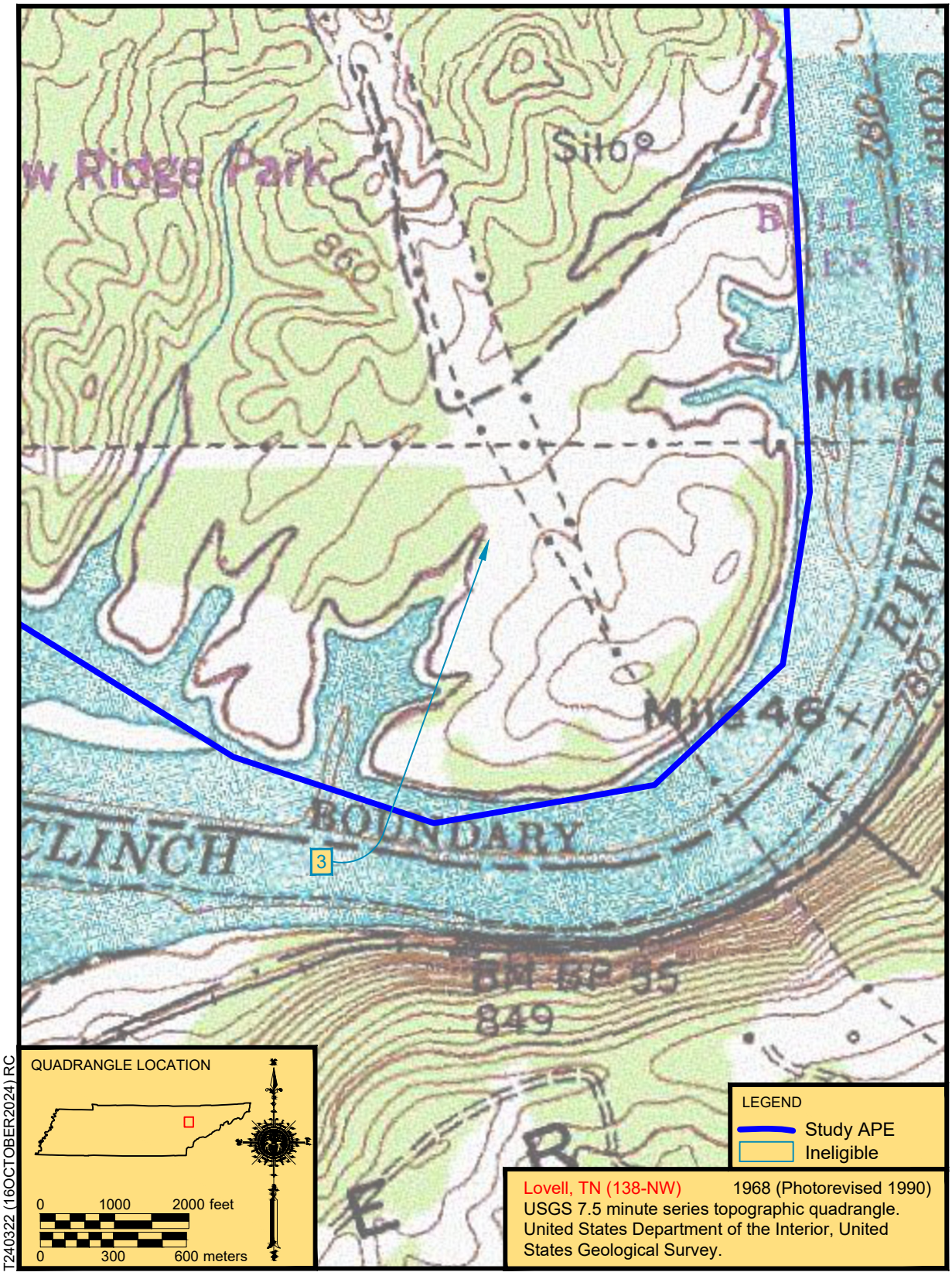

Figure 2k. Topographic map depicting the study area and the APE.

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Clinton, TN (137-SW) 1968 (Photorevised 1990)
USGS 7.5 minute series topographic quadrangle. United States Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey.

Powell, TN (137-SE) 1976
USGS 7.5 minute series topographic quadrangle. United States Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey.

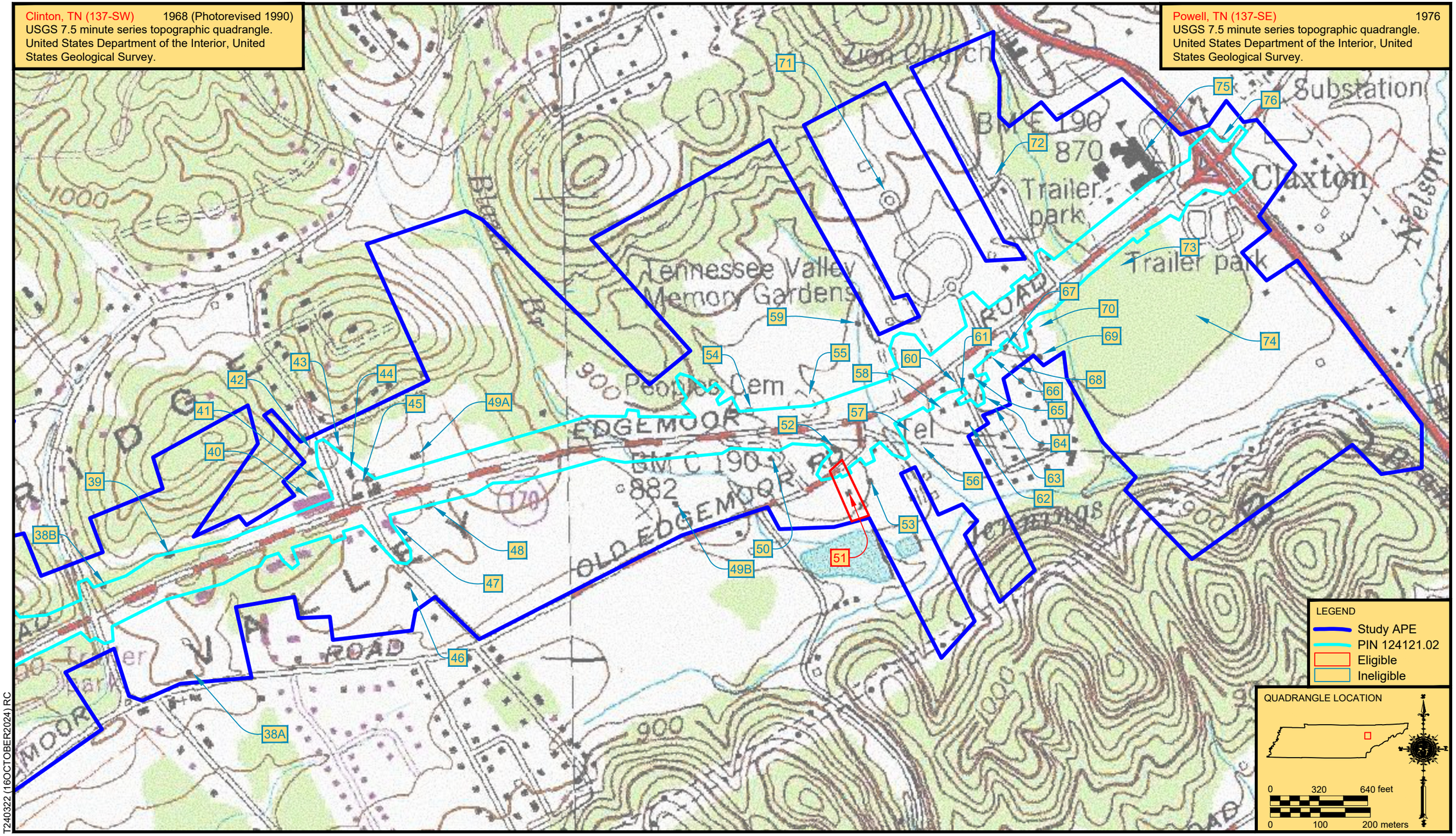

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Figure 2l. Topographic map depicting the study area and the APE.

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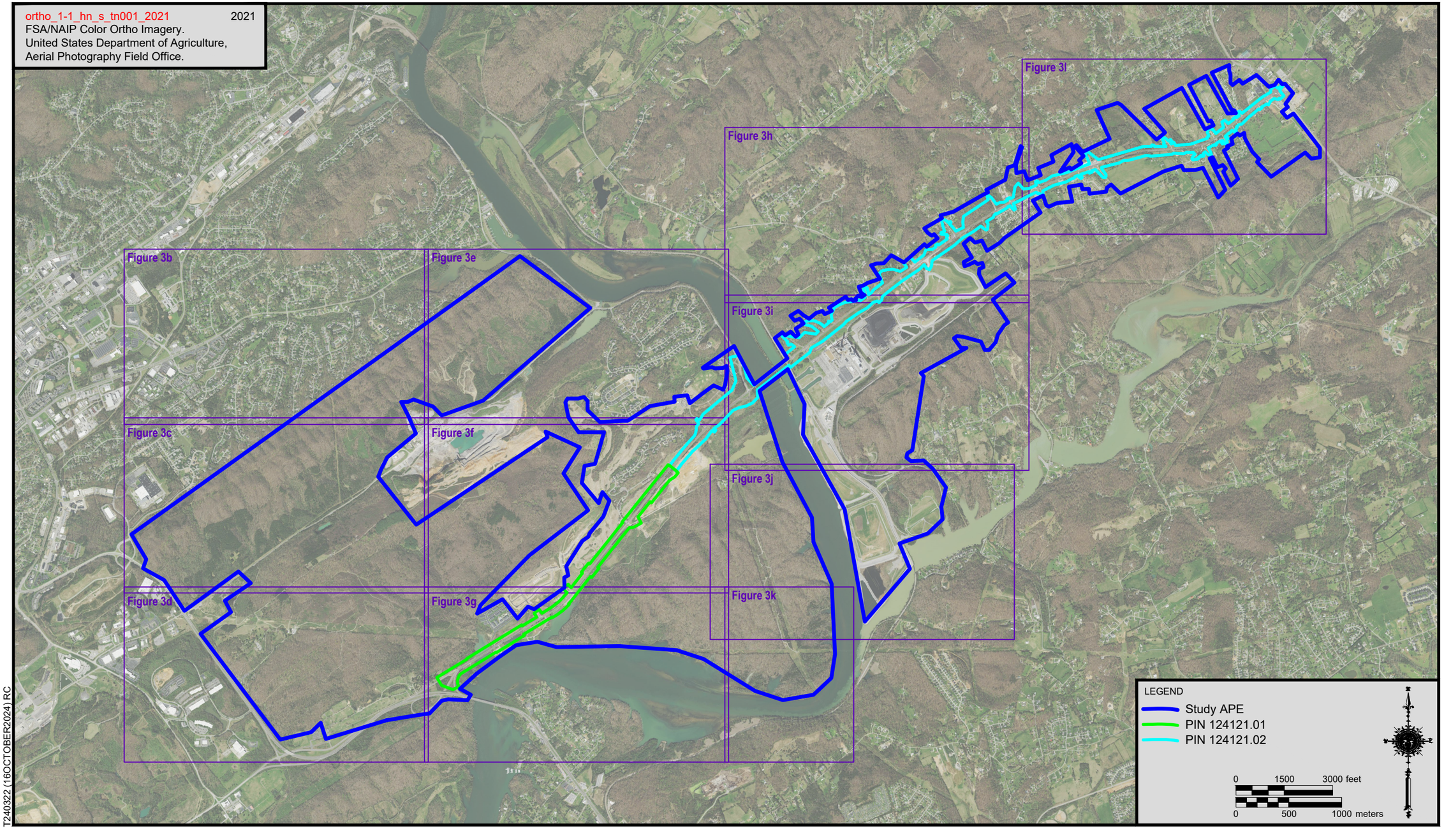

Figure 3a. Aerial photograph depicting the project area, the APE, the locations of surveyed resources, and existing and proposed NRHP boundaries [KEY].

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Figure 3b. Aerial photograph depicting the project area, the APE, the locations of surveyed resources, and existing and proposed NRHP boundaries.

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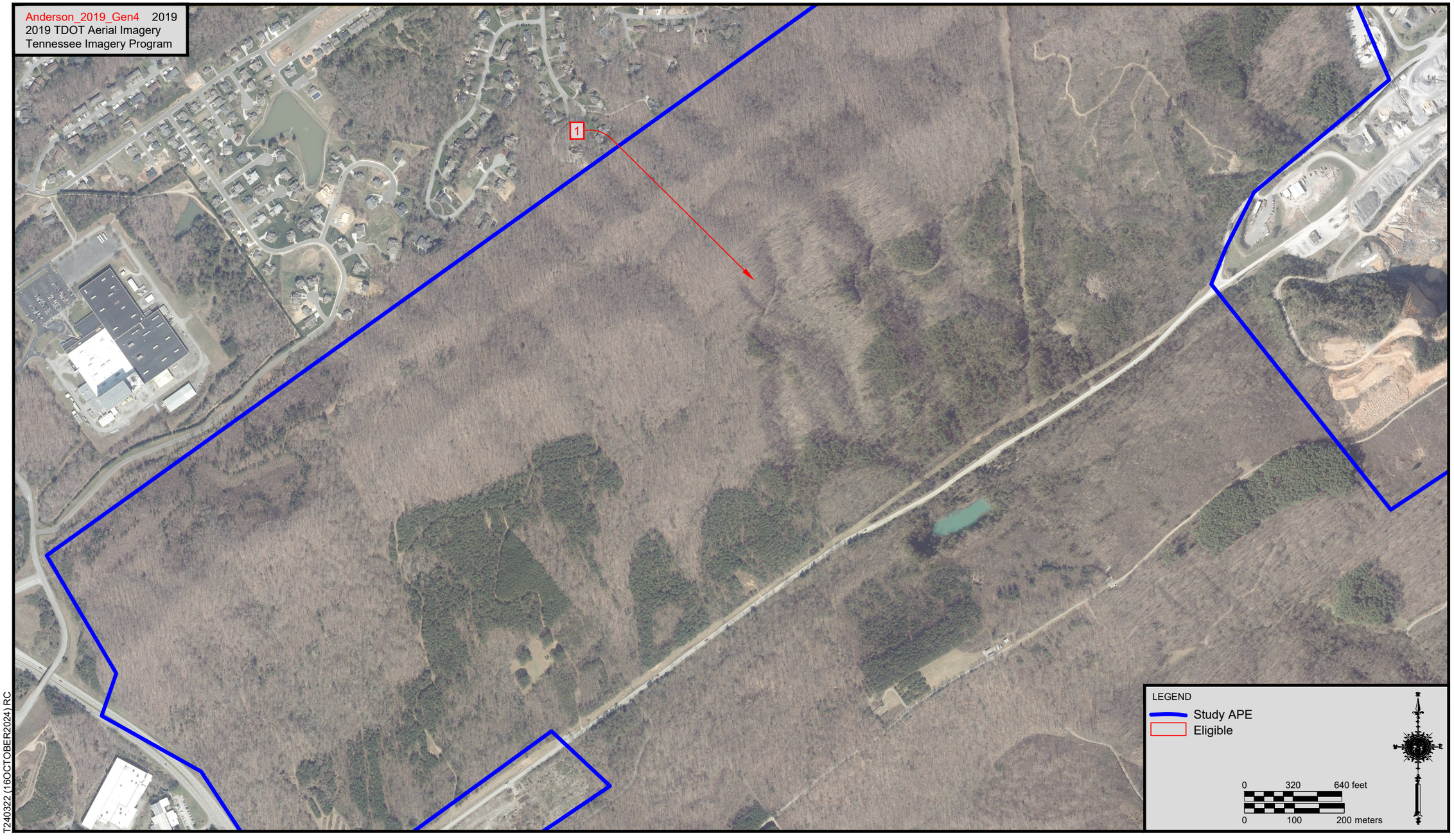

Figure 3c. Aerial photograph depicting the project area, the APE, the locations of surveyed resources, and existing and proposed NRHP boundaries.

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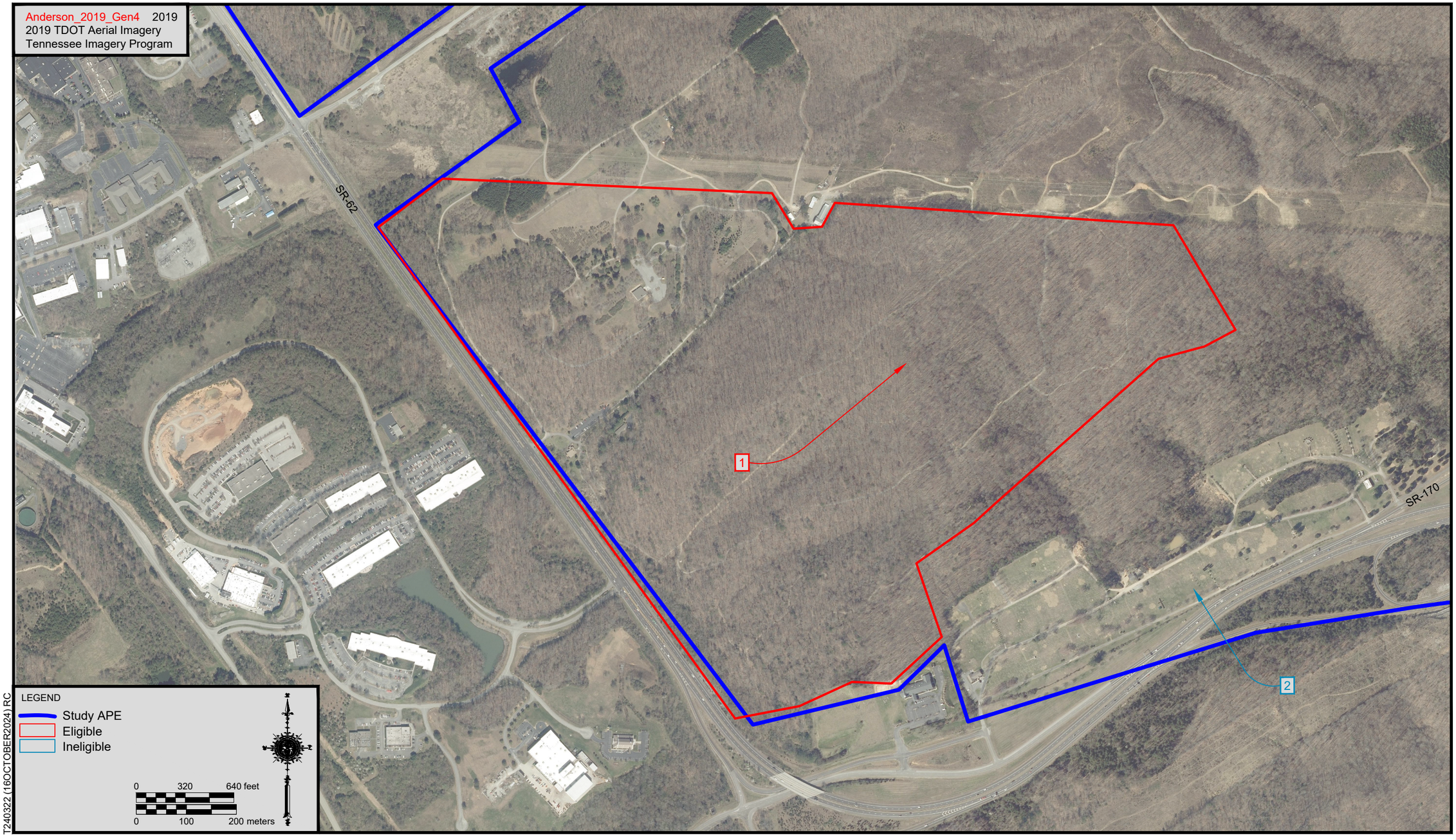

Figure 3d. Aerial photograph depicting the project area, the APE, the locations of surveyed resources, and existing and proposed NRHP boundaries.

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Figure 3e. Aerial photograph depicting the project area, the APE, the locations of surveyed resources, and existing and proposed NRHP boundaries.

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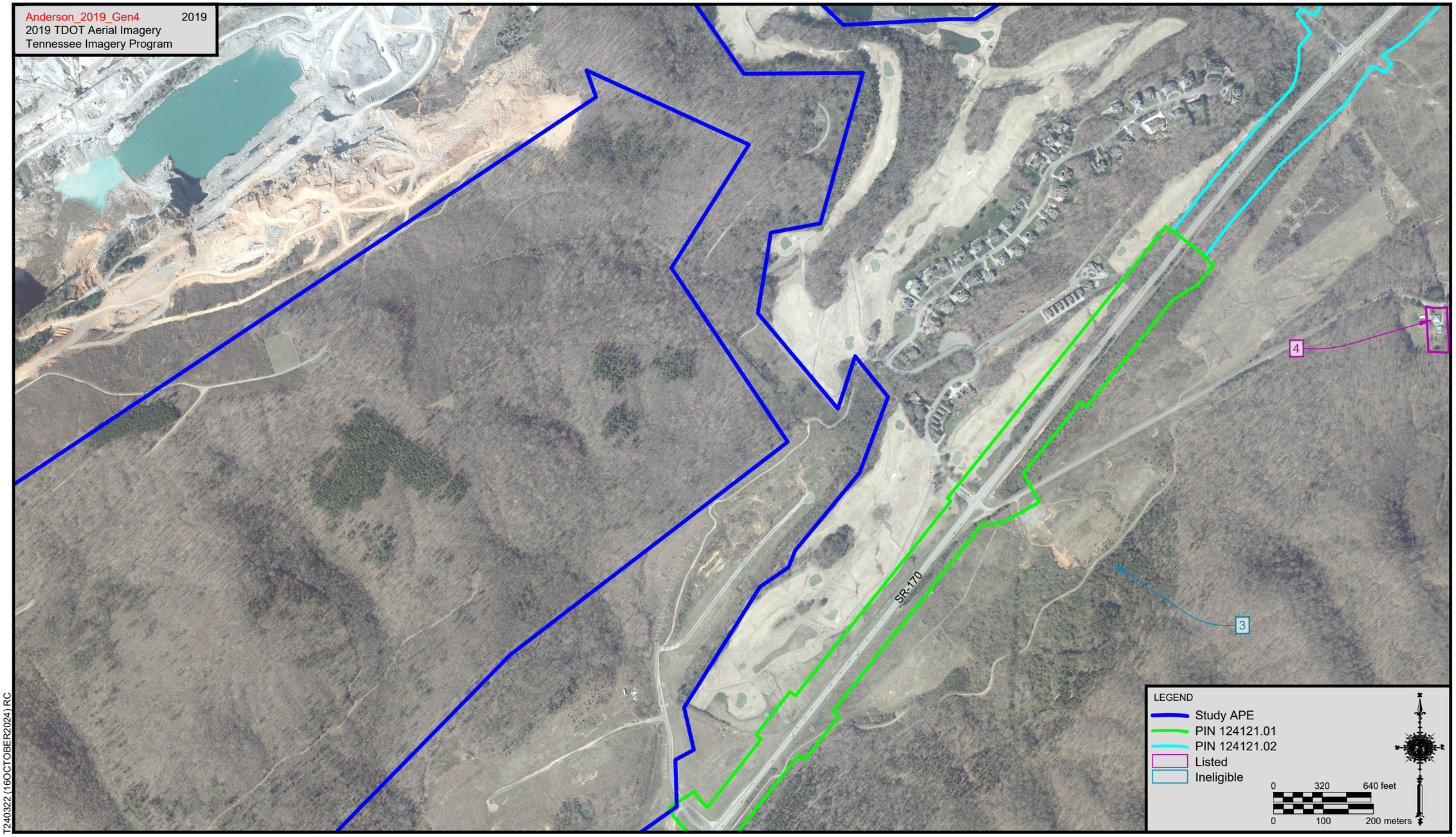

Figure 3f. Aerial photograph depicting the project area, the APE, the locations of surveyed resources, and existing and proposed NRHP boundaries.

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Figure 3g. Aerial photograph depicting the project area, the APE, the locations of surveyed resources, and existing and proposed NRHP boundaries.

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Figure 3h. Aerial photograph depicting the project area, the APE, the locations of surveyed resources, and existing and proposed NRHP boundaries.

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Figure 3i. Aerial photograph depicting the project area, the APE, the locations of surveyed resources, and existing and proposed NRHP boundaries.

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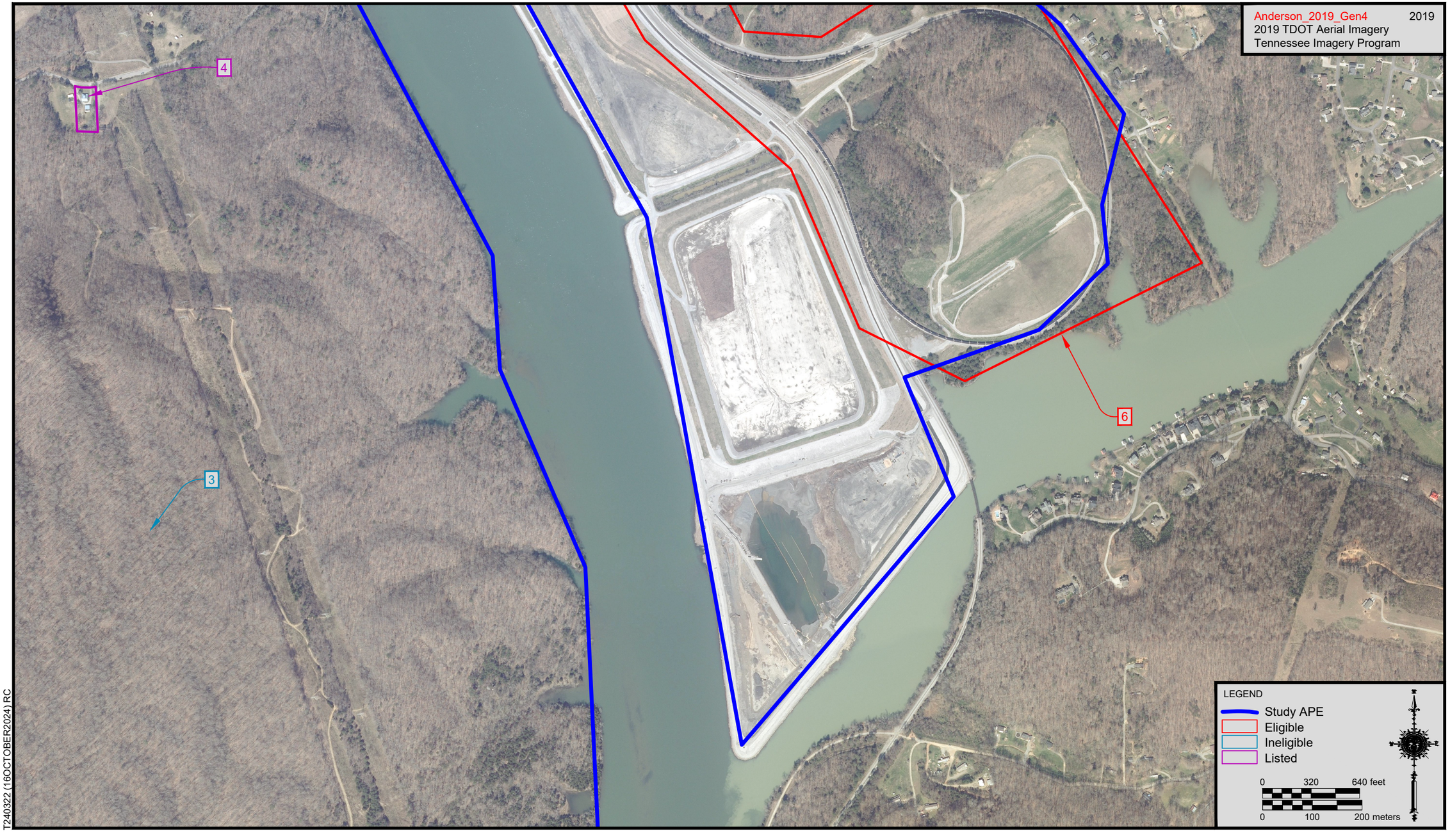

Figure 3j. Aerial photograph depicting the project area, the APE, the locations of surveyed resources, and existing and proposed NRHP boundaries.

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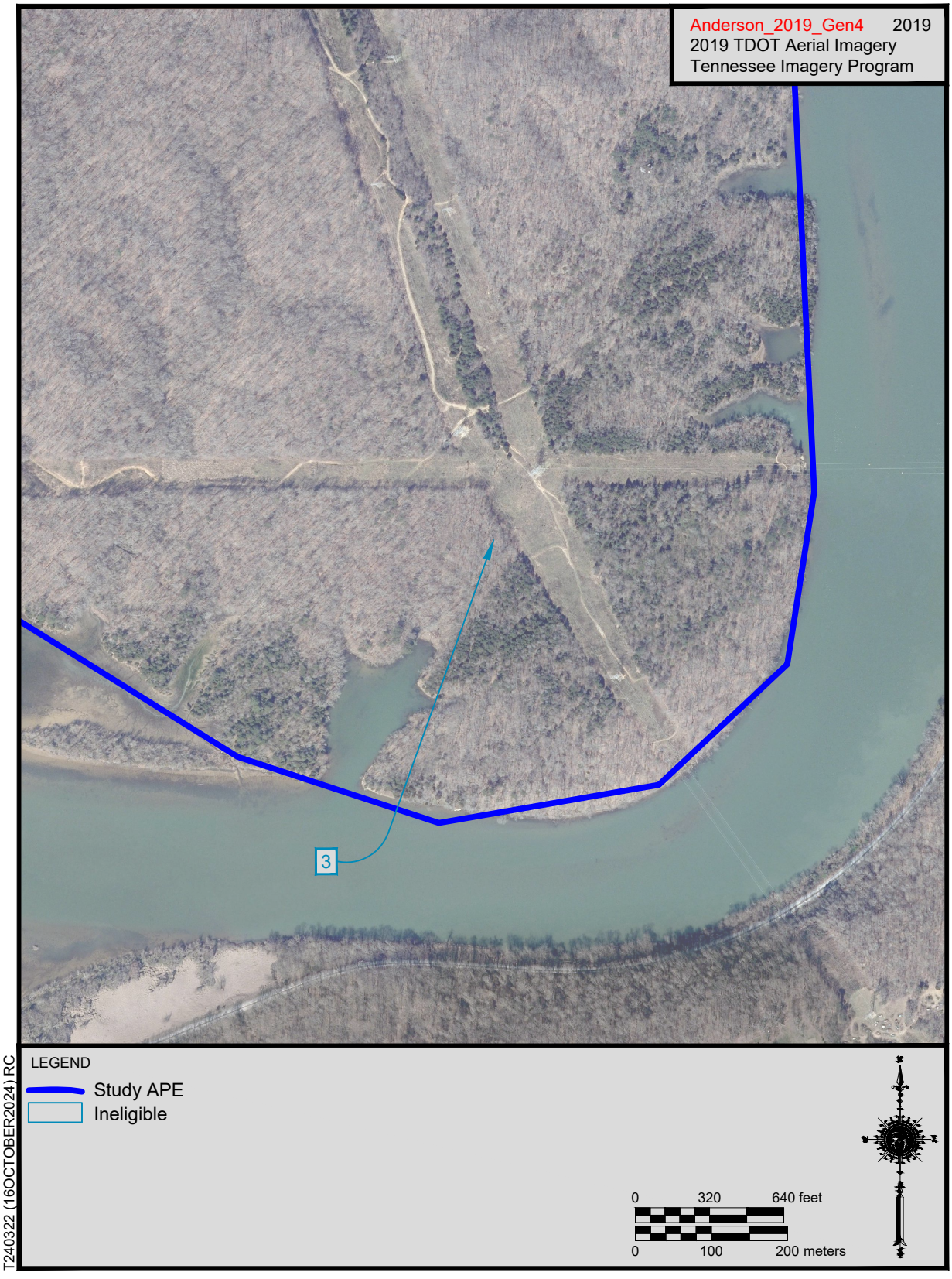

Figure 3k. Aerial photograph depicting the project area, the APE, the locations of surveyed resources, and existing and proposed NRHP boundaries.

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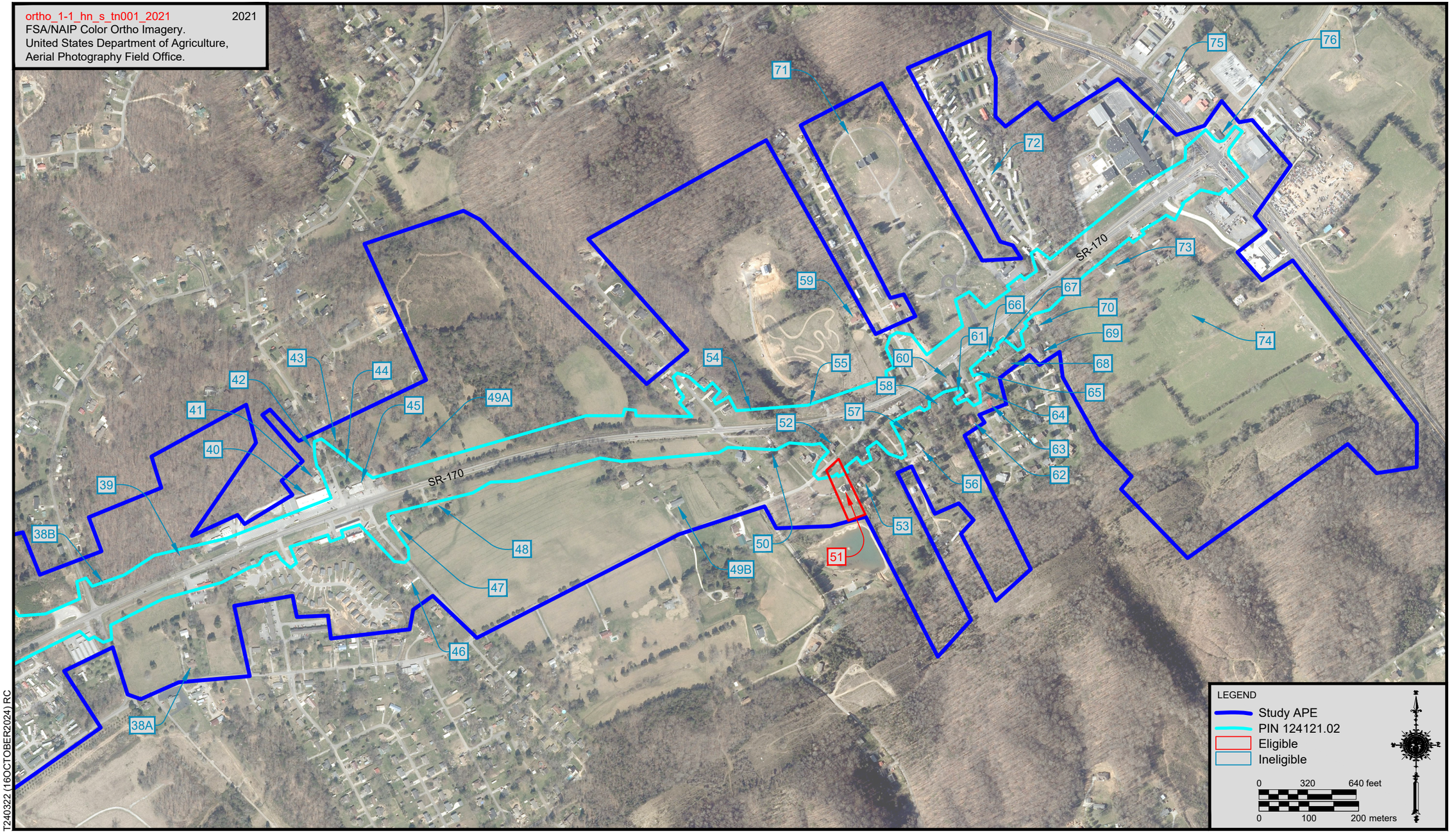

Figure 3l. Aerial photograph depicting the project area, the APE, the locations of surveyed resources, and existing and proposed NRHP boundaries.

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III. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

TDOT has prepared a list for each county of historic groups, county historians, and other individuals and organizations that might be interested in proposed projects. TDOT regularly updates and refines this list. TDOT will mail a copy of this report to the following groups and individuals for review and comment, and if they desire, to participate as a consulting party in the Section 106 review process. Additionally, if a property owner requests to receive a copy of the report, they are individually included on the list below.

Anderson County Historian

Anderson County Mayor
100 North Main Street
Clinton, Tennessee 37716

Clinton Mayor
245 North Main Street
Clinton, Tennessee 37716

East Tennessee Development District
216 Corporate Place
Alcoa, Tennessee 37701

East Tennessee Preservation Alliance

Property Owner
117 Old Edgemoor Lane
Powell, Tennessee 37849

Tennessee Valley Authority Cultural Resources
400 West Summit Hill Drive
Knoxville, Tennessee 37902

IV. RESEARCH AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

In August and September 2024, CRA personnel conducted a historic architectural resource survey for the proposed SR-170 widening project in Anderson County. The survey was conducted in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (National Park Service [NPS] 2017). Guidelines offered in the document entitled *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning: National Register Bulletin #24* were also followed (NPS 1985). In addition, recommendations provided in *The Tennessee Historical and Architectural Survey Manual* (THC 2023) and "Documentation Standards: Section 106 Assessments, Documentation of Adverse Effects, Section 4(f) Evaluations for Tennessee Department of Transportation Consultants" were followed (TDOT 2022).

The purpose of the survey was to document historic architectural resources that are situated on tax parcels which overlap the project study area. The survey included documentation of individual properties adjacent to the project areas, and overview documentation and integrity assessment of listed historic districts that overlap the study areas.

General Setting and Environment

Anderson County is located in central East Tennessee and is bordered by Knox County to the south; all of Anderson County is included as part of the Knoxville metropolitan statistical area (MSA), which is the third

largest MSA in Tennessee. Additional bordering counties include Roane, Morgan, Scott, Campbell, and Union. The study APE lies mainly within the Southern Limestone/Dolomite Valleys and Low Rolling Hills section of the Ridge and Valley province of the Appalachian Mountains, which is characterized by low, rolling, ridges and valleys. A narrow section of the massive UT Forest Resources AgResearch and Education Center (SP 1) lies within the Southern Dissected Ridges and Knobs subsection, as do a few small sections in the southernmost part of the study APE (Griffith et al 1998).

The Clinch River bisects the county from north to south, and is impounded just southwest of the county border at Melton Hill Dam, forms a portion of the county border with Knoxville in the vicinity of the west study APE. The same river is impounded at the north border with Campbell County by Norris Dam to form Norris Lake, which mostly lies in Campbell County. Numerous additional minor creeks and streams blanket the county. The county encompasses approximately 337.2 sq mi (United States Census Bureau 2022).

Clinton, the county seat, is located in the south-central portion of the county. Additional municipalities within the county include Norris, Oak Ridge (partially in Roane County), Rocky Top (partially in Campbell County), and Oliver Springs (partially in Morgan and Roane Counties). The unincorporated community of Claxton, which is centered around the intersection of Edgemoor Road and Clinton Highway and serviced by the Clinton and Powell post offices, is the closest community to the study area. The study area is located along a 6.14 mi stretch of Edgemoor Road, which is generally rural and industrial in nature (Figures 4–7). The west end of the study area is characterized by two very large natural areas: the UT Forest Resources AgResearch and Education Center and Haw Ridge Park. Additionally, the massive industrial development that is the TVA Bull Run Fossil Plant occupies a large portion of the central study area south of Edgemoor Road. The remaining east portion of the study area is characterized by a few remaining farmsteads and pockets of moderate density suburban residential developments, as well as a few small commercial areas and large mobile home parks.

Figure 4. Overview of the far western portion of the study area, looking east along Edgemoor Road toward the interchange with Oak Ridge Highway.

Figure 5. Overview of the western portion of the east study area, looking southeast toward Bull Run Fossil Plant.

Figure 6. Overview of a small commercial area in the east study area, near the intersection of Dogwood Road and Edgemoor Road, looking southwest.

Figure 7. Overview of the east terminus of the study area, looking west across the intersection of Edgemoor Road and Clinton Highway.

Historic Context

Anderson County, Oak Ridge, and Claxton

The area that would eventually become Anderson County has a rich settlement history spanning thousands of years prior to the colonization of what would become the United States. When Hernando de Soto initially made contact with the Cherokee and Chickasaw people in 1540, the Cherokee territory encompassed the majority of future Middle and East Tennessee, while the Chickasaws claimed the western portion of the state. By at least the seventeenth century, the Cherokee tribe had established an extensive network of towns and villages in central East Tennessee with formal political, linguistic, and cultural structures. White surveyors, who were well aware of the towns in this Cherokee territory by the 1690s, referred to this area as the Overhill towns or settlements. The Overhill area stretched southeast through present-day Blount and Monroe Counties, just south of present-day Knox County (Satz 2018; Schroedl 2018).

As white settlement encroached and disputes and negotiations over land rights began, the area that would become Anderson County was well within the western border of what was referred to as the original Cherokee claim (Figure 8) (Mooney 1900). The earliest known permanent white settler was Thomas Frost, who built a cabin in 1796 in the vicinity of present-day Claxton (Mielnik 2017). In 1801, Anderson County as well as neighboring Roane County were created from portions of Knox and Grainger County. It was named for Joseph Anderson, who had been a Territorial Judge based in Knoxville before becoming a U. S. Senator. The county seat was named Burrville in honor of then-Vice President Aaron Burr. In 1809, following Burr's infamous duel with Alexander Hamilton, the name of the town was changed to Clinton. It is unclear whether the name was chosen in honor of then-Vice President George Clinton or his nephew Dewitt Clinton, who was mayor of New York City at the time (Hoskins 1979:16–19).

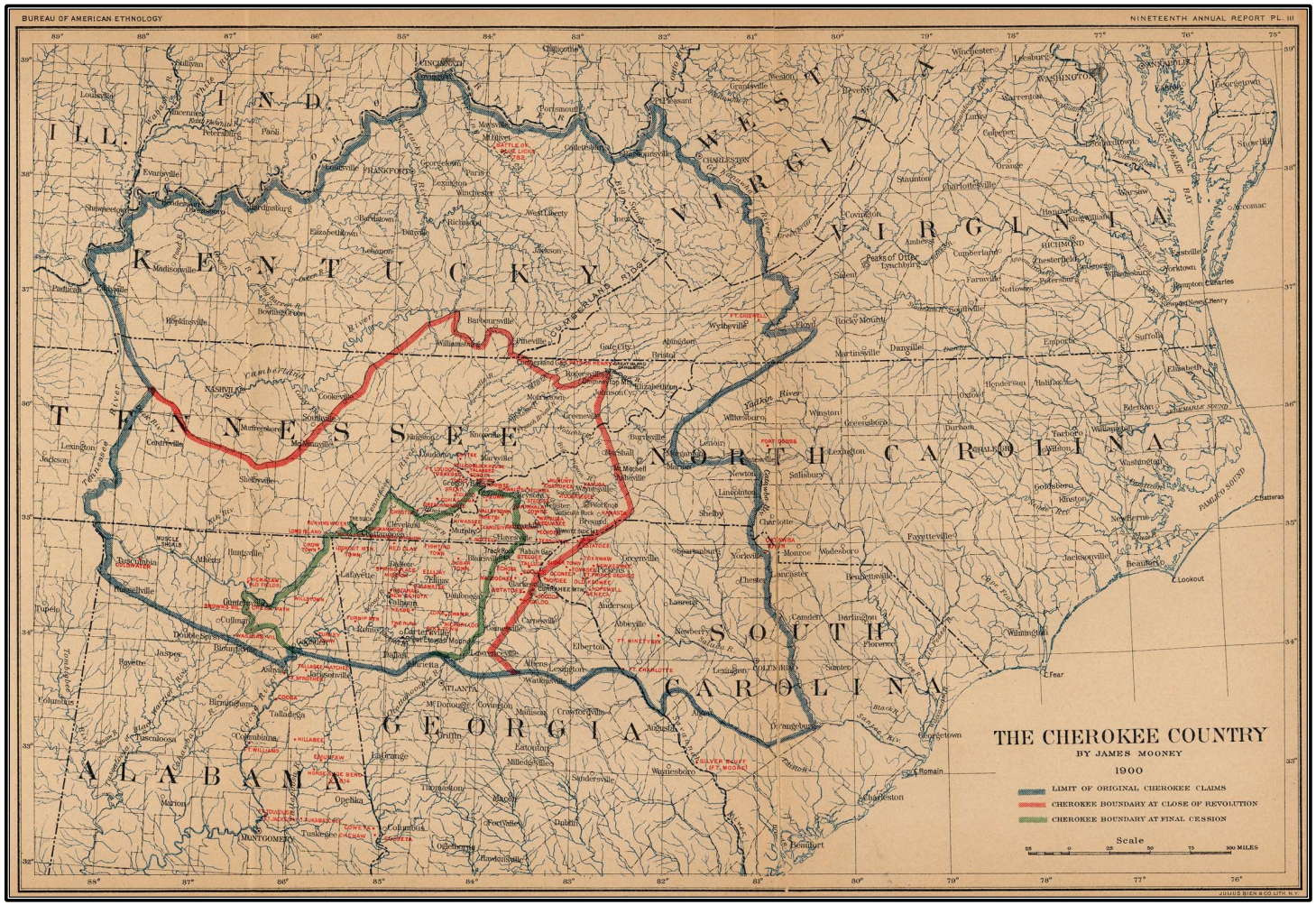

Figure 8. The "original Cherokee Claim" as depicted on a 1900 map (Mooney 1900).

The fertile ground along the Clinch River and its tributary streams made agriculture the primary economic engine prior to the Civil War. Plentiful running water was available for millers to turn the grain and corn grown by local farmers into flour or meal. The Clinch River provided a means of transporting crops and farm products via flat boats. The reliance on agriculture created opportunities for related businesses, such as boat building, wagon building, and milling. Land speculation and interests in coal mining spread slowly throughout the county beginning in about the 1830s; when the railroad came to Anderson County in the mid-1850s, coal mining became the leading industry (Hoskins 1979:23–25, 35; Mielnik 2017).

An 1861 map depicting enslaved population percentages at the onset of the Civil War indicates 8.1 percent of the population of Anderson County was enslaved at the time, slightly higher than the surrounding counties of Union (3.0 percent), Campbell (5.5), Scott (1.7), and Morgan (3.6), but much lower than Knox (16.6) and Roane (13.0) Counties (Hergesheimer 1861).

Like most of East Tennessee, Anderson County was divided on the issue of secession in 1860. When the Civil War began in 1861, the men of Anderson County had to choose which side they would support. Those who chose to fight for the Union were forced to leave the county and go to Kentucky as Confederate forces held East Tennessee in the early days of the war. Union men were forced to cross Walden's Ridge and Cumberland Mountain in order to evade Confederate scouts and reach Kentucky. A rest stop known as Eli's Cabin was located on Cumberland Mountain, where they were fed, allowed to rest, and then guided the rest of the way to the state line. No major conflicts occurred in Anderson County during the war, although a small cavalry skirmish took place at Wallace's Crossroads (now Andersonville) in 1863 (Hoskins 1979:40–43).

Expansion of the rail network in Anderson County following the Civil War created new opportunities for industrial growth in the county, as well as new opportunities for tourism and recreation. Oliver Springs, situated along the western county line, boasted a large hotel and mineral springs, and the rail-accessible town became a popular regional tourist attraction. Significant coal deposits had been identified in the northern portion of the county in the mid-nineteenth century, but could not be fully exploited until rail service became available. The towns of Coal Creek (now Rocky Top) and Briceville became the center of the coal industry in the state after the Civil War. By 1888, there were 3,000 people in Coal Creek, more than in the county seat of Clinton. The Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad was completed through Coal Creek by 1873, opening access to the market place and leading to the rapid expansion of the mines. Experienced miners from Kentucky and Jellico came to Coal Creek to work and brought with them ideas of organized labor. The practice of leasing prisoners from the state prisons to the coal companies for less than the miners were paid put many miners out of work. In 1891, these frustrations led to a strike and the labor-related conflict eventually termed the Coal Creek War. In July of that year, miners infiltrated a camp of prisoners, releasing the inmates and demanding that convict leasing in Tennessee be outlawed. In response, the state militia was sent to recapture the prisoners and put down the strike. Despite months of negotiations, the issues were never resolved to the miner's satisfaction; however, the convict leasing system was outlawed in 1896, once the existing leases expired (Hoskins 1979:43–49; Mielnik 2017).

The twentieth century brought major changes to Anderson County at the hands of a number of successive federal agencies and initiatives. The first was the TVA, which completed its first major hydroelectric project in 1936 at Norris Dam, situated at the north edge of the Anderson County line; the history of TVA and various energy projects in the county are discussed in greater detail below.

The availability of abundant electrical power led to further major changes in Anderson County during World War II. In 1942, government officials began investigating the possibility of constructing a federal military complex in the mountains of East Tennessee. Brigadier General Leslie R. Groves arrived in East Tennessee in September of 1942 to oversee the Tennessee branch of the effort to construct an atomic bomb, which became known as the Manhattan Project. The isolated valley in

Anderson County was attractive due to the proximity of the vast power-producing resources of the TVA, existing roads and rail lines, and relatively low population. Land acquisition in Roane and Anderson Counties began almost immediately, with Anderson County eventually losing one-seventh of its land to the 59,000-acre Oak Ridge Reservation. All residents within the reservation were evicted, and access to the area was tightly restricted (Johnson 2018).

The town of Oak Ridge was rapidly planned and constructed in order to house the labor force for the project. The army approached the Boston-based architectural firm Skidmore, Owings and Merrill to design a city for 13,000 people, and the townsite was laid out and constructed in 1943. However, population estimates kept growing, and by 1975, Oak Ridge supported a population of 75,000—making it the fifth largest city in Tennessee. (Johnson 2018; Murphy and Thomason 1991a). By 1944, the top secret Manhattan Project had produced an atomic chain reaction and on August 6, 1945, the first atomic bomb, partially produced by the facilities at Oak Ridge, was deployed (Hoskins 1979:78–85). The government had initially intended for the Manhattan Project to be closed at the end of the war, but research and nuclear energy production at the facilities continued. The Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) took control of the facilities in 1947, and the Department of Energy assumed responsibility in 1977. Residential and commercial properties in the townsite were sold by the federal government beginning in 1955, and in 1959 the town was incorporated. The population of Oak Ridge itself declined drastically at the close of the war, although the town transitioned to a permanent settlement with twentieth-century populations hovering between 30,000 and 40,000. The area remains a hub of scientific research and innovative industries, with a large professional community (Anderson County Chamber of Commerce [ACCOC] 2024; Johnson 2018).

The community of Claxton, located approximately 8 miles east of the Oak Ridge townsite, began as a small farming community similar to many throughout East Tennessee. History of the community prior to the Manhattan Project is scant. A circa 1798 cabin immediately east of the Bull Run Fossil Plant (but not within the study APE) was owned by Revolutionary War soldier David Hall, and for a time served as a tavern and inn as well as a stagecoach stop on the route to Nashville (Lesar 2021). As discussed in SP 75, Claxton Elementary was likely established at some point in the 1920s. At the onset of the Manhattan project, the area saw a general influx of development as workers associated with the project but not living within the reservation moved within commuting distance. This pattern continued during the postwar development period of industry in the Oak Ridge area.

In the 1960s, the west end of the general Claxton area was selected as the site of the Bull Run Fossil Plant, discussed in detail below. TVA acquired hundreds of acres of property to build both the plant and Melton Hill dam, resulting in even more federal displacements of area residents. The plant brought jobs to the area, but also has prompted numerous environmental concerns over the decades. (Yoganathan 2024)

TVA and Bull Run Fossil Plant

On May 18, 1933, President Franklin Roosevelt signed into law the TVA Act, considered a primary component of the president's New Deal program. The act was intended as a multi-pronged initiative, addressing such Depression-era issues in the Tennessee Valley as erosion, flood control, power generation, and economic development, needs that were particularly acute in rural areas. The act created a federal agency/public corporation known as the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), originally managed by a three-member board of directors appointed by Roosevelt and confirmed by Congress. Prior to the creation of TVA, electricity in the region was generated and transmitted by a host of private companies, the largest being TEPCO. Although these companies laid the foundations for an electrical infrastructure in the region, they primarily serviced urban areas and lacked a coherent, interrelated, wide-reaching system with consistent, affordable rates. TEPCO and others challenged TVA in the courts; however, TVA prevailed and subsequently began negotiating the acquisition of the private

companies. Among the facilities appropriated by TVA were several dams, plus substations and miles of transmission lines (Leighninger 2007; Thurman 1983; TVA 1935).

When TVA was established, it absorbed a number of private utility companies and their assets, which included hydroelectric developments, steam electric plants, transmission lines, substations, and other associated power assets. A majority of the systems TVA absorbed were owned and operated by East Tennessee Light and Power Company (ETLPC), Tennessee Eastern Electric Company (TEEC), and TEPCO. Of these three companies, TEPCO was the leader in the development of hydropower in Tennessee from 1922 to its dissolution in 1939. TEPCO's power system was extensive, servicing directly and indirectly 100 cities and towns in Tennessee (TEPCO 1925). TEPCO served 25,000 square miles using small and major hydropower systems; small steam power and oil power plants that served local communities; major steam power systems; and small general, or municipal, plants constructed prior to 1929 (Crouch 1925). TVA kept these acquired systems in use and quickly began construction on a number of new generating, transmission, and distribution systems to meet the electric demands of the Valley residents.

Shortly after passage of the TVA Act, TVA launched a building program of new dam projects, beginning with Norris Dam in East Tennessee, completed in 1936. Wheeler, Pickwick, and Guntersville Dams followed suit. By the late 1930s, it became increasingly evident that the U.S. would become involved in World War II, and the production of war materials would necessitate even greater energy needs than anticipated. TVA thus escalated its infrastructure plans, adding multiple hydroelectric facilities such as Cherokee, Chatuge, Ocoee No. 3, Fontana, and Douglas Dams (Karpynec and Weaver 2015:8). During the war years, approximately 75 percent of TVA's output went to industries critical to the war effort, including the production of aluminum materials at the ALCOA plants and nuclear processing operations in Oak Ridge related to the Manhattan Project (Tennessee Valley Authority Office of Engineering Design and Construction [OEDC] 1983:10). By 1945, TVA had built seven dams on the Tennessee River and nine dams along its tributaries which, combined with the agency's steam and internal combustion plants, increased electricity output for the region by 127 percent, reaching almost 670,000 households by 1946 (Karpynec and Weaver 2015: 8).

Power generated by TVA dams was the biggest influence in the Valley region. Immediate dam construction brought in new industry, reduced unemployment and brought in labor from around the region, and distributed power in urban and rural communities. Working with the Electric Home and Farm Authority (EFHA) and Rural Electrification Act (REA), TVA developed the Valley region and expanded productivity with low-cost electricity and agricultural initiatives (Thompson 2021).

While coal-powered steam plants had not initially been an integral part of TVA's master plan, the imitations of hydroelectric production coupled with an extrapolation of energy needs prompted increased interest in incorporating fossil plants into the TVA system to take advantage of a cheap, abundant fuel source. At the start of World War II, as a means of providing the high levels of energy required for producing war materials, and as a safeguard in the event of a dry year that would diminish the output of hydroelectric plants, TVA made use of three existing TEPCO steam plants, at Hales Bar, Nashville, and Parksville, and leased the Fourth Street Generating Station from a Memphis private energy company, the Memphis Generating Company. In 1940, TVA was authorized to build its first new coal-fired steam facility, the Watts Bar Steam Plant in Rhea County, Tennessee, which went online in 1942 to provide power to war-related activities in Oak Ridge (de Gregory et al. 2014:79-81; Karpynec and Weaver 2015:8; TVA 2023b).

In the aftermath of World War II, the U.S. economy strongly rebounded, with a concomitant increase in demand for power, which was largely met by fossil plants. By 1954, power supplied by coal-fired plants exceeded that from hydroelectric plants and that trend continued. The creation of these plants, which became larger and larger, required innovations in engineering technology and design, as well as a high degree of organization. Beginning in 1949, TVA launched an ambitious building program

that resulted in the completion of nine large-capacity, coal-fired steam plants in just 10 years, beginning with the Johnsonville Steam Plant in New Johnsonville, completed in 1949, followed successively by the Widows Creek, Shawnee, Kingston, Colbert, John Sevier, Gallatin, Paradise, and Bull Run plants (Hockersmith et al. 2012:19; Tennessee Valley Authority Office of Engineering Design and Construction [OEDC] 1983:18).

Bull Run Fossil Plant was constructed to meet the rising postwar non-military demand for power near Knoxville. Construction began in 1962 and was completed in 1967. Upon its completion in the late 1960s, the plant held many distinctions; it was almost 1.5 times more powerful than the largest plants in operation at that time, and was the only single-generator coal-fired plant constructed by TVA. Recent information on the plant states that it employs 60 people in the Claxton community, but also states that phased retirement of the plant was approved in 2019 and completed in 2023; given the size of the operation, historical employment rates were likely higher (TVA 2024).

Community Cemeteries in Anderson County

Throughout history, Americans have been buried in one of four basic types of cemeteries: a church cemetery, a family cemetery, a cemetery associated with a specific group, or a community cemetery. Most sixteenth- and seventeenth-century burials occurred in church graveyards; early New England towns began to set aside land as common community burial grounds in the 1700s. Individual lots were sold to community members, thus eliminating the power of the minister to decide who could be buried or if a grave should be moved. Family lots became the focus in many of these cemeteries, often delineated by fencing and featuring large monuments (Sloane 1991:32; Potter 1992:4).

Community- or government-sponsored burial places for the indigent represent a specific type of community cemetery; these burial places are often called Potters' Fields, adopting terminology from the biblical Book of Matthew. The establishment of cemeteries specifically for those who could not afford a burial or would not be accepted in other burial grounds became common in the nineteenth century; prior to that, plots for the poor or "strangers" passing through an area may have been set aside within existing churchyards or community cemeteries. Potter's Fields rarely endured; counties or towns shifted locations as the cemeteries filled or became too close to new developments, and the sites were often abandoned after epidemics due to fear of contagion. In the twentieth century, as cemetery movements evolved, it became the American default to purchase a burial plot if one could at all afford it. As a result, publicly owned cemeteries that were not necessarily designated as Potter's Fields were often thought of as being only for the indigent (Sloane 1991:13–25; 200).

In the early 1800s, health concerns grew about the placement of cemeteries within city limits. Across the country, citizens organized associations to address this issue, buying large tracts of land on the outskirts of a given city or community. One such association formed the Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1831. The design of the cemetery focused on providing a natural setting that would be enjoyed by the living, including park-like grounds, a botanical tour, and an arboretum. These ideals, quickly embraced by other cities across the country, formed the backbone of the rural cemetery movement. These cemeteries were typically elevated sites located on the outskirts of town that were designed to have a picturesque quality. Intended to be spiritually uplifting through natural and manmade monuments, they were promoted as public parks for city residents to escape the toils of city life. Winding paths through meadows and rolling hills incorporated broad vistas to create a feeling of harmony with nature. The family plot was the centerpiece of the rural cemetery, with each family responsible for erecting monuments and maintaining the plantings and memorials. By the 1870s and 1880s, design preferences tended toward large ornate entrances and monuments, particularly family mausoleums (Sloane 1991:44, 70, 88; Potter 1992:4-6).

In the late nineteenth century, the design ideals of the rural cemetery evolved into what would become known as the lawn cemetery. The lawn plan system, introduced by Adolph Strauch in Cincinnati in the late 1800s, did away with towering monuments, instead emphasizing pastoral landscapes with wide swaths of unbroken lawn, common open spaces, and a more unified overall design. The lawn plan also introduced the idea of perpetual care, in which cemetery management bore the responsibility for maintaining the grounds. This in effect restricted the ability of lot-holders to impact the landscape. Individual monuments, usually granite, were closer to the ground, reducing costs as well as opening the visibility of the back lots. Lawn plan cemeteries echoed many of the same ideals of the urban park and City Beautiful movements, which saw wide embrace around the turn of the twentieth century (Sloane 1992:99, 110; Potter 1992:5-6).

By the early twentieth century, Americans desired increasing separation from both the idea and the actuality of death. Cemetery companies became commercialized, and the bereaved increasingly relied on cemetery management to maintain gravesites; small family cemeteries were and often remain an exception to this pattern. The first memorial park was established by Huburt Eaton in 1913 at Forest Lawn in Glendale, California. Usually built on the flat or gently rolling topography of the suburbs, the memorial park often had a central boulevard with short circular drives off either side. Classical formality associated with the City Beautiful movement was reflected in axial alignments of principal approaches, and groundskeepers strove to provide an attractive setting, improving the landscape with trees, shrubs, flower beds, and other attractions. "Preneed" lot sales were used to fund the cemetery corporation, which carefully controlled the size of memorials and types of plantings to ensure a cohesive pastoral landscape. The suburban ideals of uniformity were reflected in the cemetery; family plots distinguished by fencing and large monuments were eliminated, and incentives were sometimes offered to those willing to use markers set low to or flush with the ground. The appearance of the bronze marker is a characteristic feature of memorial parks; bronze plaques that sat directly on the ground were often invisible from a distance, and eventually acquired a greenish patina that blended with the surrounding lawn. By reducing the visibility of the markers, the memorial park sought to reduce thoughts of death and promote privacy. An office was usually located near the entrance to assist visitors, and the public was encouraged to enjoy the grounds. Mortuaries and marker manufacturers were also sometimes incorporated into the memorial park. By 1935, over 600 memorial park cemeteries were in operation, concentrated in the West, Midwest, and South (Sloane 1992:159–162, 166, 180, 182–184; Potter 1992:5–6).

Memorial park cemeteries in Anderson County include Woodhaven Memorial Gardens (SP 71) (Claxton), established circa 1956; Anderson Memorial Gardens and Chapel Mausoleum (Dossett), with flush markers dating to the 1920s; Norris Memorial Gardens (Norrie), with flush markers dating to the 1940s; and Grandview Memorial Garden (Clinton), with flush markers dating to the 1960s and 1970s. Of these, Oak Ridge Memorial Park is by far the largest with over 11,000 interments; Woodhaven Memorial Gardens (SP 71) follows with just over 6,000 interments.

There are two NRHP-listed cemeteries in Anderson County: Cross Mountain Miners' Circle (NRHP #06000134) and Fraterville Miners' Circle (NRHP #04001459). Both are discreet sites within larger cemeteries, and represent unique, hyperlocalized commemorations of two distinct mining disasters in Anderson County—the 1911 Cross Mountain Mine Explosion and the 1902 Fraterville Mine Explosion. Additionally, Briceville Community Church and Cemetery (NRHP #03000697) are listed with significance "under Criterion A for their significance in local coal mining history and under Criterion C as an example of a rural Gothic Revival church and cemetery" (Wild and Robinson 2002:9). The Historic and Architectural Resources of Oak Ridge, Tennessee Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) does not address cemeteries.

Area of Potential Effects

The project study area spans an approximately 6.15 mi stretch of SR-170 (Edgemoor Road) extending from its intersection with Oak Ridge Highway to its intersection with Clinton Highway, and includes short lengths of some intersecting streets (see Figures 2 and 3). The study APE was defined in accordance with TDOT specifications to include all properties immediately adjacent to the study area, which, given the nature of the planned improvements, encompasses all properties that may be affected by the eventual project.

Records Review

Before entering the field, available surveys, reports, studies, maps, and other data pertinent to the project area were identified and reviewed. A map of previously surveyed resources in the vicinity of the study APE was available on the THC website, and additional information was provided by THC staff members via email. The THC Viewer indicates no previously surveyed architectural resources are located within the study APE, which was confirmed by THC staff (Figures 9 and 10).

The THC Viewer and the NPS NRHP viewer indicate that no NRHP-listed resources are located within the study APE. The NRHP-listed J.B. Jones House is located on a tax parcel surrounded by the large tax parcel for Haw Ridge Park; the park itself is adjacent to the study area and therefore within the study APE. The J.B. Jones House appears to be presently owned by the city and resources within the parcel may be used for park operations. Due to its present-day physical association with Haw Ridge Park, the J.B. Jones House was included in this study.

Correspondence with the TVA regarding Bull Run Fossil Plant revealed that the agency had recently completed an intensive survey and evaluation of the property, which found the property eligible for listing in the NRHP. TVA provided the report and associated SHPO correspondence to CRA personnel.

A review of the current Tennessee Multiple Property Submission (MPS) Finding Aid indicates that there is one existing MPS listing relevant to the general vicinity of the study APE: the Historic and Architectural Resources of Oak Ridge, Tennessee MPDF. While the Oak Ridge MPDF technically only addresses resources within the historic Oak Ridge Reservation boundary, it provides relevant context for the development patterns of the southern portion of the county. Additional thematic MPSs could be relevant to resources within Anderson County, such as the Civil War Historic and Historic Archaeological Resources in Tennessee MPS, the Historic County Courthouses of Tennessee MPS, or the Rural African-American Churches in Tennessee MPS; however, no resources within the study APE were determined to be relevant to other existing MPS listings (NPS 2022).

Background research was conducted online as well as in-person at the East Tennessee History Center. Digital collections examined during the course of research include the Library of Congress, the Tennessee State Library and Archives, the Tennessee Virtual Archive, the Calvin H. McClung Digital Collections at the Knoxville Public Library, digital collections at the University of Tennessee, and digital collections of TVA.

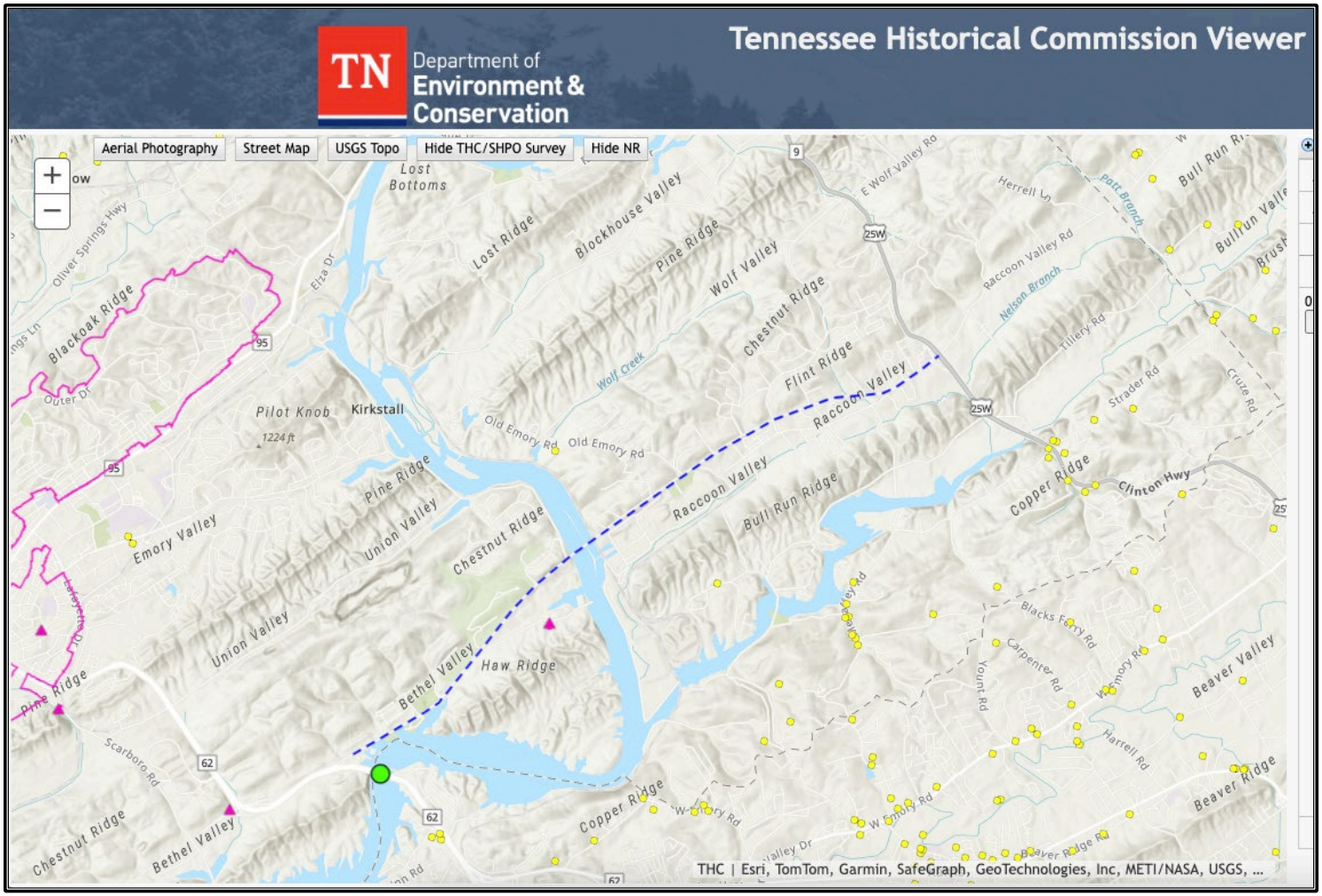

Figure 9. THC Viewer street map showing the location of previously surveyed and NRHP-listed resources in the vicinity of the APE.

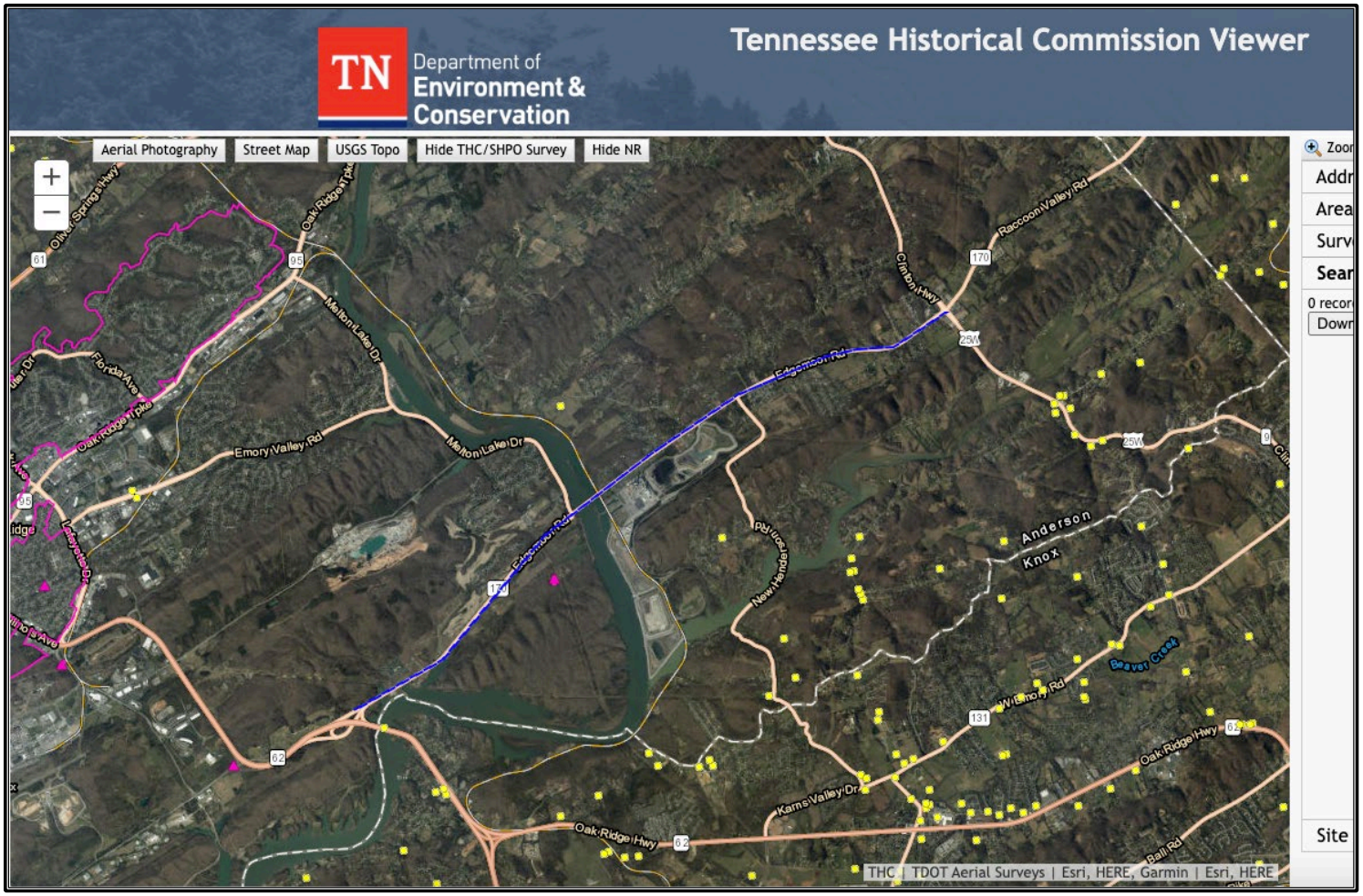

Figure 10. THC Viewer aerial map showing the location of previously surveyed and NRHP-listed resources in the vicinity of the APE.

In addition to the file search, archival research included a review of available maps, used to help identify potential historic structures within the APE for the proposed project (Figure 11). The following maps were reviewed:

1935 Lovell, Tennessee, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS 1935);

1936 Clinton, Tennessee, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS 1936a);

1936 Powell Station, Tennessee, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS 1936b);

1941 Lovell, Tennessee, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS 1941a);

1941 Powell Station, Tennessee, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS 1941b);

1946 Clinton, Tennessee, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS 1946);

1952 Clinton, Tennessee, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS 1952a);

1952 Powell, Tennessee, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS 1952b);

1953 Lovell, Tennessee, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS 1953);

1968 Clinton, Tennessee, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS 1968a);

1968 Powell, Tennessee, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS 1968b);

1968 Lovell, Tennessee, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS 1968c);

1968 (Photorevised [PR] 1975) Clinton, Tennessee, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS 1968 [PR 1975]);

1976 Powell, Tennessee, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS 1976);

1968 (PR 1980) Lovell, Tennessee, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS 1968 [PR 1980]); and

1968 (PR 1990) Clinton, Tennessee, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS 1968 [PR 1990]).

V. FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

In accordance with TDOT standards, all buildings, structures, and objects 45 years of age or older within the study APE were documented during the field survey. Prefield research using the Tennessee Property Viewer combined with determinations made in the field resulted in the recordation and NRHP eligibility evaluation of 76 properties containing architectural resources 45 years of age or older. The THC Viewer indicates no previously surveyed architectural resources are located within the study APE.

Per *The Tennessee Historical and Architectural Survey Manual*, Level 2 surveys are appropriate for resources that appear "to have any possibility for eligibility under any of the National Register criteria;" a Level 2 survey requires more thorough research and documentation of the property, including additional photographs, a detailed architectural description, and a thorough history of the resource and discussion of any associated historic contexts (THC 2023:36–37). Level 1 surveys are reserved for properties for which "initial background research and field work indicates no possibility of significance under any criteria," or for properties with substantial integrity issues that preclude eligibility of the resources within; a summary of initial background research, a brief description, and limited photographic documentation is sufficient for clearly ineligible Level 1 properties (THC 2023:35). Only those historic resources listed in the NRHP, previously determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, or which CRA's architectural historians judged to merit further evaluation to determine eligibility based on their age, integrity, architectural character, or other indication of potentially significant associations were subject to a Level 2 survey.

Clinton, TN (137-SW) 1936
USGS 7.5 minute series topographic quadrangle. United States Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey.

Powell Station, TN (137-SE) 1936
USGS 7.5 minute series topographic quadrangle. United States Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey.

LEGEND
Study APE
PIN 124121.01
PIN 124121.02

Lovell, TN (138-NW) 1935
USGS 7.5 minute series topographic quadrangle. United States Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey.

Bearden, TN (138-NE) 1935
USGS 7.5 minute series topographic quadrangle. United States Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey.

QUADRANGLE LOCATION
0 1500 3000 feet
0 500 1000 meters

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Figure 11. Project area and APE as depicted on portions of the following 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangles 1935 Lovell, Tennessee; 1936 Clinton, Tennessee; and 1936 Powell Station, Tennessee (USGS 1935, 1936a, 1936b).

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The results of the architectural resource survey are presented below, and the locations of the historic architectural resources are mapped in Figures 2 and 3. The information from the survey was supplemented with an examination of newspaper archives, archival photographs, historic maps and aerial photographs to confirm dates of construction, alterations, and use patterns over time. Anderson County is unique in that the Register of Deeds (ROD) has made all deed information publicly accessible online, without fees; this facilitated more efficient background research on certain properties within the study APE, including some Level 1 farmsteads.

CRA personnel did not have access to the interior of surveyed resources, unless otherwise noted. If interior access to a Level 2 property could not be arranged, CRA personnel checked for availability of interior photographs from online sources such as real estate and short-term rental websites. Photographs from such websites are typically subject to copyright restrictions and cannot be freely republished; if particularly helpful photographs or website listings were located during the course of research, a link will be embedded in the text of the report, and the applicable URL will be reprinted in full in the Bibliography.

Aerial imagery was reviewed during the course of research to inform construction date estimates for architectural resources, as well as the dates of major alterations to properties. Single-frame aerial photos from the mid-twentieth century were obtained from USGS and will be cited individually. Aerial imagery from the 1990s to the present was viewed using the Google Earth Pro for Desktop, a free and publicly accessible program which aggregates historical satellite imagery from Google and third-party suppliers, as available.

Six properties were selected for a detailed Level 2 survey and evaluation: SP 1 (UT Forest Resources AgResearch and Education Center), SP 2 (Oak Ridge Memorial Park), SP 4 (J.B. Jones House), SP 6 (Bull Run Fossil Plant), SP 51 (Guy M. Jones House), and SP 71 (Woodhaven Memorial Gardens).

Upon completion of the field survey, CRA personnel filed 76 survey forms electronically using the THC Survey123 platform; survey forms were completed for all previously and newly surveyed extant resources.

In addition to documenting individual properties, CRA also considered the potential for historic districts within the study APE. While the overall area has retained a rural character to some degree, the twentieth-century construction of Edgemoor Road divided farmland in the area and brought significant visual changes to the landscape. The west end of the study APE, much of which was formerly part of the original Oak Ridge reservation, has seen some modern development, but is overall characterized by very large parcels for research or recreation that are best evaluated as individual properties. The central portion of the study APE is dominated both spatially and visually by Bull Run Fossil Plant, which again merits individual consideration. The remainder of the study APE consists of pockets of low- to medium-density mid-twentieth-century residential developments, and small areas of low density commercial development that generally dates from the mid-to-late twentieth century to the present. Therefore, based on research and field observation, CRA recommends that the study APEs do not present a significant concentration of thematically or architecturally related resources that would warrant listing in the NRHP as a historic district under Criterion A, B, or C.

SP 1

Survey Level: Level 2

Photographs: Figures 12–42

Maps: Figures 2, 3, 15, and 43

Quad: Clinton, TN, and Lovell, TN

Property Address: 901 South Illinois Avenue
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830

Property Owner: UT Farm Land
Box E
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830

Deed Book/Page: B8/327

Construction Date: circa 1961

Description: SP 1 consists of the University of Tennessee (UT) Forest Resources AgResearch and Education Center, which is contained within an irregular parcel of approximately 2,264 acres located southeast of downtown Oak Ridge, encompassing the Oak Ridge Forest. Within the forest is a 250-acre section demarcated as the UT Arboretum. The Center also manages two other forests in East and Middle Tennessee, which are the Cumberland Forest and Highland Rim Forest. The combined 11,400 acres of forests function as field research laboratories focused on applying new technologies to modern forestry, wildlife resources management, and environmental stewardship (UT Institute of Agriculture [UTIA] n.d.). Current research projects being conducted in the forests include improving disease resistance and bloom quality in flowering dogwoods (*Cornus florida*) and kousa dogwoods (*Cornus kousa*), understanding wild bird communications, integrated pest management, forest management, and restoration of coal mine sites (UTIA n.d). The Center is under the umbrella of the AgResearch division of the UT Institute of Agriculture, within the School of Natural Resources, formerly the Department of Forestry.

Due to the size and nature of the property, CRA worked with TDOT historians and the director of the UT Arboretum to develop a limited survey approach intended to document representative areas of the property most likely to reflect potential significance in agriculture and education. The survey approach was based on information from the director, trail maps and interpretive materials provided onsite, and the information available on the UT arboretum and UT forestry websites, as well as other available data.

The arboretum is a horticultural preserve and agricultural research facility consisting of plant collections and natural woodlands, connected by a series of trails. A portion of the arboretum is open to the public and promoted as an educational facility and urban green space, with approximately 80 acres mapped for public visitation (UT Arboretum n.d.). The remainder of the arboretum and the surrounding Oak Ridge Forest property is dedicated to research activities and is only accessible to authorized researchers and personnel. The arboretum contains over 2,500 woody plant specimens representing approximately 800 species, varieties, and cultivars, as well as specimens within the acres of woodland preserve (Figures 12 and 13). As a nature sanctuary, the property functions as an outdoor classroom for UT students, is an official Wildlife Observation Area, and part of the National Watchable Wildlife Program operated by the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency (Creekmore 2018a). The arboretum's trails are also part of the Tennessee Recreational Trail System (Figure 14).

Figure 12. SP 1: Group of sourwood trees (*Oxydendrum arboreum*) at the arboretum, one of numerous research programs focused on native tree species.

Figure 13. SP 1: View of woodlands at the arboretum.

Figure 14. SP 1: Entrance to one of several walking trails at the UT Arboretum.

The arboretum director did not respond to requests for more concrete information or mapping regarding the boundary of the arboretum within the larger forest unit. Mapping available at the kiosk suggests that the arboretum is confined to land south of the transmission line that transects the southernmost portion of the current tax parcel. During fieldwork, the director confirmed that the area south of the transmission line and east of Oak Ridge Memorial Park (SP 2) serves as a buffer zone and is not cultivated as part of the arboretum. The boundary depicted in Figure 15 is the best representation of a boundary for the arboretum based on available information.

Buildings on the property consist of a visitor center/office building completed in 1974, an auditorium, a pavilion, the director's residence, and various service buildings (Figure 16). Structures on the property include wood stairways, boardwalks, and bridges associated with pedestrian paths, an informational/interpretive kiosk near the visitors center, interpretive wayside signs, directional and other signage, benches, retaining walls, and stone and concrete drainage areas and culverts (Figure 17). In addition, equipment associated with a weather station is located on top of Pine Ridge.

Site History

The Oak Ridge Forest and the arboretum are situated within an area of ridges and valleys in Anderson County that had been occupied since the early nineteenth century by scattered farms and rural communities, including the communities of Edgemoor and Scarboro. Chestnut Ridge and Pine Ridge, and Union Valley between, run diagonally northeast–southwest through the property. Along the west edge of the property, bisecting Chestnut Ridge, is a valley associated with Scarboro Creek known as Kerr Hollow.

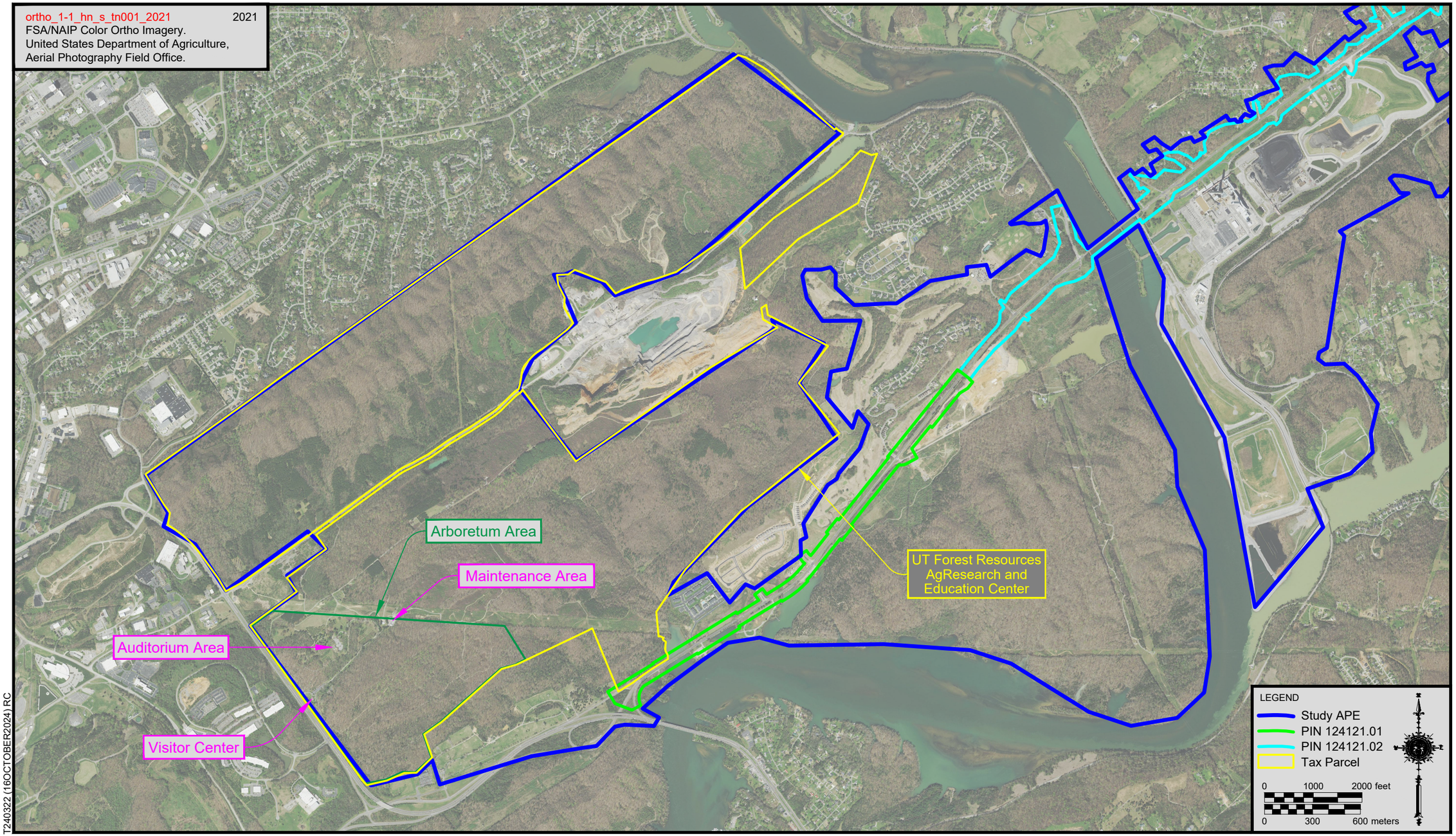

Figure 15. SP 1: Aerial photograph depicting the study areas, the tax parcel for the UT Forest Resources AgResearch and Education Center, the estimated boundary of the arboretum, and the general location of resource groups associated with the arboretum.

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Figure 16. SP 1: View of the UT Arboretum visitors center/main office from the parking area.

Figure 17. SP 1: Example of an interpretive sign at the UT Arboretum.

The west portion of the arboretum and forest reserve lies within Kerr Hollow, named for the Kerr family who owned a farmstead near the creek. South Illinois Avenue generally follows the route of an older road near the creek named Kerr Hollow Road. The first Kerrs in the area were Joe Lee Kerr and Mary "Mollie" Walters Williams Kerr of Corbin, Kentucky, who acquired 140 acres of farmland in Anderson County in 1925. In addition to the Kerrs, the Foster, Taylor, Robinson, Winchester, Gorman, Scarbrough, and Hackworth families lived in the hollow, with the majority of their dwellings and other buildings situated near Kerr Hollow Road. The two-story Clyde Foster house, built by the Gorman family, was located approximately where the visitors center is now (UT Arboretum n.d.). But occupation of the valley predated the arrival of the Kerrs, and some of the valley's dwellings and structures that were still present in the early twentieth century were built in the early nineteenth century. There were also dwellings and farms situated along a roadway that ran through Union Valley.

At the beginning of World War II, the U.S. Government chose the area near what is now the city of Oak Ridge as the location for facilities related to the Manhattan Project, for the purpose of creating the world's first atomic bombs. The area was selected because it was deemed an ideally secure location, largely because of the topography, but also because it was near a river and sources of power, and was a short distance from a ready labor pool in Knoxville. For the project, the government acquired approximately 100 square miles (59,000 acres) in 1942, dislocating about 3,000 local residents with little compensation or adequate time to vacate their properties (NPS 2023).

To make way for the massive undertaking, the government proceeded to demolish the majority of homes and other buildings, including buildings and structures located within the future arboretum property. Research Center Director Kevin Hoyt confirmed that there are no extant buildings that pre-date UT's acquisition of the property. Mr. Hoyt did state there is limited remaining evidence of homesites, such as chimney remnants, footings, and foundations scattered throughout the grounds. CRA architectural historians did not seek out pre-arboretum resources that would be more appropriately evaluated as archaeological resources. A concurrent archaeological survey of the area in association with the proposed SR-170 road widening project is underway; the report is forthcoming and may be requested from the Tennessee Division of Archaeology (TDOA) by qualified individuals once published.

The Manhattan Project facilities, initially designated as the Clinton Engineering Works, included three plants, located southwest of the future arboretum, which were Y-12 and K-25 intended for uranium enrichment, and X-10 (which became ORNL) to be used as a pilot plant for plutonium production. Y-12 is currently located less than a mile from the arboretum and ORNL less than 6 miles; K-25 was demolished in the 2010s. Accompanying the plants was a townsite to accommodate the tens of thousands of workers. The collective of plants and townsite became known as Oak Ridge. The top-secret nature of the activities required a high level of security and the entire area was fenced and tightly guarded, with access restricted at guarded gates, lending it the name the "Secret City." After the war, in 1949, four of the main gates were opened to allow the public into the area (NPS 2023). Later the fencing and gates were removed from around the town and other areas, although Y-12, ORNL, and K-25 remained fenced and managed under high security. Portions of the government-owned land were subsequently designated as surplus by the Atomic Energy Commission and became available for purchase. In 1959, the city of Oak Ridge was incorporated.

UT Forest Resources and AgResearch and Education Center History

In 1961, UT acquired a large tract of government-surplus land in Oak Ridge from the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, with the intention of using it for educational and research purposes (*Knoxville News Sentinel* [KNS] 1965:22). Fortuitously, in 1962, the McIntire Stennis Forestry Research Act was passed by Congress, facilitating the creation of forestry research and education facilities throughout the U.S. The 2,264-acre property in Oak Ridge was subsequently established as the Oak Ridge Forest in 1964, becoming one of several UT forestry field research units

in East and Middle Tennessee, which included the Highland Rim Forest in Franklin County, established in 1964, and the Cumberland Forest in Morgan and Scott Counties, acquired by UT in 1936 (Creekmore 2018b). The Oak Ridge Forest is unusual in that it has not only functioned as a laboratory for forestry and wildlife research, but also a community-oriented facility—from its inception, a 250-acre portion was carved out to serve as an arboretum for public education and community service (UTIA n.d.).

In 1972, the site became the headquarters for the UT Forestry Experiment Station, which manages the three forests. The Station later changed its name to the UT Forest Resources Research and Education Center in 2005, and is today called the UT Forest Resources AgResearch and Education Center (Cortese 2018; Creekmore 2018b). The Center in Oak Ridge is under the umbrella of the AgResearch division of the UT Institute of Agriculture, within the School of Natural Resources, formerly the Department of Forestry. Currently UT AgResearch manages 10 such research and education centers across the state, which benefit agricultural and natural resources industries through research conducted by scientists as well as students (UT AgResearch n.d.).

Although courses in forestry had been offered at UT since at least the 1930s, the university's Department of Forestry initiated an official Forestry degree program in 1964, concurrent with the establishment of the Oak Ridge Forest. In 1977, the department was renamed the Forestry, Wildlife and Fisheries Department. The program's three-pronged initiatives of teaching, research, and extension continued to evolve and grow, and in 2023 the department was recategorized as the School of Natural Resources, with a multi-discipline approach that integrates such fields as ecology, silviculture, economics, forest products manufacturing, and recreation (Hodges et al. 2023). The School is part of the university's Institute of Agriculture, which includes the Herbert College of Agriculture, UT AgResearch, UT Extension, and the UT College of Veterinary Medicine. The School of Natural Resources is also the headquarters for the National Champion Tree Program, launched by American Forests in 1940, and manages the Tennessee Champion Tree Program, both of which identify, monitor, and research the largest known specimens of individual tree species (Donaldson 2024).

UT Arboretum History

The idea for an arboretum in Oak Ridge had been initiated in the late 1940s by ORNL researchers and others, including Alexander Hollaender, director of ORNL's Biology Division, who hoped that UT would be interested in pursuing the idea of such a site for research. Although ORNL did not ultimately become involved in the establishment of the arboretum, the concept took hold and was later pursued by the university (UT Arboretum 1981). The establishment of the arboretum began in 1961 with the acquisition by UT of a large tract of government-surplus land from the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, with the intention of using it for educational purposes (KNS 1965:22). In 1964, the larger property was designated as the Oak Ridge Forest under the management of the UT Forestry Department, with the intention of creating an arboretum on a portion of the land, for research projects, public education, and civic activities.

In 1962, a university committee convened to establish the parameters of the arboretum, which would be associated with the UT Forestry Department. The committee then submitted their proposal to John Ewing, Dean of the UT Agricultural Experiment Station, outlining the arboretum objectives: "To establish a collection of woody plants adapted to the climate of Tennessee…to utilize and expand existing plant groups and preserve such areas as have special values to ecologic study…to provide space for a collection of mutants of woody plants" (UT Arboretum 1981). The arboretum was opened to the public in the summer of 1965 (KNS 1965:22). The UT Forestry Department, which had been a two-year program, then expanded to a four-year program, and Robert MacDonald, assistant professor of Forestry, became the first director of the arboretum, with an office in one of the former guardhouses used during the Manhattan Project, which had been located near Solway Bridge (UT Arboretum 1981). In 1965, a group was organized for the purpose of supporting the arboretum, known as the Friends of the Arboretum. By then the arboretum had labeled more than 500 shrubs and trees, representing more

than 100 species, and had laid out approximately 0.75 miles of trails and 2.5 miles of roadways (KNS 1965:22).

The guardhouse office was soon replaced by better, although temporary, quarters when Dr. Robert Ball, a noted Oak Ridge radiologist, UT Arboretum Society trustee, and stockholder of the adjacent Memorial Park Cemetery, offered use of the cemetery office building (UT Arboretum 1981). In 1970, the arboretum office moved back onto arboretum property into a building previously used as a potting shed, built in the mid-1960s near the repurposed guardhouse. In 1972, plans were made for a new, dedicated office building at the arboretum, which was completed in 1974 and dedicated as the Arboretum and Forestry Headquarters in late 1975. The building also functions as a visitors center.

The original landscaping around the office/visitors center was intended to showcase native plants suitable for the home garden, which has been an ongoing objective. Currently the landscaping around the visitors center and parking areas displays a combination of native and non-native trees, shrubs, perennials, and grasses (Figures 18 and 19).

Once open to the public, the arboretum quickly became a popular site and by the late 1960s was averaging 30,000 visitors a year (KNS 1967a:8). The UT Arboretum became the largest in the state and one of few such institutions in the world that grouped plants according to their natural habitats (Brewer 1966a:23). Currently there are six specific collections of plants noted on the arboretum's website, which are hollies, dogwoods, cherries, oaks, dwarf conifers, and junipers, as well as multiple species and varieties of other genera.

The arboretum was also noted for its system of botanical record keeping, which consisted of an electronic data processing system, the first of its kind in the U.S., introduced by UT Arboretum Society research assistant Margaret Olson and set up by the first director, Robert MacDonald in the mid-1960s (KNS 1967b:2; UT Arboretum 1981). In 1966, MacDonald was named chairman of a committee of the International Association of Botanic Gardens, which was charged with the task of establishing an international plant records center to document worthy plant collections in botanical gardens and arboreta around the world (Brewer 1966b:21; 1966b:2). Since the early days of the arboretum, hundreds of trees and shrubs at the arboretum have been meticulously labeled with their botanical and common names, accession numbers, and other information.

The arboretum has not been without issues. In July 1967, officials of the UT Agricultural Experiment Station announced a policy change that limited the objectives of the arboretum program to forestry, whereas before it had been more broad-based and included research in forestry, botany, and horticulture (UT Arboretum n.d.). In 1968, MacDonald and his wife, who had been the records keeper, left the arboretum to take positions at the John J. Tyler Arboretum in Pennsylvania, and UT Forest Manager James Kring assumed the director's position (UT Arboretum 1981). Prior to MacDonald's departure, funds had been raised by the UT Arboretum Society, and plans had been announced by the UT Department of Agriculture, for the expansion and further development of the arboretum, but the expected changes were slow to happen (Yarbrough 1968:37). After MacDonald left, the Oak Ridge Chamber of Commerce joined with the UT Arboretum Society to solve issues with the arboretum and ensure its continuation. In 1978, an airport was proposed for Chestnut Ridge on the arboretum property, although UT publicly announced it would refuse to sell the land. By 1980, UT officials had approved a land swap, which prompted a fight to save the arboretum, led primarily by the UT Arboretum Society, joined by the Tennessee Citizens for Wilderness Planning and the Tennessee Native Plant Society (Powell 1980:37; UT Arboretum 1981). The airport plan did not come to fruition.

Figure 18. SP 1: Landscaping near the visitors center, which showcases native plants for the home garden.

Figure 19. SP 1: Landscaping near the entrance to the visitors center.

UT Arboretum: Plant Collections and Cultivated Areas

The arboretum website notes there are six dedicated collections of plants, which are hollies, dogwoods, cherries, oaks, dwarf and unusual conifers, and junipers. The property also contains multiple species and varieties of other genera, such as magnolias and viburnums, some of which showcase their landscape design potential, as well as concentrations of plant species in use for research. While the collections are distinct and meticulously documented by staff, most do not exhibit formal boundaries or aesthetic design elements that clearly distinguish one cultivated area from the next. As such, the collections and cultivated areas associated with the arboretum are discussed collectively as Resource A (Figure 20).

Located northeast of the visitors center is the arboretum's Dwarf and Unusual Conifers Collection (Figure 21). Other notable conifers are located elsewhere on the property. The most unusual plant in the collection is the original specimen of a natural mutation of native hemlock known as Valentine's Weeping Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis* 'Valentine's Weeping'), collected by William Valentine near Cosby, Tennessee, circa 1940. The tree was moved by arboretum staff from Valentine's nursery to the UT Arboretum in 1966 and today is approximately 75 years old.

The other plant collections are located further within the arboretum. North of the visitors center and near the auditorium are the Oak Collection, Juniper Collection, Dogwood Collection, and Cherry Collection (Figure 22). The Juniper Collection dates to the early days of the arboretum; by the spring of 1964, the collection included approximately 40 species and varieties (Figure 23) (Brewer 1966a:23). The collection of dogwoods at the arboretum includes more than 500 trees representing approximately 100 species, varieties, and cultivars, with multiple areas dedicated to dogwood research activities (Figure 24) (Creekmore 2018a).

Perhaps the most notable collection is the Harold Lane Elmore Holly Collection, located north of the visitors center and west of the auditorium, which is a research and display garden. The collection contains more than 200 species, cultivars, and hybrids of the genus *Ilex*, arranged in seven groups, primarily based on nativity: Tennessee Hollies, Hybrid Hollies, English Hollies, Japanese Hollies, Chinese Hollies, American Hollies, and Deciduous Hollies (Figures 25 and 26). The original Holly Garden was established in the early 1980s, designed by Lois Good who was a landscape designer and president of the UT Arboretum Society. The garden was later named for noted holly expert, teacher, and hybridizer Harold Elmore (1923–2002) who was recognized worldwide for his work with hollies. Many of the hollies in the collection were either collected, hybridized, or procured by Elmore, who also organized Holly Planting Days for members of the UT Arboretum Society to plant specimens in the garden (Evans 2003). Elmore served as president of the UT Arboretum Society, president of the Holly Society of America, and co-editor of *The Holly Society Journal*. The collection is considered an Official Holly Arboretum by the Holly Society of America, one of 21 official holly collections and experimental test locations (Creekmore 2018a).

According to an arboretum plant list produced in 2017, the hollies in the collection were installed between the 1980s and the 2010s. An informational sign in the Holly Collection provides a copy of the plant list and a map of the collection, as well as QR codes for visitors to download that information (Figure 27). At the northeast end of the holly collection is an entrance composed of stone-clad pillars, low walls, and paved areas, which was constructed in 2009 by the UT Arboretum Society and dedicated to Elmore (Figure 28).

Concentrated in an area southeast of the visitors center is the Magnolia Orchard, although other specimens of magnolias are located elsewhere on the grounds (Figure 29). One of the early plant groups acquired by the arboretum were members of the genus *Magnolia*. By 1966, there were approximately 100 species and varieties planted on site, many of them donated to the arboretum by magnolia collector Dr. Frank B. Galyon, a Knoxville eye specialist (Brewer 1966a:23).

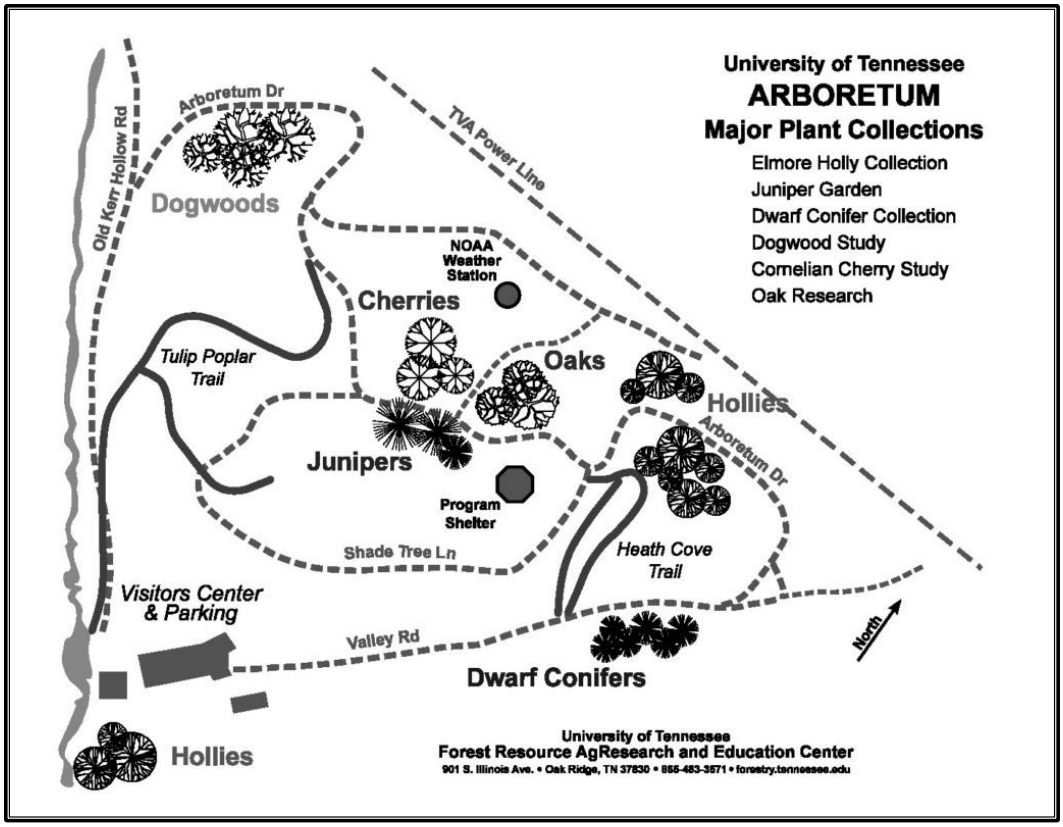

Figure 20. SP 1: Current map of major collections, courtesy of the UT arboretum.

Figure 21. SP 1: View of the Dwarf and Unusual Conifers Collection (Resource A.1) at the UT Arboretum. In the foreground is Valentine's Weeping hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis* 'Valentine's Weeping').

Figure 22. SP 1: View of the Oak Collection at the UT Arboretum.

Figure 23. SP 1: View of the Juniper Collection at the UT Arboretum.

Figure 24. SP 1: Group of dogwood trees in one of several dogwood research areas at the UT Arboretum.

Figure 25. SP 1: Group of Chinese Hollies in the Harold Lane Elmore Holly Collection.

Figure 26. SP 1: Yellow variegated version of the popular Foster holly, *Ilex x attenuata* 'Sunny Foster,' planted in 1986 in the Harold Lane Elmore Holly Collection (Resource A.2).

Figure 27. SP 1: Informational sign in the Holly Collection that includes a map, plant list, and QR codes for each.

Figure 28. SP 1: Entrance to the Harold Lane Elmore Holly Collection, looking southwest.

Figure 29. SP 1: Specimen of the native big leaf magnolia (*Magnolia macrophylla*), located north of the UT Arboretum's entrance drive.

UT Arboretum: Architectural Resources

The arboretum's visitors center/office building (Resource B) was constructed in 1973–1974 (Figures 30–33). Oriented northeast, it is a one-and-one-half-story building in the Shed style, resting on a formed-concrete foundation and clad in T1-11 siding. The building is sheltered by multi-directional shed roof forms sheathed in asphalt shingles. The majority of windows exhibit one-light fixed aluminum sashes, most of which are set over one-light hopper sashes; other windows contain sliding one-light aluminum sashes. The primary entry consists of a pair of full-light, metal commercial doors that open onto a recessed porch sheltered by the roof. Additional entries pierce the facade, and southwest and southeast elevations. Above the primary entry the facade features a recessed clerestory pierced by a ribbon of four fixed sashes. Attached to the southwest elevation of the building is a modern wood deck sheltered by a wood arbor. Located northeast of the visitors center is an information/interpretive kiosk (Resource B.1), which has a style similar to the visitors center, with a bi-level shed roof and T1-11 siding. The kiosk is too small to appear clearly on aerial photographs, but based on design and materials, the kiosk was likely built around the same time as the office building (Figure 34).

Located approximately 275 ft northeast of the visitors center is the arboretum director's residence (Resource C) (Figure 35). Oriented northwest, the residence is a one-story, gable-on-hip, frame Linear Ranch house, clad in T1-11 siding and sheltered beneath an asphalt-shingle roof. At the northeast end is an integral carport. Piercing the roof on the rear slope is a single interior stone chimney. Visible windows appear to be one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes. The primary entry is recessed and opens onto a long, narrow porch sheltered by the roof overhang, supported by wood posts. To the right of the entry is a wall clad in stone. Since this is a private residence, access was restricted. Published histories of the arboretum specify that the organization secured state funding to construct a director's residence around 1966 but does not list an actual construction date. The residence first appears clearly in aerial imagery dating to the early 1980s. Thus, the residence was likely constructed between 1966 and 1981.

Located approximately 0.43 mi northeast of the visitors center is a small building (Resource D) dating to the 1940s, which was reportedly originally used as a guardhouse at one of the tightly controlled roadway entries into Oak Ridge during the Manhattan Project period (Figure 36). The building was relocated to the arboretum after World War II ended and Oak Ridge was opened to the public, when its function as a guardhouse became obsolete. The guardhouse is one of two buildings noted at the arboretum on topographic maps from the late 1960s, the other building being a potting shed (Resource E, described below). Oriented southeast, the guardhouse rests on concrete-block piers, is clad in novelty weatherboard siding, and is sheltered by a shed roof with deep awnings and exposed rafter beams. The facade is pierced by a single-leaf entry filled with a vertical board door, and a single window bay filled with a six-over-six-light, double-hung wood sash. The entry opens onto wood steps. The southwest and northeast elevations are pierced by double window bays that have been boarded over. The rear elevation was obscured by metal panels. A modern metal roof has been overlaid on top of the shack's original roof, which is attached to the adjacent equipment shed. At the rear of the building is a storage area partially enclosed by metal- panel siding.

Located south of the guardhouse is a one-story, two-bay (ww/d), side-gable, frame building (Resource E) originally constructed as a potting shed in the mid-1960s and repurposed as the arboretum office in 1970 (Figures 37 and 38) (UT Arboretum 1981). Oriented southeast, the building is set on a concrete-block foundation, is clad in board-and-batten siding, and is sheltered by an asphalt-shingle roof. Windows exhibit original six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-frame sashes, covered by panels of steel mesh. The façade features a single-leaf entry filled with a wood door pierced by a small window, which opens onto a concrete stoop. The northeast elevation is pierced by a vehicular entry filled with a metal roll-up door.

Figure 30. SP 1: Facade of the visitors center/office building (Resource B), looking southwest.

Figure 31. SP 1: Northwest elevation of the visitors center/office building (Resource B), looking southeast.

Figure 32. SP 1: Northwest and southwest elevations of the visitors center/office building (Resource B), looking southeast.

Figure 33. SP 1: Southwest and southeast elevations of the visitors center/office building (Resource B), looking northwest.

Figure 34. SP 1: Information/interpretive kiosk (Resource B.1) located near the visitors center, looking south.

Figure 35. SP 1: Northeast elevation and façade of the arboretum director's residence (Resource C), looking southwest.

Figure 36. SP 1: Southwest and southeast elevations of guardhouse (Resource D), looking northwest.

Figure 37. SP 1: Façade and northeast elevation of former potting shed/arboretum office (Resource E), looking southwest.

Figure 38. SP 1: Northwest and southwest elevations of former potting shed/arboretum office (Resource E), looking northeast.

Located approximately 0.2 mi northeast of the visitors center is an auditorium (Resource F), constructed in 2015 (Figures 39–41). Oriented northeast, the auditorium is a one-and-one-half-story, shed-roof building set on a concrete-slab foundation, clad in vertical composite siding and curtain walls of windows, and sheltered by an asphalt-shingle roof with deep eaves and exposed rafter beams. Piercing the roof on the southeast elevation is a stone-clad exterior chimney which features fireplaces on the interior and exterior of the building. A wrap-around porch is sheltered by the roof overhang, supported by wood brackets and wood posts set on stone-clad tapered piers. On the southeast elevation is a patio with a stone-clad foundation and perimeter wall. Windows consist of large single-light fixed sashes. The primary entry contains a full-light door; similar entries pierce the southeast and southwest elevations. The northeast (rear) elevation is pierced by three entries filled with solid metal doors, which lead into restrooms and a service space.

Located northeast of the auditorium is a circa 2000 hexagonal, frame pavilion/program shelter (Resource G) (Figure 42). The pavilion is set on a concrete slab and is sheltered by a metal-clad roof topped with a hexagonal vented metal cupola. Situated around the perimeter of the pavilion are several benches for visitors. Located northeast of the pavilion are a parking area, wood retaining walls, and wood steps.

Figure 39. SP 1: Southeast elevation and façade of the auditorium (Resource F), looking northwest.

Figure 40. SP 1: Southwest and southeast elevations of the auditorium (Resource F), looking northeast.

Figure 41. SP 1: Northeast and northwest elevations of the auditorium (Resource F), looking southwest.

Figure 42. SP 1: North elevation of pavilion/program shelter (Resource G), looking south.

Outbuildings and Minor Dependencies

Located approximately 0.4 miles northeast of the visitors center is a service area with multiple outbuildings. Additional outbuildings are located elsewhere on the property. The outbuildings are presented below in Table 2. Photographs of the outbuildings can be found in Appendix A.

Table 2. UT Arboretum Outbuildings and Minor Dependencies.

Resource	Construction Date Circa	Type	Location
H	1981	Shed-roof, frame outbuilding	Director's Residence
I	1992	Two-story, gable-roof, metal-clad garage with attached one-story equipment shed	Maintenance Area
J	2019	Prefabricated gable-roof shed	Maintenance Area
K	1964	One-story, shed-roof, metal-clad equipment shed	Maintenance Area
L	1992	One-story, shed-roof, storage shed	Maintenance Area
M	1987	One-story, concrete-block, shed-roof storage building	Maintenance Area
N	1987	Gas-pump and fuel-tank shelters	Maintenance Area
O	1997	Prefabricated gambrel-roof shed	Maintenance Area
P	2021	One-story, frame, shed-roof, metal-clad equipment shed	Maintenance Area
Q	1997	Quonset greenhouse	Maintenance Area
R	2017	Quonset hoop house	Maintenance Area
S	2019	Prefabricated front-gable shed	Auditorium Area
T	2008	NOAA Weather Station equipment	Chestnut Ridge

NRHP Evaluation: Eligible. NPS National Register Bulletin 18 provides guidelines on evaluating designed historic landscapes, which may apply to arboreta. However, research and field survey revealed that the UT arboretum, while very much intentionally cultivated, does not necessarily reflect the work of a master gardener or landscape architect, nor does the site reflect an identifiable style, tradition, or trend in landscape architecture. Although it provides a peaceful, parklike setting for community enjoyment, the arboretum's historic and contemporary mission has been research and education; collections are designed and grouped based on environmental aspects and native habitats, rather than aesthetics. The wider forestry unit upholds these principles to an even greater degree and is a scientific environment, not a display garden. Therefore, based on available information, it is not entirely appropriate to evaluate SP 1 under the NPS guidelines for designed historic landscapes.

SP 1, particularly the arboretum, possesses local significance under Criterion A in education, for its association with the mid-twentieth-century expansion and formalization of forestry education at UT, and as an early example of an educational land use model balancing academic research with public education and recreation. Although the Cumberland Forest unit was established decades earlier, the Oak Ridge Forest unit was developed to a greater degree and dovetailed with the establishment of Forestry degree programs at the university. While the larger forest unit allowed research across a vast tract of managed land, the arboretum offered opportunities for more intensive study of native and non-native species across a vast catalog of living specimens. The arboretum garnered many distinctions over the years, including the largest arboretum in the state and the first in the United States to use its particular type of electronic botanical record keeping, and became well known for community education and engagement through public programming and continual expansion and improvement of trail infrastructure within the site.

While the entire forest unit is actively managed and has been for decades, within the larger property, the 250-acre arboretum has the highest concentration of cultivation, and most concisely represents the relationship between forestry education at UT and the immediate landscape. The landscape's significance in education is best conveyed by its cultivated research and demonstration areas, which are by definition continually growing and evolving, and by the architectural resources that support staff and students as well as interpret the facility for non-academic visitors. The cultivated areas as well as the visitor center, kiosk, and director's residence all retain integrity of location, setting, design, and association and appropriately convey the property's significance in education.

Research did not reveal an association between the arboretum or the wider UT Forest Resources AgResearch and Education Center (SP 1) and individuals of particular local, state, or national importance; therefore, therefore, the property does not possess significance under Criterion B.

As previously noted, the cultivated areas of the arboretum and forest were not designed with an emphasis on trends or traditions of aesthetic landscape architecture. The visitor center building and kiosk (Resources B and B.1) are examples of Shed style architecture, which rose to prominence in the mid-1960s and was popular throughout the southeast until around 1990. In East Tennessee, the style was commonly adopted for multi-family housing, particularly condominiums, small- to medium-scale commercial buildings and shopping centers, and to a lesser extent for free-standing single family homes. As most examples of the style have only recently reached the 50-year age threshold for consideration as historic properties, extensive survey of Shed-style resources in the area has not yet been undertaken. However, preliminary research did not suggest that the visitor center building and kiosk (Resources B and B.1) are particularly important examples of the style within a local context, and the building and kiosk do not otherwise possess known architectural significance. The director's residence (Resource D) does not possess known architectural significance, and does not display sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction. Consequently, CRA recommends the arboretum property does not possess additional Criterion C significance.

The guardhouse (Resource D) was constructed in association with the Manhattan Project and moved to the arboretum in the mid-1960s for use as an office building, and appears to have been moved within the SP 1 property boundary multiple times. Criteria Consideration B states that a property removed from its original location may be eligible if it derives its primary significance from its architectural value, or if it is the surviving property that is most importantly associated with a historic person or event (NPS 1990). The guardhouse within the arboretum does not possess known architectural significance. Three gatehouses (also known as "checking stations" or "guard houses") which remain in their original locations are listed in the NRHP as part of the Historic and Architectural Resources of Oak Ridge, Tennessee MPDF; as such, the moved guardhouse does not satisfy Criteria Consideration B and is ineligible for individual listing in the NRHP.

The potting shed (Resource E) which briefly served as an office building for the arboretum has likely also been relocated, as it is now deep within the property at the maintenance area, and does not possess known architectural or associative significance. Therefore, the building does not satisfy Criteria Consideration B and is ineligible for individual listing in the NRHP. The metal equipment shed (Resource K) does not possess known architectural or associative significance and is ineligible for individual listing in the NRHP.

The modern architectural resources within SP 1, including the auditorium (Resource F), the hexagonal pavilion (Resource G), and the various outbuildings and objects (Resources H–I and Resources L–T) are less than 50 years of age and do not possess known exceptional architectural or associative significance. Therefore, Resources F–I and Resource L–T do not satisfy Criteria Consideration G and are ineligible for individual listing in the NRHP.

As such, CRA recommends that the UT Arboretum (within the UT Forest Resources AgResearch and Education Center [SP 1]) is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, with significance in education, for its association with the mid-twentieth-century expansion and formalization of forestry education at UT, and as an early example of an educational land use model balancing academic research with public education and recreation. CRA recommends that the boundary for the arboretum minus the noncontributing resources within the maintenance area represents an appropriate NRHP boundary; this roughly 254-acre trapezoidal shape is depicted in Figure 15. The cultivated areas (Resource A), the visitor center and kiosk (Resources B and B.1), and the director's residence (Resource C) contribute to the significance of the property; the remaining buildings, outbuildings, and dependencies (Resources D–T) do not contribute (Figure 43).

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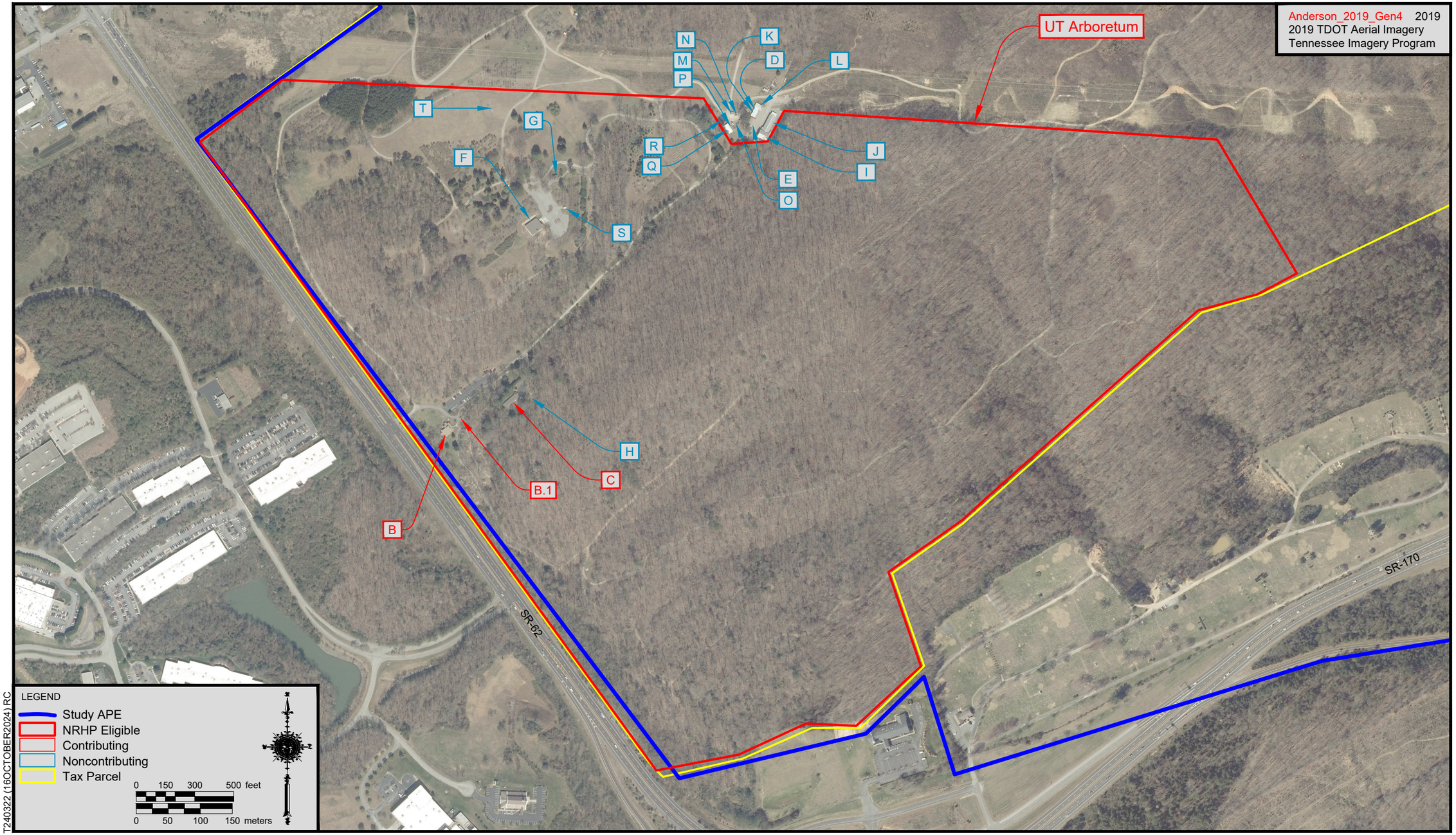

Figure 43. SP 1: Aerial photograph depicting the study areas, a portion of the tax parcel for the UT Forest Resources AgResearch and Education Center, the proposed NRHP boundary for the UT arboretum, and the location of contributing and noncontributing resources.

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SP 2

Survey Level: Level 2

Photographs: Figures 44–65

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Lovell, TN

Property Address: 1501 Bethel Valley Road
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830

Property Owner: Oak Ridge Memorial Park Cemetery P610
1501 Bethel Valley Road
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830

Deed Book/Page: not available via TN Property Viewer)

Construction Date: circa 1955

Description: SP 2 consists of a cemetery known as Oak Ridge Memorial Park (Figures 44 and 45). The park contains approximately 27 named areas or "gardens" within a 123.2-acre tax parcel (Figure 46) (Oak Ridge Memorial Park [ORMP] 2024). FindAGrave.com currently lists 11,322 burials (FindAGrave.com 2024a). Associated buildings and structures include a circa 1982 office building, and multiple columbaria and mausoleums. Some of the gardens feature statues or monuments.

History of Oak Ridge Memorial Park

Oak Ridge Memorial Park is located in an area that was once characterized by small rural communities and scattered farms. Nearby was the community of Scarboro, founded in the 1790s by brothers Jonathan, David, and James Scarbrough, which grew to include multiple schools, churches, and stores (Historical Marker Database [HMDB] 2020). In 1942, the U.S. government acquired approximately 56,200 acres in Roane and Anderson Counties to construct three facilities to develop the world's first atomic bombs for the top-secret Manhattan Project during World War II, which were Y-12, X-10 (later called ORNL), and K-25, as well as a townsite for the hundreds of workers needed. Long-time residents were paid little for their properties, and only given a short amount of time to vacate their homes. The vacated buildings and structures were documented and photographed by the U.S. government, but the majority were then demolished.

After the war, large portions of the government-owned land were deemed surplus and made available for purchase, although the government retained ownership of hundreds of acres around the three facilities, where various scientific research and military production activities were ongoing. Dr. Robert Ball, a renowned radiologist in Oak Ridge, recognized that there was not a local cemetery large enough to accommodate the population that had come to the area for the Manhattan Project, as well as for those involved in ongoing government operations, and offered to purchase property from the DOE. The DOE agreed to the sale with the stipulations that the property only be used as a non-profit, perpetual-care cemetery, would be overseen by a volunteer board of directors, and could never be sold. As a result of Dr. Ball's efforts, in 1955 Oak Ridge Memorial Park was established. Dr. Ball proceeded to create a board of directors and formed the Oak Ridge Cemetery Association (ORMP 2024).

Subsequently, hundreds of burial plots were delineated, arranged in seven large "blocks" with multiple lettered subsections. Detailed maps of the cemetery were produced in 1957 and 1958 by George E. Crouch, a civil engineer based in Oak Ridge (Figure 47). However, the cemetery was not immediately successful and by the early 1960s was heavily in debt. Dedicated to the project, Dr. Ball sometimes mowed the grounds and dug graves (ORMP 2024).

Figure 44. SP 2: Overview of Oak Ridge Memorial Park, looking northeast.

Figure 45. SP 2: Overview of Oak Ridge Memorial Park, looking northwest.

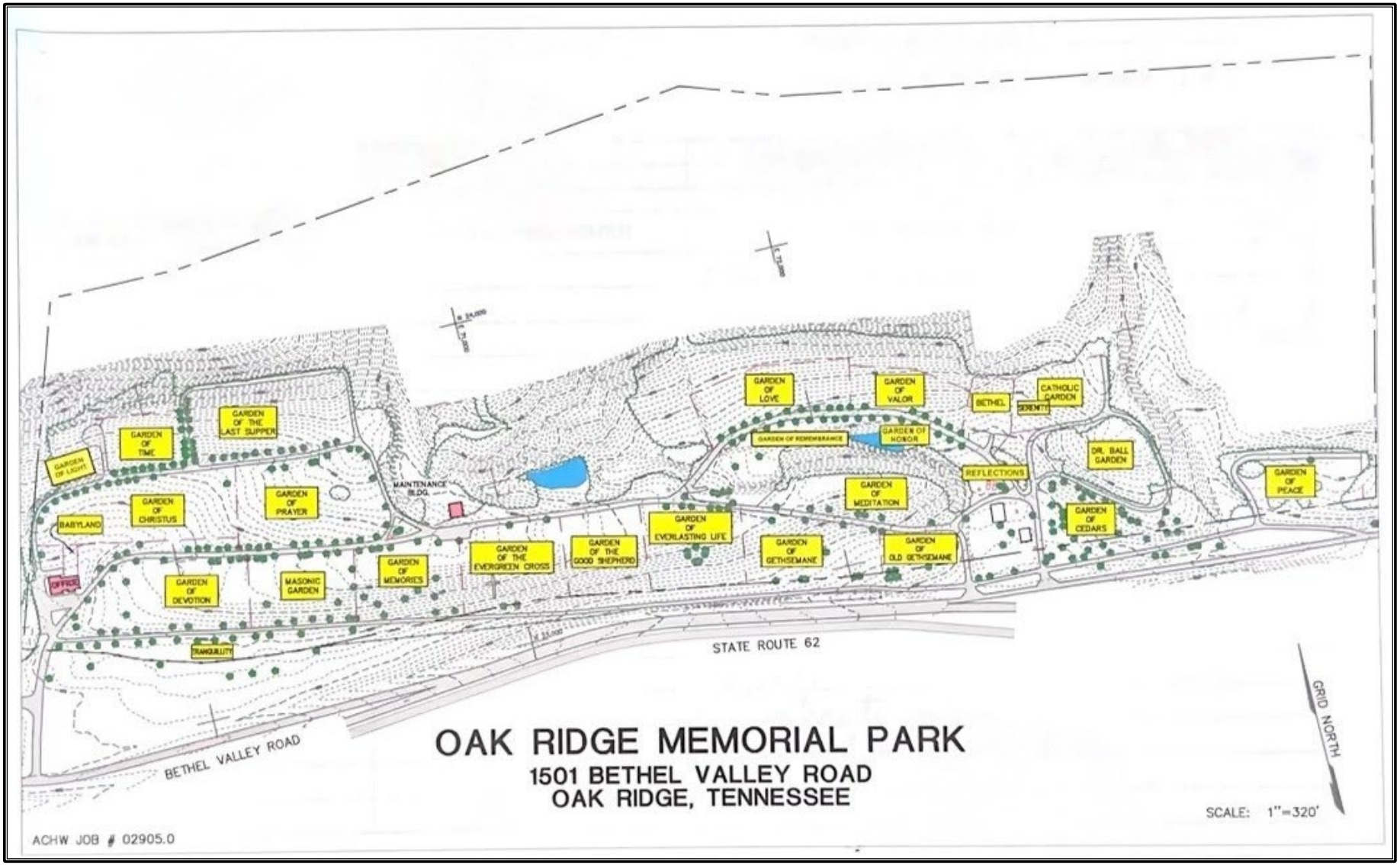

Figure 46. SP 2: Map of Oak Ridge Memorial Park.

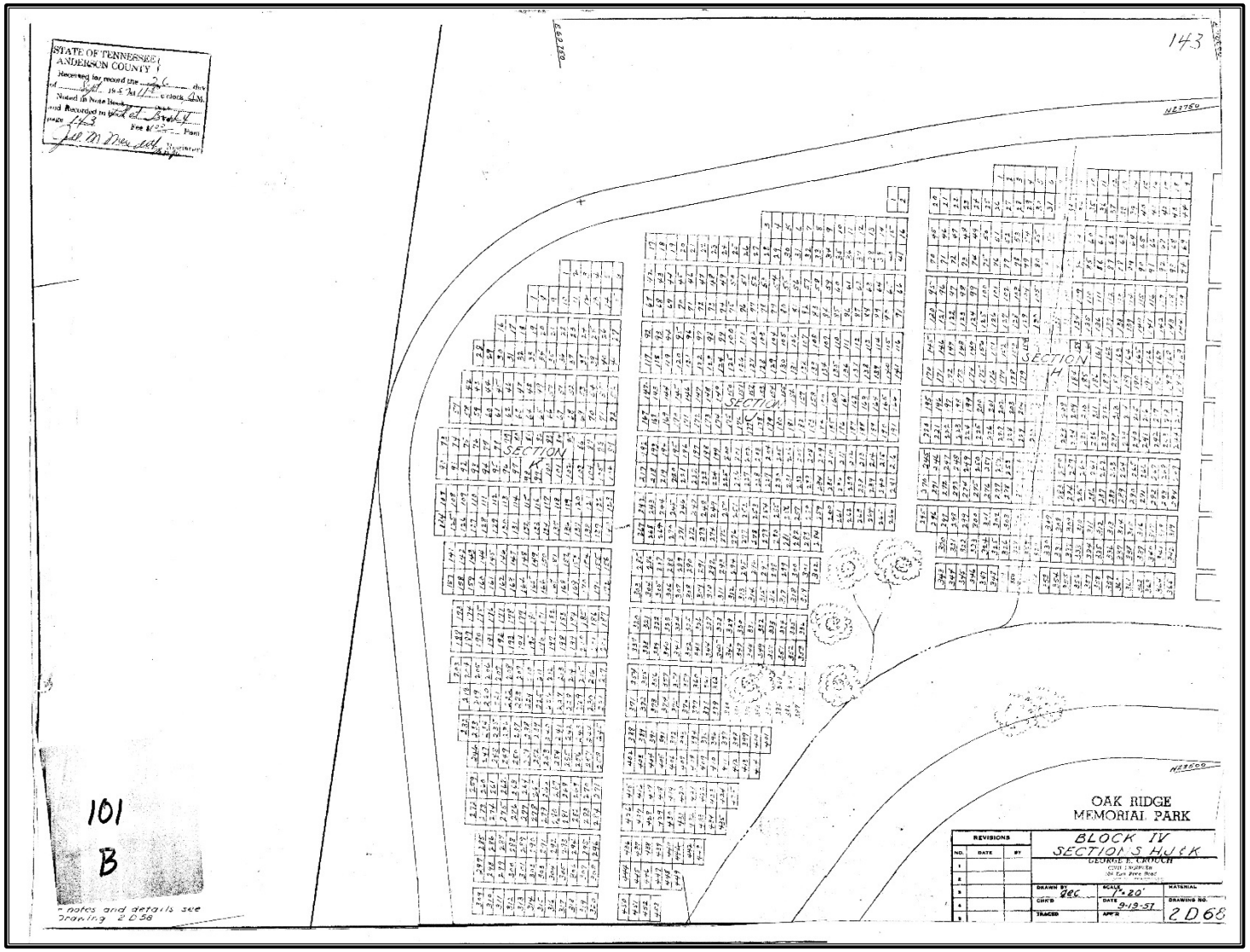

Figure 47. SP 2: Plat map for gravesites in Block IV, Sections H, J, and K, in the Oak Ridge Memorial Park, produced by Oak Ridge civil engineer George E. Crouch in 1957. Available via the Anderson County Register of Deeds website.

In 1964, Dr. Ball hired an experienced cemetery manager named Jim Duff, who reenvisioned the cemetery as a memorial park with themed gardens and statuary. Among the themed areas would be the Garden of the Good Shepherd, originally designed in 1964 (Figure 48). Other gardens would include the Garden of Prayer, the Garden of Memories, the Garden of Everlasting Life, the Garden of Meditation, and the Garden of Reflections. Duff's new approach proved successful and thousands of residents in East Tennessee purchased plots. When Dr. Ball died in 1977, he was laid to rest in the Dr. Ball Garden, named in his honor (ORMP 2024).

Description of Oak Ridge Memorial Park

The Oak Ridge Memorial Park is situated on the south slope of Chestnut Ridge where it joins Raccoon Valley. The park contains over two dozen named areas called "gardens," which are identified by small signs, although most of the gardens are not obviously separated or discreetly demarcated with structural boundaries. The majority of burials consist of in-ground grave sites marked with flush stone markers, often with metal plaques, and many with attached vases for flowers (Figure 49). A smaller number of burials are marked with upright headstones, the majority of which are located in the Dr. Ball Garden near the east end of the property (Figure 50). Other burials consist of interments in columbaria, mausoleums, and vaults, and some gravesites are noted with memorial benches (Figures 51 and 52). A network of paved drives leads through the property to provide access for burials, visitation, and maintenance (Figure 53). Due to the sloping topography of the property, throughout the cemetery there are sets of concrete steps to facilitate access to sections of the grounds or leading to statuary and monuments. The majority of the property is naturalistically landscaped with trees; a few areas are more intensively designed and planted with trees and shrubs.

User-added data on FindAGrave.com includes five "memorials", or entries describing individual burials, dating from 1833 to 1883. Only one includes a photo, which depicts a flush marker that reads "Baby Girl Johnson" with no date; the marker does not appear to date to 1865, as the memorial suggests. An additional eight memorials date to the 1930s but do not include pictures; upon closer examination, most appear to be erroneously linked to Oak Ridge Memorial Park. An additional thirteen memorials date to the 1940s and early 1950s; those with photos appear to be accurately dated, and markers are generally of the flush style that became a requirement of the memorial park (FindAGrave.com 2024a). Historic topographic maps do not depict an earlier cemetery within the boundaries of the memorial park, and the history of the site as recounted by the memorial park does not mention an earlier cemetery within the boundary (ORMP 2024). Due to the size of the park and the number of burials, all markers could not be surveyed; however, overview survey did not reveal a concentration of markers predating the 1955 official establishment of the cemetery. It is possible that a small number of individuals were buried somewhere within the large property in the 1940s or early 1950s; it is also possible that loved ones were memorialized on paired markers but not actually buried in the park, or even that some graves were moved as family plots were purchased and established within the park.

The park contains multiple examples of statuary, situated within and thematically pertinent to the individual gardens. Examples of the statuary include a Bible inscribed with the Lord's Prayer, located in the Garden of Devotion; Jesus as a shepherd, located in the Garden of the Good Shepherd; Jesus praying, located in the Garden of Gethsemane; the Holy Family, Mary, Joseph, and Jesus, located in the Garden of Love; and an armillary in the Garden of Time (Figures 54–56). Veterans are honored in the Garden of Valor and Garden of Honor, which include displays of flags along the roadway and atop a curved monument (Figures 57 and 58). In addition, there are sections specifically set aside for Catholic and Jewish burials, the latter named the Beth El Cemetery, which features a pair of stone-clad posts flanking a walkway between an allee of cedar shrubs, leading to a bench (Figure 59).

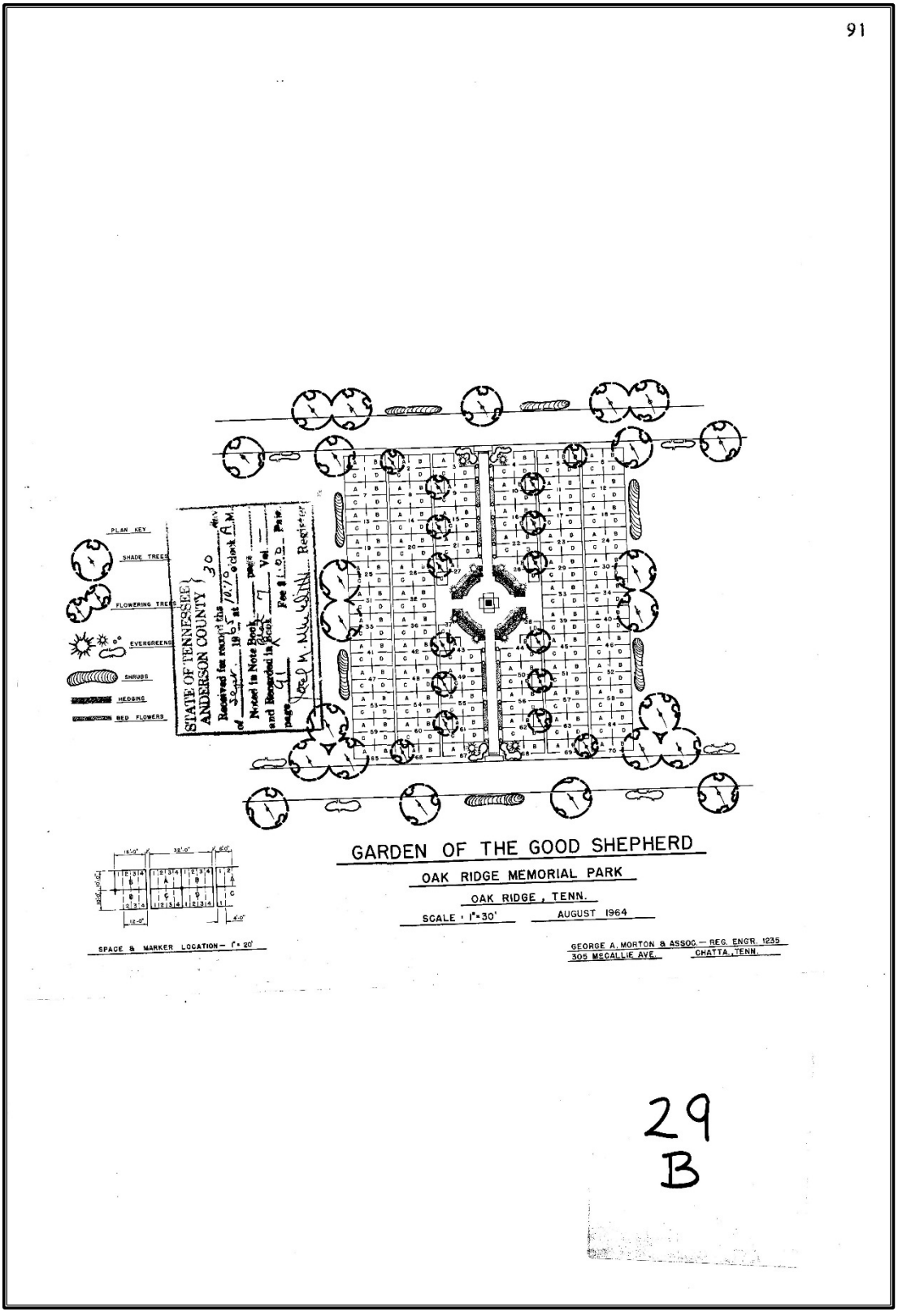

Figure 48. SP 2: Design for the Garden of the Good Shepherd, produced in 1964 by the Chattanooga-based engineering firm of George A. Morton & Associates. Available via the Anderson County Register of Deeds website.

Figure 49. SP 2: Examples of flush grave markers.

Figure 50. SP 2: View of the Dr. Ball Garden, looking southeast.

Figure 51. SP 2: View of Oak Ridge Memorial Park showing individual vaults.

Figure 52. SP 2: Group of columbaria in the Garden of Remembrance.

Figure 53. SP 2: Overview of Oak Ridge Memorial Park showing drives.

Figure 54. SP 2: Statue of the Bible inscribed with the Lord's Prayer, located in the Garden of Devotion.

Figure 55. SP 2: Statue of Jesus as a shepherd, located in the Garden of the Good Shepherd.

Figure 56. SP 2: Statue of Jesus praying, atop a cross-shaped columbarium, located in the Garden of Gethsemane.

Figure 57. SP 2: View toward the flag-lined access drive between the Garden of Valor (right) and Garden of Honor (left), looking west.

Figure 58. SP 2: View of the Garden of Valor, looking north

Figure 59. SP 71: Allee of cedar shrubs in the Beth El Cemetery, looking north.

Located just north of the entrance to the memorial park is a circa 1986, one-story, four-bay (w/dd/w/w), T-form office building (Resource A), oriented southeast, clad in brick veneer, and sheltered by a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles (Figure 60). The primary entry contains a pair of modern doors that open onto a recessed porch sheltered by the roof, supported by fluted columns. Visible windows exhibit one-over-one-light, double-hung vinyl sashes. The original office building for the site was constructed in the 1960s and located more centrally on the property. Following the construction of the 1980s office, the building was used as a maintenance building (and is marked as such in Figure 46); however, the building was demolished circa 2024.

Flanking the entrance drive near the office building are curved walls of formed concrete (Resource B), which support metal gates (Figure 61). The entrance structures were likely built in the 1980s concurrent with the office building.

Located near the east end of the park is a group of several mausoleums and a columbarium, in the Garden of Reflections. Mausoleums I and II (Resources C and D) consist of rectangular structures clad in rough-faced stone and polished marble panels, and sheltered by flat concrete roofs (Figures 62 and 63). Attached to the northeast and southwest elevations are covered areas supported by square columns. Between the mausoleums is a structure with a columbarium at its base and a vault on the top (Resource E) (Figure 64). Nearby are four smaller mausoleums (Resources F, G, H, and I) (Figure 65). The mausoleums are also clad in rough-faced stone and marble panels, and are sheltered by flat concrete roofs. According to current office staff, the mausoleums and columbarium were constructed between 1988 and 1994.

Figure 60. SP 2: Southwest elevation and façade of cemetery office building (Resource A), looking northeast.

Figure 61. SP 2: Walls and gates (Resource B) at the entrance to Oak Ridge Memorial Park, looking north.

Figure 62. SP 2: Northwest and southwest elevations of Mausoleum I (Resource C), looking southeast.

Figure 63. SP 2: Northeast and northwest elevations of Mausoleum II (Resource D), looking southwest.

Figure 64. SP 2: Northwest and southwest elevations of columbarium/vault structure (Resource E), looking southeast.

Figure 65. SP 2: Two of four smaller mausoleums (Resources F, G, H, and I) in the Garden of Reflections, looking northwest.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Criteria Consideration D states that cemeteries generally are not eligible for listing in the NRHP except for those deriving primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events. Preliminary background research did not identify any persons buried in the cemetery to be of transcendent importance. The cemetery is also not important due to its age, having been established in the 1950s. It is likely that the FindAGrave.com entries for burials dating to the mid-1800s are erroneous; research and field survey did not provide evidence that there is an earlier burial ground within the cemetery that would be notable for its age.

The cemetery is a representation of a typical mid-twentieth-century memorial park, and displays character-defining features typical to the type including location on a rolling hillside, looping drives reminiscent of suburban residential developments, a landscaped setting with central sculptures or monuments rather than individual monuments, and flush bronze grave markers set low to the ground. That said, the circa 1955 cemetery is not a particularly early example of a memorial park, the concept of which was formalized in California in 1913. The overall layout of the property as well as the landscaping and statuary/monuments are not known to be the work of a noted designer or artist, and are not particularly distinctive.

The cemetery is associated with the growth and development of Oak Ridge in the immediate post-World War II period, and its establishment illustrates the animating spirit of the period of 1945–1959. This time is discussed in the Oak Ridge MPDF as a brief uneasy period where temporary residents from far-flung locales were unsure of their future followed by a booming period of planning and building to support the transition from a temporary military reservation to a permanent modern city. A master plan was developed to transform Oak Ridge into a "'normal' city with free access to outsiders, a civilian police force, private enterprise and ownership of property, and self-government" (Murphy and Thomason 1991a:30). It is unclear whether establishment of a cemetery was part of the master plan, and the MPDF does not discuss postwar cemeteries in general or the Oak Ridge Memorial Park specifically. However, a large city that sprang up overnight and eventually transitioned to a permanent settlement would certainly need appropriate burial grounds for its diverse population—a need recognized by Dr. Ball and incorporated into the design of Oak Ridge Memorial Park.

The MPDF does not provide explicit guidelines for post-war cemeteries (nor for parks, gardens, or other non-building resources); the discussion relates strictly to buildings within the Oak Ridge Historic District and Woodland-Scarboro Historic District, which are both located 1 to 2 mi north of Oak Ridge Memorial Park. However, for all discussed building types, it is clear that in order to be eligible for listing in the NRHP in association with the historic context of Historic and Architectural Resources of Oak Ridge, Tennessee during the Post World War II Era, 1945–1959, the resources must be associated with the growth and development of the city and must retain sufficient integrity to evoke "feelings and associations of the [construction] era" (Murphy and Thomason 1991a:66).

The footprint of the memorial park does not appear to have changed since the property was transferred from the DOE to the Oak Ridge Cemetery Association for the establishment of a non-profit perpetual care cemetery. However, the cemetery reportedly did not find success until 1964, nearly a decade after its founding, when the property was redesigned as a memorial park with themed gardens and statuary. The original office, which for a brief time also functioned as an office for the neighboring UT Arboretum (discussed in SP 1), was recently demolished. Many of the statues and monuments within the park likely date to the mid-1960s redesign period, but the above-ground structures such as the columbarium and mausoleums as well as the current entry, entry gates, and office, all were constructed in the 1980s or later. Aerial imagery indicates that the upper gardens, including the Garden of Valor, were cleared and put into use at some point between 1992 and 2002.

Therefore, while the formation of the Oak Ridge Cemetery Association and the designation of the property as a cemetery do reflect the growth and development of the City of Oak Ridge after World War II, the property itself does not evoke an association with the period of significance 1945–1959.

Consequently, CRA recommends that Oak Ridge Memorial Park (SP 2) does not satisfy Criteria Consideration D, and is therefore not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

SP 3

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 66–73

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN and Lovell, TN

Property Address: 821 Old Edgemoor Road
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830

Construction Date: circa 1910–1940; circa 1975–1995; circa 2001–2020

Description: SP 3 consists of Haw Ridge Park, a large park situated on a large, mountainous peninsula in a sharp bend of the Clinch River. All of the park property is located south of Edgemoor Road, and two small discontiguous boat ramps which are also part of the park provide river access west of the peninsula. Old Edgemoor Road runs across the north corner of the peninsula and leads to the former site of the Edgemoor Road bridge. City websites list the acreage of the park as 780; however, the city-owned parcels south of Edgemoor Road and Old Edgemoor Road which park and trail mapping indicate are part of the park include a 778-acre parcel as well as an 80-acre parcel and the 11.8-acre parcel containing the NRHP-listed J.B. Jones House (SP 4) (Figure 66). Additionally, some trails and the Melton Hill Greenway continue through TVA-owned property north of Old Edgemoor Road, and a primitive campground that appears on park mapping is on a 12.06-acre parcel owned by Anderson County and located north of Old Edgemoor Road. As the park boundaries do not appear to be strict and are not particularly clear, resources across the entire peninsula were considered as part of the evaluation for the park. The J.B. Jones House was constructed long before the park and is historically not associated; as such, it is discussed individually in this report as SP 4.

TVA donated the land at Haw Ridge to the City of Oak Ridge in 1972 with the stipulation that it be used for recreational purposes only. Trails, presumably existing roadbeds and handmade trails, were open to Jeeps and motorcycles until vehicular access was restricted in 1987. Throughout the 1990s, the city was still considering possible development options, but a 1998 city council meeting reflected that there was little interest or funding available to complete a park. The city hired a consultant to develop a master plan for the park in 2001. The Friends of Haw Ridge Park (FOHRP) history suggests that mountain bike trails had been developed on the site prior to any real development undertaken by the city; several races and challenges took place in the park in 2001. The city and FOHRP funded construction of a kiosk in 2001, but trail maintenance and event organization within the park seems to have been managed by FOHRP and volunteers throughout the 2000s. Mountain biking and hiking trails continued to be built and maintained throughout the 2010s, and the construction of the DirtLab Mountain Bike Skills Park in 2020, with a pump track and numerous jump and drop features, marked a major collaboration between the Clinch Valley Trail Alliance (formerly FOHRP), the city, and local sponsoring businesses (Friends of Haw Ridge Park [FORHP] 2023).

Due to the immense size of the park, CRA personnel limited survey to visitor-focused areas along Old Edgemoor Road and Edgemoor Road. A representative from the City of Oak Ridge Parks and Recreation Department confirmed that manmade park facilities within the park but removed from these accessible areas were modern and consisted only of trails and small trail markers or maps (Figure 67).

Modern recreational facilities near Edgemoor Road and Old Edgemoor Road consist of two boat launching and fishing areas, each with small recreational support objects such as picnic tables, simple kiosks, and trash cans (Figures 68 and 69); a western trailhead parking area with portable toilets and a small kiosk (Figure 70); a central parking area, pavilion and kiosk along Old Edgemoor Road near the DirtLab (Figure 71); and a roadside parking area with kiosks and trash cans at the end of Old Edgemoor Road (Figure 72).

Within the Anderson County-owned parcel that is designated on some park mapping as a camping area are three maintenance buildings likely constructed between 1975, when the property was transferred from the United States Atomic Energy Facility to Anderson County, and 1990. The maintenance buildings consist of a concrete block, hip-roof building with a replacement door and small window openings filled with original metal screens (Resource A) (Figure 73); a front-gable concrete block building with a metal panel door (Resource B) (see Figure 72); and a front-gable frame building with a metal panel roof (Resource C)(see Figure 72).

Certain trail maps indicate that there is an extant silo (Resource D) on the lower east side of the peninsula, located approximately 2.5 hiking miles south of the easternmost parking area. Friends of Haw Ridge Park states that "legend has it" the silo was constructed by a farmer who was evicted in 1933 as part of TVA land acquisitions for the construction of Norris Dam (FOHRP 2023). However, Norris Dam is at least 30 river-miles upriver and north of the peninsula, and the reservoir is on the north side of the dam; it is unlikely that TVA would have acquired substantial land downriver from the dam at such an early stage of the agency's eventually wide-ranging hydroelectric project. The peninsula was, however, within the original United States Atomic Energy Commission boundary for the Oak Ridge project; any families living and farming on the Haw Ridge Peninsula would certainly have been evicted by the early 1940s. Due to the property's tax-exempt status and the decades of ownership by federal and local government entities, the ownership lineage could not be traced using deeds. Preliminary background research did not reveal additional information about the families who lived on Haw Ridge peninsula prior to federal acquisition.

An online search yielded several photographs of the silo, marketed as a "hidden treasure" among the hiking and biking trails of the peninsula. One post authored by the Oak Ridge City Historian includes a clear photo and states that the area includes "foundation ruins… from a large-scale cattle and dairy ranch" (Smith and Oliphant 2024). The photograph depicts a typical concrete stave silo with no roof; broken pieces of an aluminum dome roof seem to be lying on the ground near the base of the silo. Based on materials and the history of the Oak Ridge land acquisition project, the silo (Resource D) was likely constructed between 1910 and 1940. The silo is located 1.23 mi directly south of the project area, or 2.5 trail miles by foot, and the intervening land is rugged and densely forested. Topographic maps depict three additional houses and two barns around the rim of the peninsula; online sources do not mention any additional standing buildings within the park, and the representative of the city Parks and Recreation Department did not know of any remaining buildings (USGS 1952a, 1953).

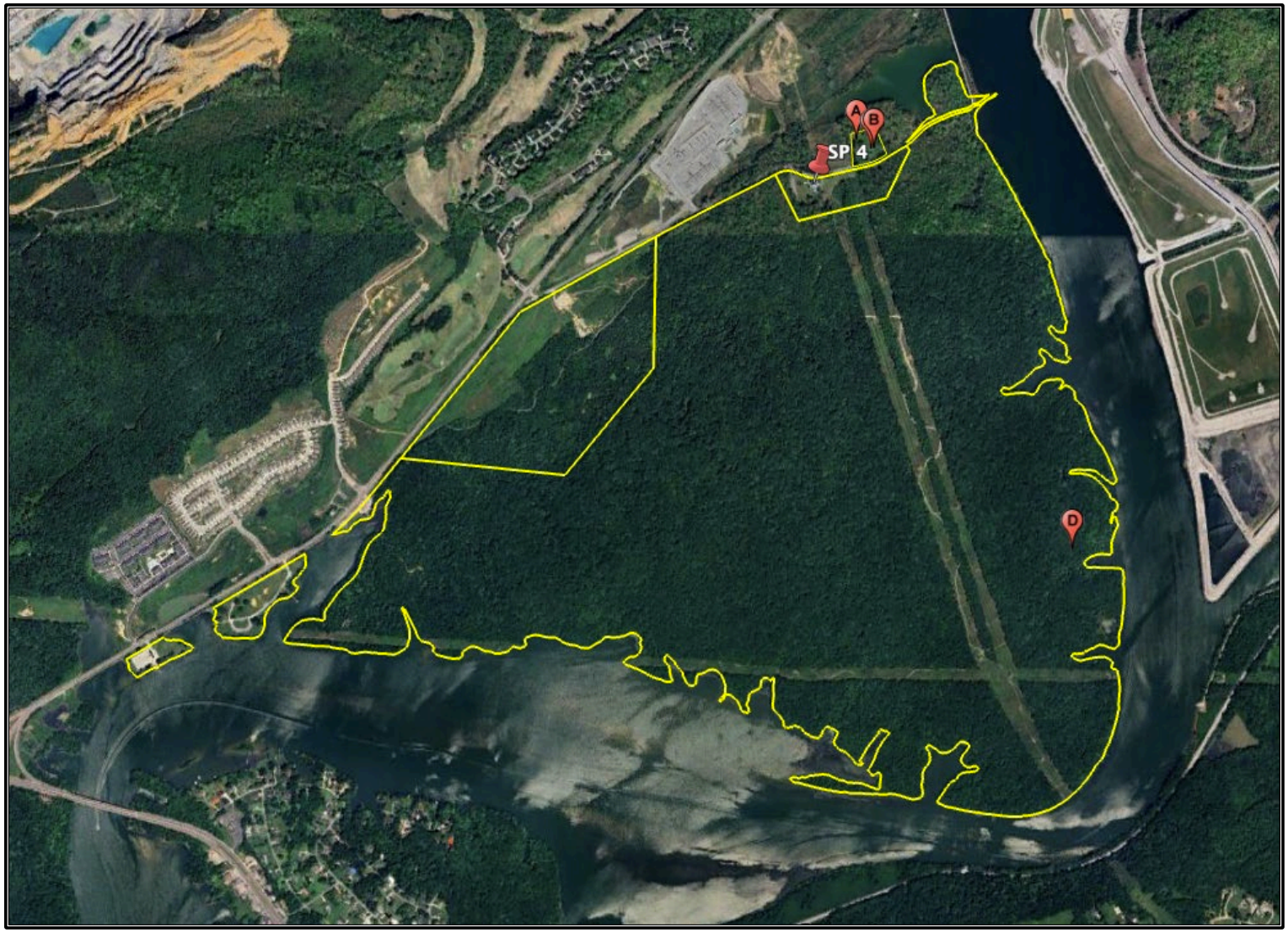

Figure 66. SP 3: Site plan for Haw Ridge Park depicting the location of resources greater than 50 years of age and the current tax parcel boundaries. Aerial imagery courtesy of TDOT, 2019.

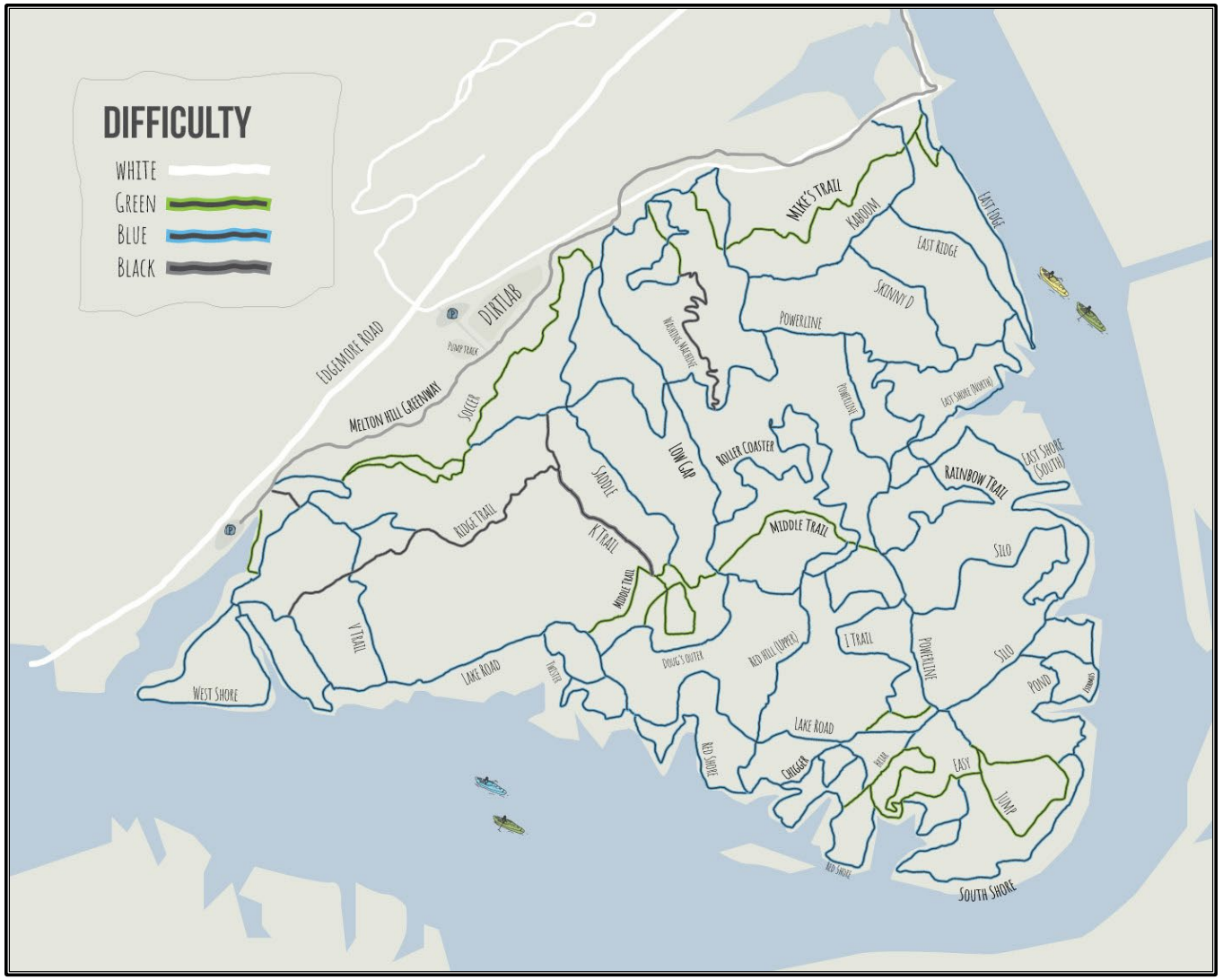

Figure 67. SP 3: Mountain bike trail map for Haw Ridge Park, courtesy of the City of Oak Ridge.

Figure 68. SP 3: The west boat launch and fishing area, looking southwest.

Figure 69. SP 3: The east boat launch and fishing area, looking northeast.

Figure 70. SP 3: The western trailhead parking area, looking east.

Figure 71. SP 3: The circa 2020 pump track and a representative modern kiosk.

Figure 72. SP 3: The visitor area at the end of Old Edgemoor Road, with two of the maintenance buildings (Resources B and C) at far right.

Figure 73. SP 3: Resource A, looking northwest.

NRHP Evaluation: Undetermined; Not Eligible. The silo (Resource D) located on Haw Ridge peninsula is likely associated with agricultural activity in Anderson County prior to the Oak Ridge project. The Historic and Architectural Resources of Oak Ridge, Tennessee Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) includes a context for "The Valley Before World War II, ca. 1800–1942" and lists registration requirements for resources dating to this time period. (Murphy and Thomason 1991a). In regards to the time period from 1900 to 1942, the MPDF identifies only three extant residences and two churches dating to this period, and states that:

> *No other church, public building, commercial building, or industrial building constructed prior to 1942 is known to exist within Oak Ridge. Numerous historic and pre-historic archaeological sites have been surveyed in Oak Ridge…but these sites are not included in this nomination* [Murphy and Thomason 1991a:43].

The MPDF goes on to address registration requirements for "Dwellings, Religious, Commercial, Educational, and Public buildings from the 19th and early 20th century," but does not address agricultural resources (Murphy and Thomason 1991a:43).

Given the scarcity of extant resources within the Oak Ridge reservation predating the federal acquisition of the land, the silo may be eligible for listing in the NRHP as a component of the Historic and Architectural Resources of Oak Ridge, Tennessee MPDF. However, further study of remaining agricultural resources throughout the former reservation would be required. Additionally, access to the silo would be necessary in order to appropriately evaluate the resource's integrity. The silo is positioned at the southern foot of a smaller ridge south of Haw Ridge, which rises steeply between the site and the project area. Any substantial farming enterprise on the peninsula would have been confined to the lower floodplains along the water's edge. Thus, if the silo were determined eligible, there is no potential that an appropriate boundary would cross Haw Ridge and extend to overlap the project area 1.23 mi north of the silo. Due to distance and topography, there is no potential that the project would be in view of the silo. As such, CRA recommends that the NRHP status of the silo (Resource D) is undetermined. CRA further recommends that if the silo were found eligible for listing in the NRHP, there would be no potential for the project as proposed to physically or visually affect the resource or the historic property it is determined to be associated with.

The majority of recreation-associated resources within Haw Ridge Park, including trails, kiosks, parking areas, shelters, and the skills park infrastructure were constructed in the 2000s. These resources do not possess known exceptional architectural or associative significance, and therefore do not individually or collectively satisfy Criteria Consideration G. As such, the recreational resources associated with Haw Ridge Park are ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

The three maintenance buildings located on the Anderson County-owned parcel north of Old Edgemoor Road (Resources A, B, and C) predate the 2000s development of Haw Ridge Park as a mountain biking and hiking destination. Research did not reveal an association between Resources A–C and events or persons of historical significance. Therefore, CRA recommends the recreational resources associated with Haw Ridge Park are ineligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The maintenance buildings do not possess known architectural significance, and are therefore ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. Therefore, the buildings are not eligible for listing under Criterion C. Consequently, the maintenance building grouping is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

SP 4

Survey Level: Level 2

NRHP #: 91001107

Photographs: Figures 75–85

Maps: Figures 2, 3, and 74

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: Old Edgemoor Road
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830

Latitude: 36.009637°

Longitude: -84.169029°

Property Owner: The City of Oak Ridge (additional information not available via TN Property Viewer)

Deed Book/Page: (not available via TN Property Viewer)

Construction Date: circa 1920

Description: SP 4 consists of a residence known as the J.B. Jones House, as well as several outbuildings and dependencies that do not date to the period of significance for the residence. As discussed in detail below, the property is listed in the NRHP; the NRHP boundary occupies a small portion of the current tax parcel, the footprint of which likely dates to the 1970s. As discussed in greater detail in SP 3 (Haw Ridge Park), the peninsula on which the property is located was part of the original Oak Ridge Reservation. Although the deed lineage could not be traced with certainty, histories of the park indicate TVA acquired most of the peninsula at some point, and then donated the majority of the land to the City of Oak Ridge for recreational use. The 11.8-acre trapezoidal parcel on which the residence is located appears to have been kept separate, and the NRHP nomination indicates the property was transferred directly from the DOE to the Anderson County Board of Education for use as a recreational facility for the Daniel Arthur Rehabilitation Center (DARC). The DARC, now known as the Emory Valley Center, focused on educational opportunities for intellectually disabled children and adults; the main facility was established in-town in Oak Ridge in 1958 (Emory Valley Center 2024; Murphy and Thomason 1991b).

The Tennessee Property Viewer has no file on the parcel, and the information page generates an error. The parcel is clearly part of the park; trail maps show trails running through the parcel, and a building not associated with the NRHP-listed property is currently in use as the Clinch Valley Trail Association (CVTA) headquarters. The tax parcel and the NRHP boundary are removed from the study area by 0.25 mi at the nearest point, but were included as part of this report due to the parcel's present-day physical association with Haw Ridge Park (SP 3), which is adjacent to the study area.

The J.B. Jones House was listed in the NRHP in 1991 as part of the Historic and Architectural Resources of Oak Ridge, Tennessee MPDF. The property is associated with "The Valley Before World War II, ca. 1800–1942" context as outlined in the MPDF, and was listed under Criterion A "as the only remaining early 20th century house in Oak Ridge;" a more specific area of significance is not identified. The form identifies a contributing small frame barn that was constructed by Jones shortly after his purchase of the property in 1919, as well as three noncontributing outbuildings. The boundary is defined as less than one acre, but a to-scale map is not provided with the nomination. The boundary in Figure 74 has been replicated as accurately as possible from the boundary as presently represented on the THC Viewer (Murphy and Thomason 1991b).

J.B. Jones purchased 828 acres on the peninsula in 1919 and constructed a frame bungalow facing what is now Old Edgemoor Road shortly thereafter, as well as a small frame barn (Figures 75 and 76). The majority of his land consisted of the steeply sloping hills of Haw Ridge; less than 100 acres appear to have ever been farmed. In 1943, the property was appraised, condemned, and purchased by the federal government as part of the Manhattan Project. The NRHP nomination speculates that the residence was used as housing for project employees, along with 181 additional pre-World War II houses within the Oak Ridge reservation. At the close of the war, almost all of the houses and buildings that predated the federal project were razed. It is unclear why the Jones House was spared, but the nomination author suggests that it may be due to the fact that the house was fairly new and was constructed with indoor plumbing. At the time of the nomination, the J.B. Jones house was the only remaining residence dating to its period of construction remaining within the Oak Ridge reservation.

Architectural Descriptions

The property is gated and fenced, and was surveyed from public access along Old Edgemoor Road. Field survey and a review of aerial imagery indicated there are six resources within the NRHP boundary (the residence and five outbuildings that do not date to the period of significance) and 3 resources within the tax parcel boundary but without the NRHP boundary (see Figure 74).

Oriented north, the J.B. Jones House is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (ww/d/ww), side-gable, frame bungalow resting on a continuous brick foundation and sheltered by a modern metal panel roof (Figure 77). The foundation appears to have been parged, but large sections of the cladding have fallen off, revealing the brick. The house is partially clad in vinyl siding that appears to have failed, exposing large portions of the original weatherboard siding at the side (east and west) elevations. A shed-roof dormer clad in weatherboard siding pierces the front (north) slope of the roof. Windows throughout the residence contain replacement, double-hung, one-over-one-light vinyl sashes. The façade is pierced by a centered, single-leaf primary entry (see Figure 77). The entry contains a replacement half-light panel door and opens onto a full-width shed-roof porch with a wood deck and four original full-height battered wood supports. A set of paired windows pierce the façade on either side of the entry, and a set of paired windows pierce the façade of the dormer.

The east elevation is pierced by two single first-story windows and a paired upper-half-story window (Figure 78). The west elevation is pierced by three first-story windows (two single and one paired), and one paired upper-half-story window (Figure 79). The south (rear) elevation was not visible from the public access path.

The residence has seen substantial alteration via replacement materials since the 1991 nomination, which describes an asphalt shingle roof, weatherboard siding, and original three-over-one-light double-hung wood sashes, and an original multi-light wood door. Based on the location as depicted in the NRHP nomination and limited view of the property during field survey, the barn appears to be non-extant; a gambrel-roof building (Resource H) stands near where the barn is depicted in the nomination (Murphy and Thomason 1991).

In addition to the residence and the barn, the NRHP nomination describes two concrete wellhouses and a frame crib, which were all constructed circa 1960 and are described as noncontributing. The nomination form states there are no other outbuildings on the property.

Outbuildings observed within the NRHP boundary include a circa 2007 shed-roof pole equipment shed (Resource A) (Figures 80 and 81); a circa 2004–2007 small three-part gable- and shed-roof outbuilding (Resource B) (Figure 82); a circa 1961 front-gable concrete block pump house (Resource C) (see Figure 80); a circa 2005–2015 prefabricated wood gazebo (Resource D)(see Figure 80); and circa 2007–2012 one-and-one-half-story gambrel-roof building clad in weatherboard siding that may function as an office or caretaker's residence (Resource E) (see Figure 81).

Figure 74. SP 4: Aerial photograph depicting NRHP boundary for the J.B. Jones House, the tax parcel boundary, the location of associated resources and their contributing status, and the study area.

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Figure 75. SP 4: Photograph of the residence from the 1991 NRHP nomination (Murphy and Thomason 1991b:15).

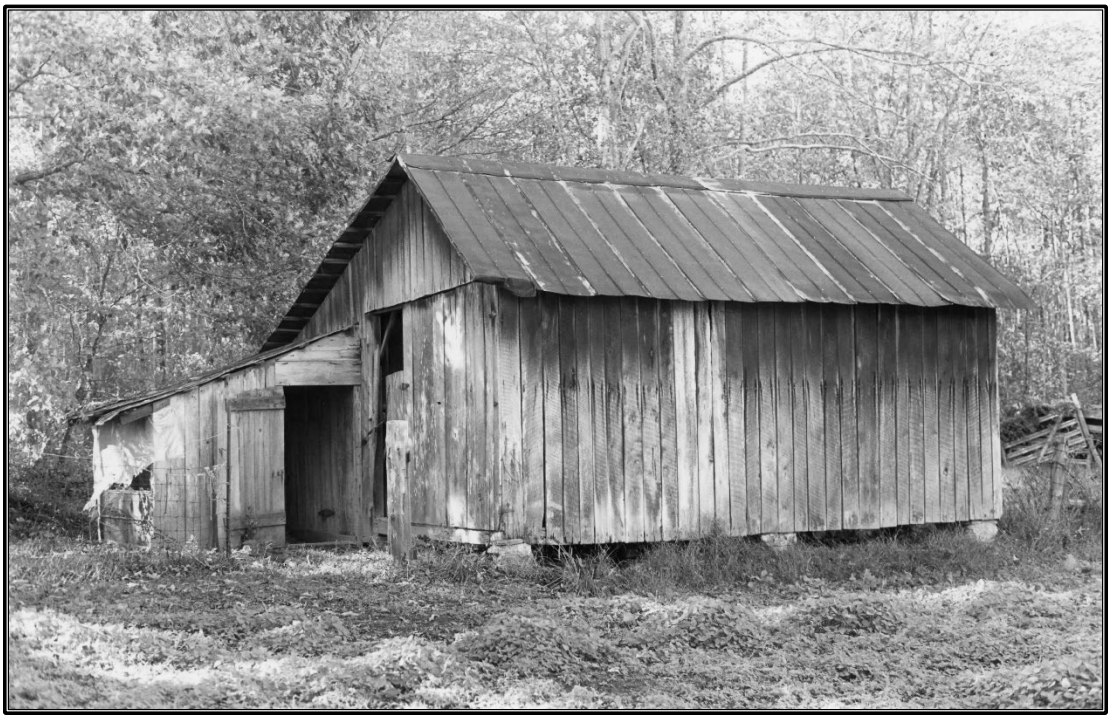

Figure 76. SP 4: Photograph of the residence from the 1991 NRHP nomination (Murphy and Thomason 1991b:15).

Figure 77. SP 4: Façade of the residence, looking south.

Figure 78. SP 4: Façade and east elevation of the residence, looking southwest.

Figure 79. SP 4: Façade and west elevation of the residence, looking southeast.

Figure 80. SP 4: The equipment shelter (Resource A), pumphouse (Resource C), and gazebo (Resource D), looking southeast.

Figure 81. SP 4: The east portion of the equipment shelter (Resource A) with the office or residence (Resource E) in the background, looking south.

Figure 82. SP 4: The outbuilding (Resource B), looking south.

Outbuildings observed within the tax parcel but outside of the NRHP building include a circa 2013 modified gambrel-roof garage (Resource F) (Figure 83); a circa 2010–2020 shed-roof pole shelter (Resource G)(Figure 84); and a circa 1985–1997 side-gable building (Resource H) clad in T1-11 siding with garage entries at the north and west elevations (Figure 85).

NRHP Evaluation: Listed. The J.B. Jones House was listed in the NRHP in 1991 under Criterion A as part of the Historic and Architectural Resources of Oak Ridge, Tennessee MPDF, as the last remaining early twentieth-century residence within the Oak Ridge reservation; a more specific area of significance is not identified (Murphy and Thomason 1991b).

Field survey indicated that several changes had occurred to the property since the 1991 listing, most notably the apparent removal of the contributing barn, and the alteration of the residence with modern materials including windows, doors, and siding. The alterations do negatively impact the residence's integrity of design, workmanship, and materials; however, based on the brief explanation of the property's Criterion A significance as included in the nomination form, the residence's design, workmanship, and materials are not the primary ways in which it communicates its significance. The residence retains its overall form and still reads as an early twentieth-century bungalow. Research did not reveal that additional extant residential resources predating World War II had been discovered within the original Oak Ridge reservation boundary. As such, CRA recommends that the residence retains sufficient integrity to convey its Criterion A significance as the only remaining early twentieth-century residence within the Oak Ridge reservation.

With the loss of the barn, the property does not retain any outbuildings that date to the pre-World War II period of significance for the property. As such, the circa 1961 pumphouse and the four additional modern outbuildings within the NRHP boundary do not contribute to the significance of the historic property.

The circa 1961 pumphouse (Resource C) does not possess known individual architectural or associative significance, and is therefore ineligible for listing in the NRHP. The remaining six resources within the tax parcel boundary (Resources A, B, D, E, F, G, and H) are less than 50 years of age and do not possess known exceptional architectural or associative significance. Therefore, Resources A, B, D, E, F, G, and H do not satisfy Criteria Consideration G and are ineligible for individual listing in the NRHP.

Figure 83. SP 4: The gambrel-roof garage (Resource F), looking southwest.

Figure 84. SP 4: The shelter (Resource E), looking southwest.

Figure 85. SP 4: The side-gable building (Resource F), looking south.

SP 5

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 86–88

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: Edgemoor Road (SR-170, log mile 2.58)
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830

Construction Date: circa 1958

Description: SP 5 consists of a circa 1958 two-lane, ten-span steel plate girder bridge (bridge number 01S24740001) that conveys Edgemoor Road over the Clinch River (impounded in this area to form Melton Hill Lake) and the CSX railroad tracks on the east side of the river (Figure 86–88). The bridge has an out-to-out width of 34.4 ft, and a total length of 1,439.3 ft. The superstructure consists of a cast-in-place concrete deck with a low two-rail concrete railing; the deck carries two lanes of traffic but has no sidewalks or shoulder.

The west portion of the substructure could be easily observed from a greenway path running along the shore below the bridge. The east portion of the substructure was not visible from any safe access path. Limited view of the west abutment suggests the bridge was constructed with concrete wingwalls. Each girder is supported by a set of concrete piers, each consisting of two battered columns on a single footing. TDOT's 2023 bridge inspection report noted the bridge needed widening, but did not need repair.

Figure 86: SP 5. The south elevation of the bridge as viewed from the greenway, looking north.

Figure 87: SP 5. The deck of the bridge as viewed from the east approach, looking west.

Figure 88: SP 5. Obscured view of the west abutment as viewed from the greenway, looking west.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. The bridge is a type included in the Program Comment for post-1945 concrete and steel bridges. Research did not reveal the bridge to be associated with a significant event or person. Concrete bridges of this type are common roadside engineering structures found throughout the region, and the bridge at log mile 2.58 on Edgemoor Road (SR-170) is not a very early or particularly important example of its type in Tennessee, and displays no distinctive architectural or engineering features that depart from standard designs for bridge types covered by the program comment. Therefore, SP 5 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

SP 6

Survey Level: Level 2

Photographs: Figures 89–97

Maps: Figures 2, 3, and 95

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 1265 Edgemoor Road
Clinton, Tennessee 37716

Property Owner: TVA
USA
Knoxville, TN 37219

Deed Book/Page: (not available via TN Property Viewer)

Construction Date: circa 1962–1968

Description: SP 6 consists of resources associated with the Bull Run Fossil Plant. The plant is located on an approximately 675-acre parcel bounded to the west by the Clinch River and to the north by Edgemoor Road. Large buildings, structures, and objects associated with the plant are situated in the north portion of the parcel along Edgemoor Road.

In 2022, TVA commissioned Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research (TVAR) to conduct an intensive survey and NRHP evaluation of Bull Run Fossil Plant as part of TVA Section 110 compliance requirements. The report, titled *A Historic Architectural Resource Intensive Survey and National Register Assessment of the Bull Run Fossil Plant (BRF), Anderson County, Tennessee*, recommended that Bull Run Fossil Plant Historic District is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, with significance in the areas of engineering and industry, as TVA's first supercritical system, which yielded high amounts of energy with maximum efficiency, and as an important power source for the regional economic hub of Knoxville. The study proposed a 393-acre NRHP boundary and identified 29 resources within the boundary, 17 of which contribute to the property's historic significance, and identified a period of significance of 1962–1968, which spans the period of construction of all contributing resources (Rael et al 2022). The 2022 report contains an intensive survey of Bull Run Fossil Plant and all associated resources within the tax parcel boundary for the plant, as well as a detailed historic context for the property. A map from the 2022 report depicting the proposed NRHP boundary and the location of contributing and noncontributing resources is reproduced below as Figure 89. Bull Run Fossil Plant has not been assigned a THC survey number.

In October of 2022 the Tennessee Historical Commission issued a letter stating that the SHPO concurred with the finding that the Bull Run Fossil Plant is eligible for listing in the NRHP. The letter further states that the decontamination and demolition project of the plant as proposed by TVA would result in an adverse effect to the NRHP-eligible Historic District, and that "although our office has not yet concurred with the boundary for this historic property but considering the scope of the project, we are comfortable moving forward with consultation with the understanding that the site boundary must

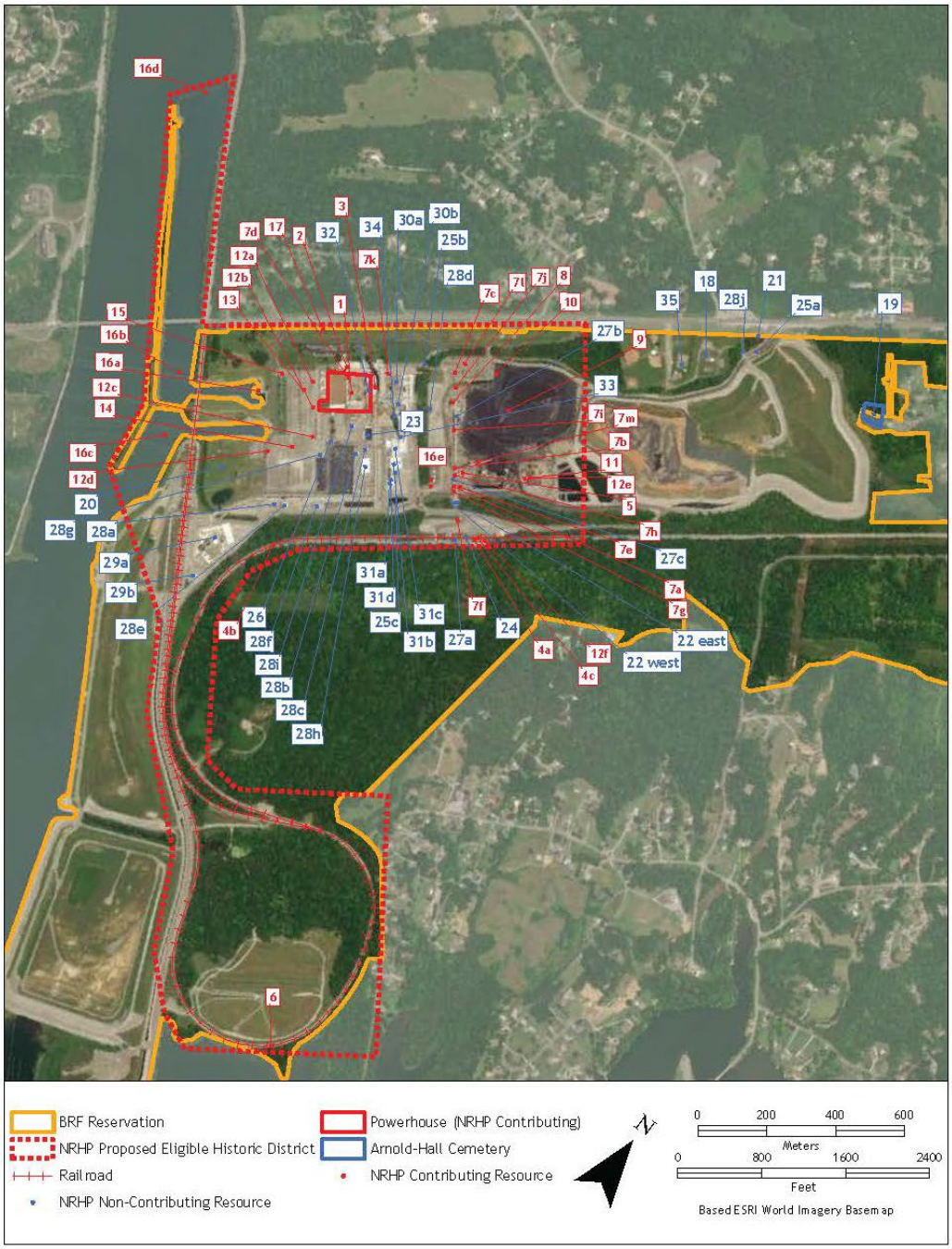

Figure 4.86. Aerial overview of the BRF reservation with all identified resources.

Figure 89. SP 6: Map from the 2022 report showing the proposed NRHP boundary and the location of all contributing and noncontributing resources (Rael et al 2022:135). Image courtesy of TVA.

be finalized prior to the ratification of any associated agreement documents" (McIntyre 2022). The Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for the project, entitled Memorandum of Agreement between the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Tennessee State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding the Retirement and Demolition of Bull Run Fossil Plant in Anderson County, Tennessee and executed in 2023, depicts a district boundary similar or possibly identical to what is represented in the 2022 report; CRA personnel assume that the boundary as represented in the MOA is the accurate and appropriate boundary (TVA and THC 2023).

Although various news articles imply the plant has been decommissioned, there was no indication during field survey that the dismantling of the major structures associated with the plant was underway. Overviews of the Bull Run Fossil Plant during field survey are presented in Figures 90–94. The NRHP boundary in relation to the study area for the SR-170 widening plant is presented in Figure 95, with the most relevant (nearest) contributing resources labeled.

The study area overlaps the entire NRHP boundary along Edgemoor Road, but does not overlap or approach the great majority of contributing resources within the site, which are all located south of the access drive. The one exception is the discharge channel along the Clinch River, which is part of the Intake Condenser Cooling System (Figure 96; see Figure 95). This system pumps cool water in from the intake channel (located in the river south of the bridge) and into the plant to create steam to fire the turbines. Water is then pumped out into the discharge channel, which extends approximately 0.65 mi in an L-shape to the skimmer wall at the north end of the channel.

The only other resource identified in the report that falls within the tax parcel boundary for Bull Run Fossil Plant as well as within the study area is a noncontributing car wash located at the intersection of Edgemoor Road and a plant driveway just north of the Claxton Community Center. Field survey revealed that this resource had recently been demolished (Figure 97). The car wash was not within the NRHP boundary.

NRHP Status: Eligible. A 2022 report, titled *A Historic Architectural Resource Intensive Survey and National Register Assessment of the Bull Run Fossil Plant (BRF), Anderson County, Tennessee*, recommended that Bull Run Fossil Plant Historic District is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, with significance in the areas of engineering and industry, as TVA's first supercritical system, which yielded high amounts of energy with maximum efficiency, and as an important power source for the regional economic hub of Knoxville. The study proposed a 393-acre NRHP boundary and identified 29 resources within the boundary, 17 of which contribute to the property's historic significance, and identified a period of significance of 1962–1968, which spans the period of construction of all contributing resources (Rael et al. 2022). The TN SHPO concurred with the report in 2022, and in 2023 TVA and the THC executed an MOA to mitigate adverse effects related to the decommissioning and demolition of Bull Run Fossil Plant. CRA concurs with the proposed boundary for the Bull Run Fossil Plant as represented in the MOA, and with the designations of contributing and noncontributing resources. In particular, CRA agrees that the discharge channel, which the study area crosses via the Edgemoor Road Bridge contributes to the significance of the historic property, and that the carwash, which is outside of the proposed NRHP boundary and within the study area, does not contribute to the significance of the historic property.

Given that the plant is slated for demolition and mitigation efforts are underway, CRA did not survey the entirety of the 675-acre tax parcel or the 393-acre proposed NRHP boundary. The powerhouse and other major contributing resources situated close to Edgemoor Road appear to remain intact, as do the discharge channels and switching yards located along the river. Based on this overview survey and a review of the 2022 report, CRA concurs with the 2022 report recommendation that areas within the tax parcel boundary for Bull Run Fossil Plant but outside the proposed NRHP boundary are ineligible for listing in the NRHP as a historic district, and that no individual resources within the tax parcel boundary for Bull Run Fossil Plant but outside the proposed NRHP boundary are individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 90. Overview of the north portion of the property from the north corner of the NRHP boundary, looking southwest, with the overlap of the NRHP boundary and the study area at far right.

Figure 91. Representative overview of the overlap between the NRHP boundary and the study area, looking northeast from a point north of the powerhouse.

Figure 92. Overview of the powerhouse and switchyards, looking southeast from the visitor overlook.

Figure 93. Overview of the west portion of the NRHP boundary, looking southeast from the center of the property along Edgemoor Road.

Figure 94. Overview of the west portion of the NRHP boundary, with an interior view of the discharge canal, looking southwest.

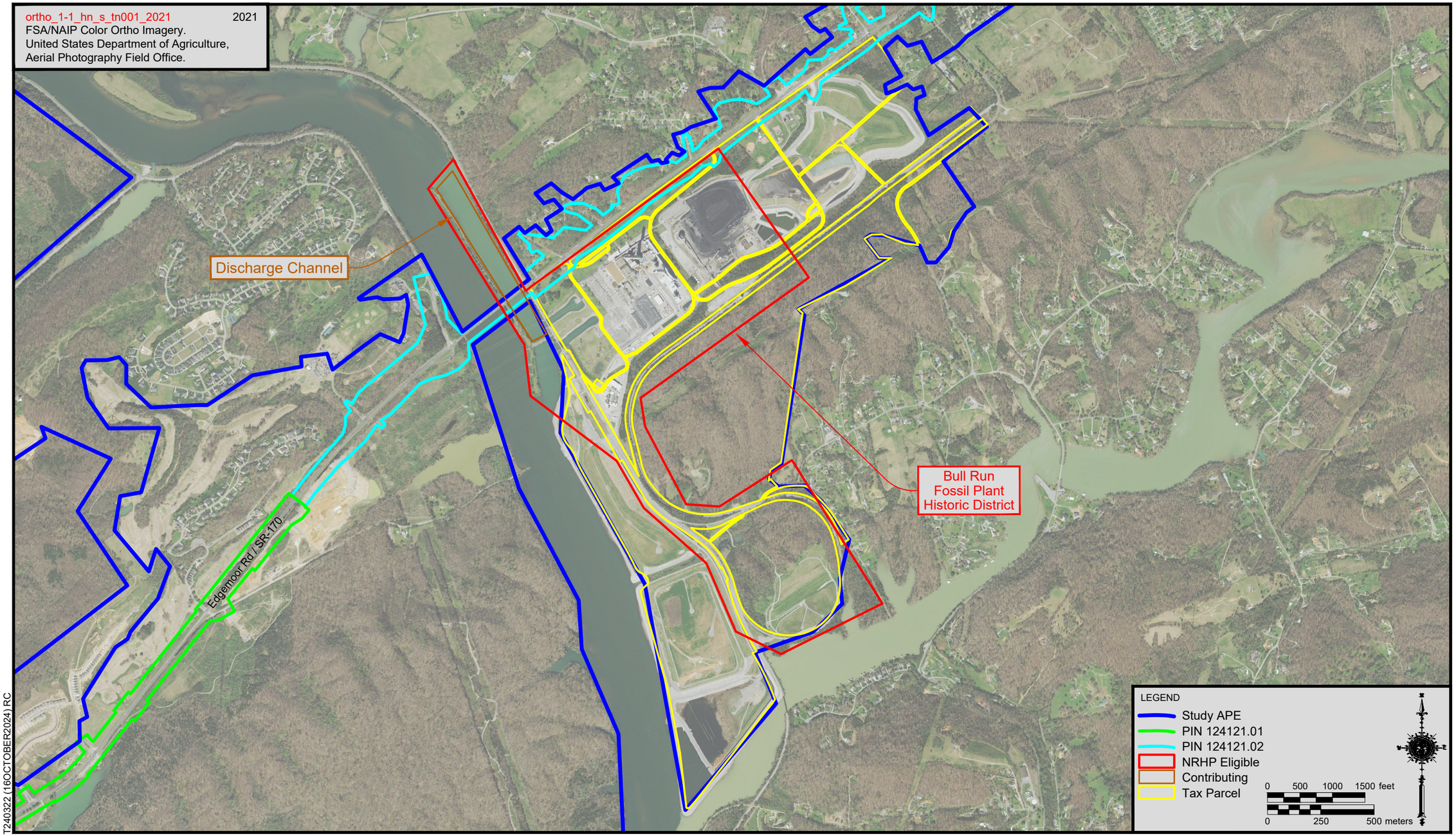

Figure 95. SP 6: Aerial photograph depicting the study areas, the tax parcel for Bull Run Fossil Plant, the NRHP boundary as depicted in the 2023 MOA, and the location of the discharge channel (the only contributing resource that overlaps the study area).

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Figure 96. Overview of the discharge canal, looking north from the bridge conveying Edgemoor Road across the Clinch River (SP 5).

Figure 97. The former location of the noncontributing car wash, looking south.

SP 7

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 98 and 99

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 1420 Edgemoor Road
Clinton, TN 37716

Construction Date: circa 1965

Description: SP 7 consists of a circa 1965, one-story, hip-roof, frame, Linear Ranch residence oriented south, resting on a continuous foundation, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof (Figures 98 and 99). The residence is situated atop a very steep rise above Edgemoor Avenue; vehicular access to the residence is via Lakeview Circle. No elements of the façade were visible from the ROW due to the topography of the lot. The residence is clad in stone veneer. An interior stone chimney projects from the south (front) roof slope. Windows contain original, two-over-two-light, double-hung wood sashes or replacement double-hung vinyl sashes. Associated outbuildings include a circa 2004–2010 two-story, gable-roof outbuilding and a circa 2004–2010 shed-roof outbuilding (see Figure 98).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 7 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance. Although the façade could not be viewed from the ROW, observable elements of the residence do not suggest that the residence embodies

Figure 98. SP 7: North (rear) elevation of the residence and outbuildings, looking north.

Figure 99. SP 7: North (rear) and west elevations of the residence, looking east.

sufficient distinctive characteristics to be considered a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The outbuildings are less than 50 years of age and do not possess exceptional significance, and therefore do not satisfy Criteria Consideration G. Consequently, SP 7 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

SP 8

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 100 and 101

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 117 Lakeview Circle
Clinton, TN 37716

Construction Date: circa 1960

Description: SP 8 consists of a circa 1960 one-story, six-bay (ww/ww/d/ww/ww/c), side-gable, frame, Linear Ranch residence oriented northeast, resting on a basement foundation, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof (Figures 100 and 101). The residence is clad in brick veneer. A brick chimney projects from the southwest (rear) roof slope. Windows contain replacement double-hung vinyl sashes. The primary entry is recessed and contains a single-leaf, replacement panel door with an oval light and a single sidelight; the entry opens onto a poured concrete stoop. A two-bay carport is located at the northwest end of the façade.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 8 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and, due to numerous replacement elements such as vinyl windows and replacement doors, does not retain sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, SP 8 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 100. SP 8: Façade of the residence, looking southwest.

Figure 101. SP 8: Façade and southeast elevation of the residence, looking west.

SP 9

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 102–104

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 123 Lakeview Circle
Clinton, TN 37716

Construction Date: circa 1968

Description: SP 9 consists of a circa 1968, one-story, seven-bay (w/w/www/d/w/ww/dd), side-gable, frame Linear Ranch residence oriented northeast and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof (Figures 102 and 103). Exaggerated eaves slant outward at the gable ends, as does a front-gable projection sheltering the primary entry. The residence is clad in vinyl siding and stone veneer. A stone chimney extends from the southwest roof slope. Unless otherwise noted, windows contain replacement double-hung vinyl sashes. The central portion of the façade is recessed and pierced by three oversized fixed windows and four fixed clerestory windows, as well as the primary entry. The primary entry contains a single-leaf panel door and opens onto a poured concrete stoop. A front-gable carport projects from the façade at an angle. A circa 1980–2010 gambrel-roof shed is also located on the property (Figure 104).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 9 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and, due to numerous replacement elements such as vinyl windows and vinyl siding, does not retain sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The gambrel-roof shed is less than 50 years of age and does not possess exceptional significance, and therefore does not satisfy Criteria Consideration G. Consequently, SP 9 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 102. SP 9: Façade of the residence, looking northeast.

Figure 103. SP 9: Façade and northwest elevation of the residence, looking southeast.

Figure 104. SP 9: Gambrel-roof shed, looking northwest.

SP 10

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 105 and 106

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 122 Lakeview Circle
Clinton, TN 37716

Construction Date: circa 1978

Description: SP 10 consists of a circa 1978, one-story, six-bay (w/w/www/d/w/w), side-gable, frame, Courtyard Ranch with two front-gable wings. The residence is oriented southwest, rests on a continuous foundation, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof (Figures 105 and 106). The residence is clad in vinyl siding with wood or asbestos shingle cladding at the gable fields. An interior brick chimney projects from the front (southwest) roof slope. Windows contain double-hung, one-over-one-light aluminum sashes. The primary entry contains a single-leaf wood door with an oval light and opens onto a stoop. The stoop has a poured concrete deck, and metal railing. The south front-gable wing has a finished upper half-story. The north front-gable wing contains a two-bay garage, with vehicular entries at the northwest elevation. The garage openings contain original four-light wood doors, and a front-gable carport projects from the northwest elevation, sheltering the garage entries.

Figure 105. SP 10: Façade of the residence, looking northeast.

Figure 106. SP 10: Façade and southeast elevation of the residence, looking northwest.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 10 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and, due to numerous replacement elements such as vinyl siding and replacement doors, does not retain sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, SP 10 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

SP 11

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 107 and 108

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 146 Lakeview Circle
Clinton, TN 37716

Construction Date: circa 1960

Description: SP 11 consists of a circa 1960, one-story, nine-bay (g/g/www/d/www/www/wdw/w/w), hip-roof, frame, Linear-with-Clusters Ranch residence oriented north, resting on a continuous foundation, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof (Figures 107 and 108).The residence is clad in stone veneer and asbestos siding. Windows contain replacement double-hung or sliding vinyl sashes.The primary entry contains a single-leafwood door and opens onto a poured concrete stoop with a metal railing. A two-bay integral garage pierces the façade; the openings are filled with replacement sectional vinyl doors. The roof of a front-gable addition projecting from the east elevation was just visible at the time of survey; the remainder of the addition was obscured by vegetation. The addition is likely a small additional garage, and was constructed prior to 1997.

Figure 107. SP 11: Façade of the residence, looking south.

Figure 108. SP 11: Façade and east elevation of the residence, looking southwest.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 11 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and, due to numerous replacement elements such as vinyl windows and vinyl garage doors, does not retain sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, SP 11 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

SP 12

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 109–111

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 110 Crestview Lane
Clinton, TN 37716

Construction Date: circa 1977

Description: SP 12 consists of a circa 1977 one-story, five-bay (g/w/w/d/ww), side-gable, frame Linear Ranch residence oriented northwest, resting on a basement foundation, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof (Figures 109 and 110). The residence is clad in brick veneer and T1-11 siding. An exterior brick chimney extends from the rear southwest elevation. Windows contain replacement double-hung vinyl sashes. The primary entry contains a single-leaf, one-light wood door that opens onto a recessed partial-width porch. The porch has a poured concrete deck and metal railing. Associated outbuildings include a circa 1987–1997 side-gable metal outbuilding, a circa 2021 front-gable metal carport, and a circa 2010–2013 front-gable shed (Figure 111).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 12 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and, due to numerous replacement elements such as vinyl windows and replacement doors, does not retain sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The carport, shed, and metal outbuilding are less than 50 years of age and do not possess exceptional significance, and therefore do not satisfy Criteria Consideration G. Consequently, SP 12 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 109. SP 12: Façade of the residence, looking southeast.

Figure 110. SP 12: Southwest and southeast of the residence, looking north.

Figure 111. SP 12: Shed, outbuilding, and carport, looking northeast.

SP 13

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 112 and 113

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 211 Lakeview Circle
Clinton, TN 37716

Construction Date: circa 1972

Description: SP 13 consists of a circa 1972 one-story, five-bay (g/www/d/w/w), side-gable, frame, Linear Ranch residence oriented southwest, resting on a continuous foundation, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof (Figures 112 and 113). The residence is clad in brick veneer. An internal brick chimney extends from the front (southwest) roof slope. Windows contain replacement, double-hung, vinyl sashes. The primary entry contains a single-leaf wood door with two lights, which opens onto a partial-width shed-roof porch. The porch has a poured concrete deck, square column supports, and a metal railing. The garage opening is filled with a replacement vinyl sectional door.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 13 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and does not embody sufficient distinctive characteristics to be considered a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, SP 13 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 112. SP 13: Façade of the residence, looking east-northeast.

Figure 113. SP 13: Facade of the residence, looking northeast.

SP 14

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 114 and 115

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 1256 Edgemoor Road
Clinton, TN 37716

Construction Date: circa 1950

Description: SP 14 consists of a circa 1950, one-story, five-bay (w/w/d/w/d), frame residence oriented southeast, resting on a basement foundation, and sheltered by a side-gable asphalt shingle roof with a hipped section at the southwest end (Figures 114 and 115). The residence is clad in vinyl siding and stone veneer. Windows contain replacement double-hung or fixed vinyl sashes, or original two-over-two-light aluminum sashes. The residence appears to have been converted into apartments, and has two basement entries and two first-story entries at the façade. The south first-story entry pierces the façade to the left (south) of a hip-roof projection; this entry opens onto a concrete stoop and is sheltered by an extension of the hipped roof. The north first-story entry opens onto a concrete deck which wraps around the northeast elevation; the entry and a portion of the deck are sheltered by a shed-roof projection with wrought iron supports.

Figure 114. SP 14: Façade of the residence, looking northwest.

Figure 115. SP 14: Facade and northeast elevation, looking northwest.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 14 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and, due to numerous replacement elements such as vinyl windows, and alterations such as the addition of entries at the facade, does not retain sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, SP 14 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

SP 15

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 116–118

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 140 Crestview Drive
Clinton, TN 37716

Construction Date: circa 1969

Description: SP 15 consists of a circa 1969 one-story, seven-bay (w/w/w/dd/w/w/w), side-gable, frame, Linear-with-Clusters Ranch residence oriented northwest, resting on a continuous foundation, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof (Figures 116 and 117). The residence is clad in brick veneer and aluminum siding. Windows contain replacement double-hung vinyl sashes. The primary entry contains a double-leaf wood door with a broken ogee pediment and opens onto a partial-width, front-gable porch. The porch has a poured concrete deck and fluted columns. A circa 1969–1997 side-gable metal outbuilding, the majority of which was not visible from the ROW due to topography, is also located on the property (Figure 118).

Figure 116. SP 15: Façade of the residence, looking southeast.

Figure 117. SP 15: Façade and northeast elevation of the residence, looking south.

Figure 118. SP 15: Metal outbuilding, looking southeast.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 15 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and does not display sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The metal outbuilding is less than 50 years of age and does not possess exceptional significance, and therefore do not satisfy Criteria Consideration G. Consequently, SP 15 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

SP 16

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 119 and 120

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 124 Crest Lane
Clinton, TN 37716

Construction Date: circa 1962

Description: SP 16 consists of a circa 1962, one-story, three-bay (w/d/www), gable-on-hip-roof, frame residence oriented northeast, resting on a basement foundation, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof (Figures 119 and 120). The residence is clad in vinyl siding and stone veneer. Windows contain replacement double-hung, vinyl sashes. The primary entry contains a replacement single-leaf panel door and opens onto a stoop. The stoop is not visible from the ROW. An incorporated garage pierces the façade at the basement level. The garage opening has been filled with vinyl siding and a single-leaf replacement door.

Figure 119. SP 16: Façade of the residence, looking southwest.

Figure 120. SP 16: Façade of the residence, looking northwest.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 16 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and, due to numerous replacement elements such as vinyl windows, infill of the garage door, and vinyl siding, does not retain sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, SP 16 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

SP 17

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 121 and 122

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 123 Crest Lane
Clinton, TN 37716

Construction Date: circa 1962

Description: SP 17 consists of a circa 1962 one-story, six-bay, (w/w/d/w/ww/c), side-gable, frame, residence oriented north, resting on a continuous foundation, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof (Figures 121 and 122). The residence is clad in stone veneer and stucco, with sections of faux half-timbering. Windows contain replacement, double-hung, vinyl sashes. The primary entry contains a single-leaf replacement door and opens onto a poured concrete stoop. The roof extends to form an integral carport supported by stone pillars on the west end of the residence. Aerial imagery indicates associated outbuildings and dependencies include a circa 2016 gambrel-roof shed (see Figure 122), a circa 2013 above-ground pool with deck, and a circa 2016 shed-roof outbuilding; only a portion of the gambrel-roof shed was visible from the ROW.

Figure 121. SP 17: Façade of the residence, looking south.

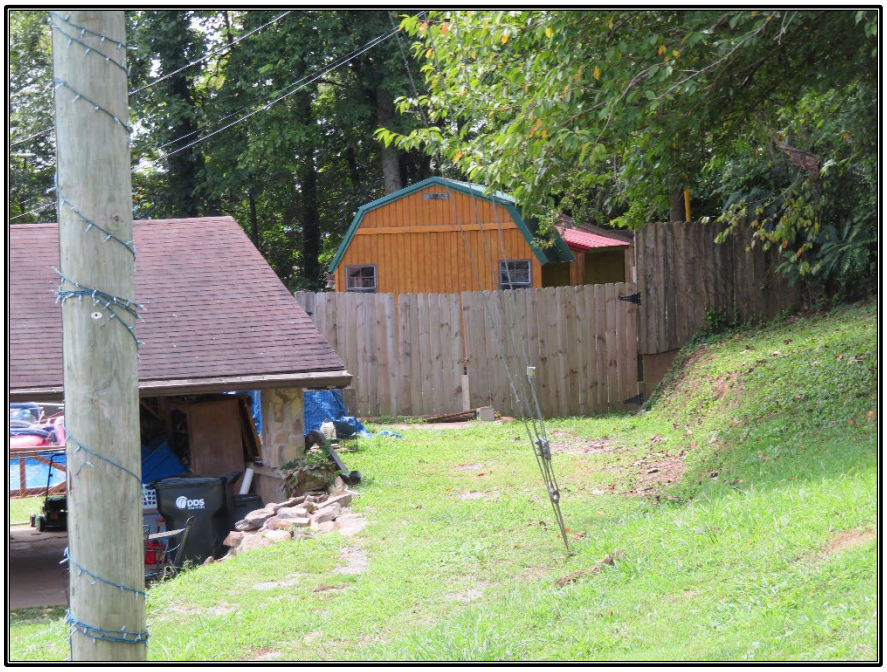

Figure 122. SP 17: Façade, carport, and outbuildings of the residence, looking south.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 17 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and does not embody sufficient distinctive characteristics to be considered a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction.; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The shed, pool, and outbuilding are less than 50 years of age and do not possess known exceptional architectural or associative significance, and therefore do not satisfy Criteria Consideration G, and are ineligible for individual listing in the NRHP. Consequently, SP 17 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

SP 18

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 123 and 124

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 117 Crest Lane
Clinton, TN 37716

Construction Date: circa 1963

Description: SP 18 consists of a circa 1963, one-story, three-bay (w/d/w), side-gable, frame, Compact Ranch residence oriented northwest, resting on a basement foundation, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof (Figures 123 and 124). The residence is clad in vinyl siding and brick veneer. Windows contain replacement, double-hung, vinyl sashes. The primary entry contains a single-leaf, half-light panel door that opens onto a partial-width front-gable porch. The porch has a poured concrete deck and is supported by square posts. A circa 2012 wood deck projects from the southwest elevation. The northeast elevation contains a one car garage incorporated below grade. The garage opening contains a replacement sectional vinyl door with four lights.

Figure 123. SP 18: Façade of the residence, looking southeast.

Figure 124. SP 18: Façade, southwest elevation of the residence, looking east.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 18 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and, due to replacement elements such as vinyl siding and vinyl windows, does not retain sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, SP 18 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

SP 19

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 125 and 126

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 115 Crest Lane
Clinton, TN 37716

Construction Date: circa 1962

Description: SP 19 consists of a circa 1962, one-story, three-bay (w/d/w), gable-on-hip-roof, frame, Compact Ranch residence oriented northwest, resting on a continuous foundation, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof (Figures 125 and 126). The residence is clad in vinyl siding and brick veneer. Windows contain replacement, double-hung, vinyl sashes. The primary entry contains a single-leaf panel door with a semi-circular light that opens onto a wood stoop. The northeast elevation contains a one-car garage incorporated below grade. The garage opening contains a replacement, sectional vinyl door with no lights. A circa 2010 wood deck projects from the southeast (rear) elevation.

Figure 125. SP 19: Façade of the residence, looking southeast.

Figure 126. SP 19: Façade and northeast elevation of the residence, looking south.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 19 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and does not display sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, SP 19 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

SP 20

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 127 and 128

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 103 Crest Lane
Clinton, TN 37716

Construction Date: circa 1975

Description: SP 20 consists of a circa 1975, one-story, five-bay (w/w/d/www/w), side-gable, frame, residence oriented northeast, resting on a continuous poured concrete foundation, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof (Figures 127 and 128). The residence is clad in vinyl siding. Windows contain replacement, double-hung, vinyl sashes. The primary entry contains a single-leaf wood door with an oval light, and opens onto a partial width, front-gable porch. The porch has a concrete deck, square wooden supports, and wood railing. A circa 2023 wood deck projects from the southwest elevation. A circa 2019 front-gable, prefabricated panel shed is also located on the property (see Figure 128).

Figure 127. SP 20: Façade of the residence, looking southwest.

Figure 128. SP 20: Southwest and northwest elevation of the residence, and shed looking east.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 20 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and, due to numerous replacement elements such as vinyl windows and vinyl siding, does not retain sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the residence is not eligible under Criterion C. The shed is less than 50 years of age and does not possess known exceptional architectural or associative significance, and therefore does not satisfy Criteria Consideration G. Consequently, SP 20 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

SP 21

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 129 and 130

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 203 Walnut Valley Road
Clinton, TN 37716

Construction Date: circa 1959

Description: SP 21 consists of a circa 1959, one-story, three-bay (w/d/wwww), gable-on-hip-roof, frame, residence oriented northeast, resting on a basement foundation, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof (Figures 129 and 130). The residence is clad in vinyl siding and stone veneer. Windows contain replacement, double-hung, vinyl sashes. The primary entry contains a single-leaf replacement panel door with an oval light and opens onto a partial-width front-gable porch. The porch has a wood deck, square wood supports, and turned spindle wood railing. A circa 2010 deck projects from the northwest elevation. The northeast elevation contains a one-car garage incorporated below grade. The garage opening contains a replacement, sectional vinyl door with no lights. A circa 2010 gambrel-roof shed is also located on the property (see Figure 130).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 21 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and due to numerous replacement elements such as vinyl windows and vinyl siding, does not retain sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The shed is less than 50 years of age and does not possess exceptional significance, and therefore does not satisfy Criteria Consideration G. Consequently, SP 21 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 129. SP 21: Façade of the residence, looking southwest.

Figure 130. SP 21: Façade and southeast elevation of the residence and shed, looking northwest.

SP 22

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 131 and 132

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton. TN

Property Address: 204 Walnut Valley Road

Clinton, TN 37716

Construction Date: circa 1960

Description: SP 22 consists of a circa 1960, one-story, four-bay (www/d/w/w), hip-roof, frame, Compact Ranch residence oriented southwest, resting on a concrete block basement foundation, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof (Figures 131 and 132). The residence is clad in asbestos siding and brick veneer. Windows contain replacement, double-hung, vinyl sashes. The primary entry contains a single-leaf panel door and opens onto a concrete block stoop. Sparse fenestration along the façade suggests that the south portion of the façade may be an enclosed porch. The roof projects beyond the northwest elevation to form a carport supported by decorative wrought iron posts. A single-leaf entry containing a replacement door provides entry to the basement along the southeast elevation.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 22 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and, due to replacement elements such as vinyl windows and alterations such as the enclosed porch, does not retain sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, SP 22 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 131. SP 22: Façade of the residence, looking northeast.

Figure 132. SP 22: Façade and northwest elevation of the residence, looking northeast.

SP 23

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 133 and 134

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 114 Walnut Valley Road
Clinton, TN 37716

Construction Date: circa 1960

Description: SP 23 consists of a circa 1960, three-bay (www/d/w), hip-roof, frame, Compact Ranch residence oriented southwest, resting on a basement foundation, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof (Figures 133 and 134). The residence is clad in brick veneer. Windows contain replacement, double-hung, vinyl sashes. The primary entry contains a single-leaf panel door with one light, and opens onto a stoop. The stoop has a poured concrete deck and decorative wrought iron railing. A carport extends from the northwest elevation and is supported by square posts atop a low brick wall.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 23 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and does not embody sufficient distinctive characteristics to be considered a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, SP 23 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 133. SP 23: Façade of the residence, looking northeast.

Figure 134. SP 23: Façade and southeast elevation of the residence, looking northwest.

SP 24

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 135 and 136

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 110 Walnut Valley Road
Clinton, TN 37716

Construction Date: circa 1959

Description: SP 24 consists of a circa 1959, one-story, five-bay (g/g/wwww/d/w), gable-on-hip roof, frame, Linear Ranch residence oriented southwest, resting on a basement foundation, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof (Figures 135 and 136). The residence is clad in brick veneer. Windows contain replacement, double-hung, vinyl sashes. An interior chimney clad in vinyl siding projects from the front (southwest) roof slope. The primary entry contains a single-leaf panel door and opens onto a partial-width, front-gable porch. The porch has a composite deck, vinyl supports, and a vinyl railing. An integral two-bay garage is located on the northwest end of the façade. The garage openings are filled by sectional vinyl doors with no lights. The basement is exposed along the south portion of the residence; the basement level of the northeast elevation is pierced by an additional integral one-bay garage, which contains a replacement sectional vinyl door with no lights.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 24 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and, due to replacement elements such as vinyl windows and alterations such as conversion of the carport, does not retain sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, SP 24 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 135. SP 24: Façade of the residence, looking northeast.

Figure 136. SP 24: Façade and southeast elevation of the residence, looking northwest.

SP 25

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 137–139

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 1154 Edgemoor Road
Clinton, TN 37716

Construction Date: circa 1948

Description: SP 25 consists of a circa 1948, one-story, three-bay (w/d/w), side-gable, frame residence oriented southeast, resting on basement foundation, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof (Figures 137 and 138). The residence is clad in vinyl siding and brick veneer. Windows contain replacement, double-hung, vinyl sashes. The primary entry contains a single-leaf door and opens onto a full-width screened porch; additional entry and porch details could not be discerned from the ROW. An integral basement garage is located at the northeast elevation. A shed-roof addition projects from the southwest elevation. A one-story and basement addition projects from the northeast elevation. The northwest (rear) elevation displays a circa 2004 addition not visible from the ROW. Associated outbuildings include a circa 2010 side-gable outbuilding and a circa 2010 gambrel-roof shed (Figure 139).

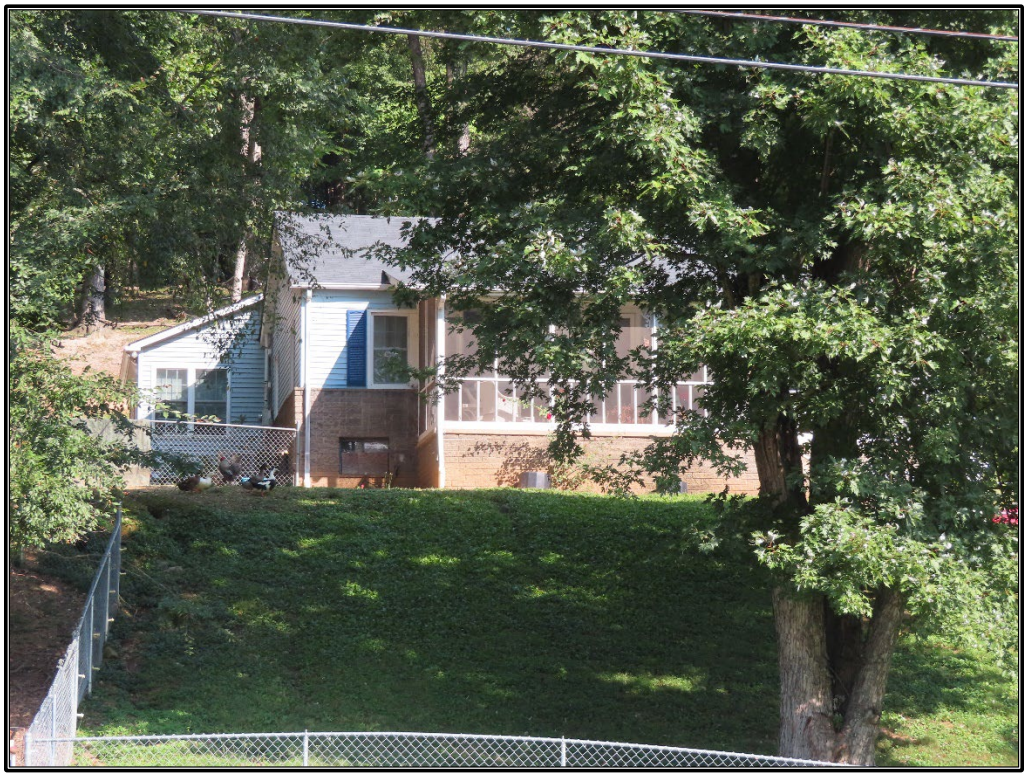

Figure 137. SP 25: Façade of the residence, looking southwest.

Figure 138. SP 25: Façade and northwest elevation of the residence, looking southeast.

Figure 139. SP 25: Shed and outbuilding, looking north.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 25 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and, due to numerous replacement elements such as vinyl windows and vinyl siding, does not retain sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The shed and outbuilding are less than 50 years of age and do not possess exceptional significance, and therefore do not satisfy Criteria Consideration G. Consequently, SP 25 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

SP 26

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 140 and 141

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 1144 Edgemoor Road
Clinton, TN 37716

Construction Date: circa 1953

Description: SP 26 consists of a circa 1953 one-story, side-gable, frame residence oriented southeast. Due to topography and mature tree cover, very little of the residence was visible from the ROW at the time of survey (Figure 140). Observable portions indicate the residence is clad in vinyl siding. A circa 2010 metal carport is also located on the property (Figure 141).

Figure 140. SP 26: Obscured view of the southwest elevation of the residence, looking northeast.

Figure 141. SP 26: Metal carport, looking north.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 26 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance. Although few features of the residence were visible from the ROW, observable elements do not suggest that the residence embodies sufficient distinctive characteristics to be considered a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, based on available information, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The carport is less than 50 years of age and does not possess exceptional significance, and therefore do not satisfy Criteria Consideration G. Consequently, SP 26 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

SP 27

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figure 142

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 309 Old Emory Road
Clinton, TN 37716

Construction Date: circa 1955

Description: Based on the property's PVA record, SP 27 consists of a circa 1955 residence. The residence is situated atop a hill in a forested area, and is accessed via a 0.2 mi private drive (shared with SP 28) that extends east from Old Emory Road. No features of the residence were visible at the time of survey due to the extensive setback, topography, and mature tree cover. Recent aerial imagery indicated that the residence is oriented southeast and sheltered by a side-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 27 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance. Although few features of the residence were visible from the ROW, observable elements do not suggest that the residence embodies sufficient distinctive characteristics to be considered a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, based on available information, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, SP 27 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 142. SP 27: View toward the residences at SP 27 and SP 28 from the ROW along Old Emory Road.

SP 28

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figure 142

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 305 Old Emory Road
Clinton, TN 37716

Construction Date: circa 1960

Description: Based on the property's PVA record, SP 28 consists of a circa 1960 residence. The residence is situated atop a hill in a forested area, and is accessed via a 0.2 mi private drive (shared with SP 27) that extends east from Old Emory Road. No features of the residence were visible at the time of survey due to the extensive setback, topography, and mature tree cover (see Figure 142). Recent aerial imagery indicated that the residence is oriented southwest and sheltered by a side-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 28 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance. Although few features of the residence were visible from the ROW, observable elements do not suggest that the residence embodies sufficient distinctive characteristics to be considered a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, based on available information, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, SP 28 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

SP 29

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 143 and 144

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 1116 Edgemoor Road
Clinton, TN 37716

Construction Date: circa 1955

Description: SP 29 consists of a circa 1955, one-story, side-gable frame residence oriented east (Figures 143 and 144). The residence is set atop a steep rise and shielded from the ROW by mature tree cover; few features of the residence could be observed during field survey. Observable portions indicate the residence is clad in vertical aluminum siding, and observable windows contain replacement double-hung vinyl sashes. Aerial imagery and a partial view indicates there are gable-roof projections at the façade and at the rear. A full-width shed roof porch extends along the façade, and an exterior brick chimney located at the façade pierces the roof between the porch and the main block. The porch has a wood deck, wood supports, and a wood railing.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 29 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance. Much of the residence was not visible from the ROW, but observable portions suggest that the residence does not display sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction. Therefore, based on available information, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, SP 29 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 143. SP 29: Façade of the residence, looking east.

Figure 144. SP 29: Façade and south elevation of the residence, looking north.

SP 30

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 145–149

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 1071 Edgemoor Road
Clinton, TN 37716

Construction Date: circa 1955; circa 1987–1997; circa 2001

Description: SP 30 consists of the Claxton Community Park, which includes a circa 1952–1968 church building presently in use as a community center, baseball fields, playgrounds, and recreational facilities and support structures and objects. The facility is located on the approximately 675-acre tax parcel owned by TVA which contains Bull Run Fossil Plant (SP 6), but is under a long-term lease to the county as of 2002. A newspaper article indicates the ballfields and park were constructed in 2001, but the baseball fields appear on a 1997 aerial. The park has been at least partially closed since 2021 due to reports of coal ash contamination (Satterfield 2021). Recent reports indicate that TVA plans to close the park; the community is exploring possible locations for a new park (Pounds 2024).

According to the 2022 NRHP evaluation report for the Bull Run Fossil Plant, which included the land leased by the county, the church was constructed as Edgemoor Baptist Church circa 1955, and was purchased by TVA circa 1960 (Rael et al 2022). The church is a one-story, two-bay (w/dd), front-gable, frame building oriented northwest, resting on a basement foundation, and sheltered by a roof with asphalt shingles (Figures 145 and 146). The building is clad to grade in a brick veneer, and an interior

brick chimney pierces the northeast slope of the roof. Windows contain paired four-light steel casements, some with two fixed upper lights; first-story window openings throughout the sanctuary are arched, but the arched upper sections have been filled with opaque panels or painted over. The primary double-leaf entry has been modified to contain only one single-leaf, one-light flush wood door. The entry opens onto a partial-width, full-height, front-gable porch with a poured concrete deck and round poured concrete column supports. A circa 1960–1981 one-story concrete block addition projects from the southwest elevation at the basement level, and a circa 2000–2014 two-story exterior stair addition projects from the southeast (rear) elevation. A large circa 1960–1981 pole picnic shelter is located adjacent to the east corner of the building (see Figure 146).

Modern recreational resources at the facility include three circa 1987–1997 baseball fields and associated structures and objects such as stands, fencing, lights, and concrete block or fieldhouses and ticket booths (Figure 147); a circa 2001 playground with a circa 2001 gable-roof picnic shelter and a circa 2007 shed-roof picnic shelter (Figure 148); and a pedestrian wood deck bridge and a pedestrian wood truss bridge that were likely constructed in conjunction with the park and playground (see Figure 148; Figure 149).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 30 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and does not embody sufficient distinctive characteristics to be considered a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The picnic shelter and basketball court do not possess known architectural significance, and are therefore not eligible for listing under Criterion C. The baseball park, bridge, outbuildings, ticket booth, and picnic shelters are less than 50 years of age and do not possess exceptional significance, and therefore do not satisfy Criteria Consideration G. Consequently, SP 30 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 145. SP 30: Façade of the Claxton Community Center, looking southeast.

Figure 146. SP 30: Southeast (rear) elevation of the community center and picnic shelter, facing north.

Figure 147. SP 30: Baseball fields and associated resources, looking southwest.

Figure 148. SP 30: Playground, picnic shelters, and wood deck bridge, looking northwest.

Figure 149. SP 30: Wood deck bridge, looking northeast.

SP 31

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 150 and 151

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 1002 Edgemoor Road
Clinton, TN 37716

Construction Date: circa 1958

Description: SP 31 consists of a circa 1958, one-story, five-bay (www/g/g/g/d), flat-roof, concrete block, commercial auto garage oriented southeast and resting on a slab foundation (Figures 150 and 151). The façade of the building is clad in a brick veneer. A stepped parapet with tile coping is present at the side (northeast and northwest) elevations, as well as atop a central party wall. Windows contain one-light fixed sashes. The primary entry contains a replacement single-leaf, full-light commercial door and opens onto a paved parking lot; side entries contain replacement panel or flush doors with no lights. The garage openings are filled with replacement sectional vinyl garage doors. A circa 2007–2010 shed-roof addition with an additional garage opening projects from the rear (northwest) elevation.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 31 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The commercial building does not possess known architectural significance, and does not embody sufficient distinctive characteristics to be considered a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the commercial building is not eligible for listing under Criterion C. Consequently, SP 31 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 150. SP 31: Façade of the garage, looking northwest.

Figure 151. SP 31: Façade and northeast elevation of the garage, looking southwest.

SP 32

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 152–154

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 107 Ozella Lane
Clinton, TN 37716

Construction Date: circa 1970–1997

Description: SP 32 consists of a one-story, side-gable mobile home oriented southeast and sheltered by a metal panel roof (Figures 152 and 153). The mobile home has been entirely ensconced in metal siding and the roof appears to have been added, obscuring the original materials of the mobile home beneath. A construction date for the mobile home itself could not be determined; aerial imagery indicates a mobile home was moved to this location by 1997. The additional exterior materials likely date to the late twentieth century. Observable windows contain sliding one-light aluminum sashes. Most elements of the façade, including the primary entry, were not visible from the ROW due to topography and vegetation. A circa 2010–2013, shed-roof addition projects from the northwest (rear) elevation. A circa 2010 shed-roof addition projects from the façade; an exterior concrete block chimney extends from the northeast elevation of the addition. Associated outbuildings include a circa 2013 front-gable metal shed (Figure 154) and a circa 2013 metal carport (see Figure 153).

Figure 152. SP 32: Obscured view of the façade of the residence, looking northwest.

Figure 153. SP 32: Northwest and northeast elevation of the residence, with the carport at right, looking southwest.

Figure 154. SP 32: The shed, looking south.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 32 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and has been drastically altered by the two shed-roof additions and by replacement materials such as windows to the point that the residence no longer reflects its original type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The metal shed and carport are less than 50 years of age and do not possess exceptional significance, and therefore do not satisfy Criteria Consideration G. Consequently, SP 32 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

SP 33

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 155–157

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 134 Ozella Lane
Clinton, TN 37716

Construction Date: circa 1960–1981

Description: Recent aerial imagery indicates SP 33 consists of four mobile homes and at least two small outbuildings. The mobile homes are arranged around and within a central U-shaped gravel driveway; due to tree cover and setback, only one of the mobile homes was clearly visible from the ROW. No outbuildings were visible from the ROW; size and positioning in aerial imagery suggests the outbuildings may be doghouses or small sheds. The westernmost mobile home (Resource A) is a circa

1960–1981, one-story, four-bay (w/w/d/w) mobile home oriented southwest and sheltered by an arched metal panel roof (Figures 155 and 156). The residence was likely constructed circa 1960–1981 and was moved to the current location before 1981. The residence is clad in metal panels. Windows contain double-hung, one-over-one-light aluminum sashes. The primary entry opens onto a partial-width, shed-roof porch which appears to have once been enclosed. The porch has a concrete block deck, wood supports, and wood railing. No details of the east-central mobile home (Resource B) were visible from the ROW due to its positioning behind Resource A. Due to tree cover, only the southeast corners of the two north mobile homes (Resources C and D) were visible from the ROW (Figure 157). Resources C and D are not identical, but both appear to be circa 1960–1981 side-gable mobile homes clad in metal siding and sheltered by metal panel roofs. Resource D has a shed-roof porch along the façade.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 33 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The buildings and structures associated with the property do not possess known architectural significance. Observable portions of the visible mobile homes at the property (Resources A, C, and D) do not suggest that they individually embody sufficient distinctive characteristics to be considered a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction. No portion of the rear mobile home (Resource B) or associated outbuildings could be observed from the ROW; however, it is unlikely that Resource B or the outbuildings possess distinctive characteristics as described above. Therefore, based on available information, no resources associated with the property are eligible for listing under Criterion C. Consequently, SP 33 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 155. SP 33: Overview of the property, with Resource A at right and Resources C and D just visible in the background.

Figure 156. SP 33: Façade of the mobile home (Resource A), looking north.

Figure 157. SP 33: Obscured view of Resources C and D, looking northeast.

SP 34

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 158–160

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 116 Ozella Lane
Clinton, TN 37716

Construction Date: circa 1976

Description: SP 34 consists of a circa 1976, one-story, five-bay (w/www/d/w/w), side-gable, frame, Linear Ranch residence oriented southwest, resting on a basement foundation, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof (Figures 158 and 159). The residence is clad in vinyl siding. An interior concrete block chimney projects from the south gable end. Windows contain replacement double-hung vinyl sashes. The primary entry contains a single-leaf panel door and opens onto a partial-width front-gable porch. The porch has a poured concrete deck, column supports, and prefabricated vinyl railing. A one-bay, front-gable garage projects from the northwest elevation. The basement elevation is exposed along the south portion of the residence. A front-gable porch shelters what is likely a basement entry near the south corner of the façade; details were not discernible from the ROW. Associated outbuildings include a circa 2000–2019 gambrel-roof metal outbuilding and a circa 2000–2019 gambrel roof wood chicken coop (Figure 160), as well as a circa 2000–2019 front-gable outbuilding not visible from the ROW.

Figure 158. SP 34: Façade of the residence, looking northeast.

Figure 159. SP 34: Façade and northwest elevation of the residence, looking east.

Figure 160. SP 34: Metal outbuilding and chicken coop, looking northeast

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 34 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and, due to numerous replacement elements such as vinyl windows and vinyl siding, does not retain sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The outbuildings are less than 50 years of age and do not possess exceptional significance, and therefore do not satisfy Criteria Consideration G. Consequently, SP 34 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

SP 35

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 161–165

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 115 New Henderson Road
Clinton, TN 37716

Construction Date: circa 1900

Description: SP 35 was likely once a farmstead, and at present consists of a residence and barn as well as two smaller dependencies. The buildings and structures are presently located on a discontiguous 23.8-acre tax parcel that is divided by both Edgemoor Road and New Henderson Road, as well as an intervening piece of private property (Figure 161). The earliest recoverable deed indicates that the property was part of 171 acres acquired in 1927 by J.W. (John Wesley) Ault and his wife M.E. (Mary Elizabeth) from the Peoples Bank of Clinton, with the exception of a small cemetery (Anderson County Register of Deeds [ACRD] 1927 Deed Book [DB] S-3:130-131). An oil lease on the property, held by the Recovery Oil & Gas Company, was also conveyed to the Aults. The Tennessee Property Viewer does not list a cemetery on the property and historic maps do not indicate a cemetery in proximity to the residence. John Ault died in 1944 and Mary in 1957. In 1958, the heirs of the Aults sold 28.52 acres containing the residence to Glen Gault and his wife Maydean, who are the current owners (ACRD 1958 DB X-6:373). Based on the Tennessee Property Viewer and the form of the residence, the house predates the ownership by the Aults; however, the ownership lineage could not be traced back further using information contained in the deeds.

The residence (Resource A) is a circa 1900, two-story, three-bay (w/ww/w), cross-gable, T-plan residence, oriented west, resting on a concrete-block foundation, clad in vinyl siding, and sheltered by a modern metal roof (Figures 162 and 163). Visible windows exhibit replacement double-hung vinyl sashes. The primary entry pierces the south elevation of the front-gable wing and opens onto a partial-width shed-roof porch set in the corner of the T. Doors were obscured behind modern storm doors. Attached to the north elevation of the residence is a one-story, shed-roof porch. Attached to the east (rear) elevation in the north corner of the T is a one-story, hip-roof addition; in the south corner is a shed-roof enclosed porch. Associated with the residence are a concrete-block well house (Resource B) likely built in the mid-1900s, a one-story, side-gable outbuilding clad in wood panels (Resource C) that was likely built in the 1970s and a gable-roof livestock barn (Resource D) likely built in the 1940s or early 1950s (Figures 164 and 165).

Figure 161. SP 35: Site plan for SP 35 depicting the location of resources and the current tax parcel boundary. Aerial imagery courtesy of TDOT, 2019.

Figure 162. SP 35: Façade and south elevation of the residence (Resource A), looking northeast.

Figure 163. SP 35: North elevation and façade of the residence (Resource A), looking southeast. To the left of the front-gable wing is a well house (Resource B).

Figure 164. SP 35: West elevation of outbuilding (Resource C), looking east.

Figure 165. SP 35: East elevation of barn (Resource D), looking southwest.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. The intrusion of modern roads and buildings interrupts the landscape such that it no longer reads as a cohesive farmstead; thus, the property does not merit listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or C as a historic farmstead. Research did not reveal any associations between SP 35 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The residence (Resource A) does not possess known architectural significance, and, due to numerous replacement elements such as vinyl siding, modern windows, and a modern roof, does not retain sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction. Therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing under Criterion C. The well house (Resource B) and barn (Resource D) do not possess known architectural significance and are therefore not eligible for listing under Criterion C. The outbuilding (Resource C) is less than 50 years of age and does not possess known exceptional architectural or associative significance that would satisfy Criteria Consideration G. Consequently, SP 35 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

SP 36

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 166–170

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: King Street, Queen Street, Duke Street, Earl Lane, Royal Street, Baron Lane, Viscount Lane, Knight Lane, Jester Lane, Prince Lane, Duchess Lane, Princess Lane Clinton, TN 37116

Construction Date: circa 1970

Description: SP 36 consists of Pine Meadows Mobile Home Park, an approximately 22-acre, 135-lot private mobile home subdivision that stretches between Edgemoor Road to the north and Old Edgemoor Road to the south, and occupies most of the land between New Henderson Road to the west and Foust Carney Road to the east. Topographic maps indicate the park was constructed between 1968 and 1975; newspaper advertisements suggest an opening date circa 1970 (USGS 1968a, 1968 [PR 1970]). The park was advertised as a planned community with a swimming pool, recreation building, and manicured streets with trees and curbs, where residents could purchase a package and "own a home, not a parking lot" (KNS 1970).

Primary access to the development from both Old Edgemoor Road and Edgemoor Road is via Royal Drive; both entries are signed as private property and posted "No Trespassing." CRA personnel conducted an overview survey of the park from the ROW along Edgemoor Road and Old Edgemoor Road.

The lots in the park are generally small, with most being slightly larger than the footprint of a standard mobile home. An overview survey and aerial imagery indicates that most of the lots within the park contain a single mobile home, although in some instances a larger lot contains multiple, or a mobile home is oriented opposite the lot orientation and spans two lots. The topography of the park is gently rolling, and the lots are arranged around looping, circular drives typical of mid- to late twentieth-century developments. As observed from the ROW, mobile homes within the park span a wide range of manufacture dates (Figures 166–169). A few units likely date to the circa 1970 establishment date of the park (Figure 170), but most are modern manufactured homes, with some modular homes present. The location of the swimming pool and recreational building is not evident on historic or recent aerial photos, and neither was visible at the time of survey.

Figure 166. SP 36: Overview of the park from the ROW along Edgemoor Road, looking south.

Figure 167. SP 36: Overview of the park from the ROW along Edgemoor Road, looking southwest.

Figure 168. SP 36: Overview of the park from the ROW along Old Edgemoor Road, looking north.

Figure 169. SP 36: Overview of the park from the ROW along Old Edgemoor Road, looking north.

Figure 170. SP 36: An example of an older mobile home within the park.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal any associations between SP 36 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The park does not contain known examples of architecturally significant mobile homes. As a collective grouping of resources, the mobile home park does not represent a particular or discrete set of types or methods of construction important within the context of the history of mobile homes. The homes within the park span a wide range of construction dates, with older models intermixed with new; no area of the park as observed from the ROW contains a significant concentration of resources dating to a particular time period. As such, based on available information, the mobile home park is not eligible for listing under Criterion C. Consequently, SP 36 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

SP 37

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figure 171

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 119 Springhouse Road
Clinton, TN 37116

Construction Date: circa 1940

Description: SP 37 consists of a residence on a 7-acre irregular parcel between Springhouse Road and Edgemoor Road. The residence is accessed via a 0.15 mi private drive; no portion of the residence was visible from the ROW along Springhouse Road (Figure 171). The residence recently sold; MLS

Figure 171. SP 37: Fully obscured view toward the residence at SP 37 from the ROW along Springhouse Road, looking south; the residence visible in the foreground is 123 Springhouse Road, which is not within the APE.

photographs are available via common listing sites such as Zillow. The listing photographs depict a one-and-one-half-story, four-bay (d/w/w/w), side-gable frame residence with a very large gable-roof rear addition which substantially increases the footprint of the house. The residence is clad in vinyl siding and sheltered by a roof with asphalt shingles. An exterior brick chimney is present at the façade, and windows throughout the residence contain replacement double-hung vinyl sashes.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal any associations between SP 37 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. No portion of the residence was visible from the ROW; however, photographs available online from a recent real estate listing suggest that, due to numerous replacement elements, such as vinyl siding and vinyl windows, as well as alterations such as the substantial rear addition, the residence does not does not retain sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction. Therefore, based on available information, the residence is not eligible for listing under Criterion C. Consequently, SP 37 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

SP 38

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 172–177

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 526 Old Edgemoor Lane
Powell, TN 37849

Construction Date: circa 1936–1946; circa 1994

Description: SP 38 was likely once a farmstead and at present consists of a circa 1940 residence, a modern residence, a barn, and two smaller dependencies. The buildings and structures are presently located on a discontiguous 23.6-acre tax parcel that is divided by Edgemoor Road (Figure 172). The earliest recoverable deed indicates that an approximately 3-acre portion of the property north of Edgemoor Road, adjacent to the current Foust Carney Road, was acquired in 1939 by Arthur C. Harrington from his father Charles M. Harrington; Arthur likely built the 1940s house (ACRD 1939 DB I-4:486). The remainder of the parcel appears to have been part of a larger 50-acre property sold in 1945 to Arthur by the heirs of Charles Harrington, who died in 1941, consisting of a portion of the former McEntyre Farm; the deed also sold a separate 40-acre parcel to Arthur (ACRD 1945 DB N-4:213-215). In later years, portions of the property were sold off and it became transected by Edgemoor Road. In 1992, Arthur and his wife Hazel applied to the property assessor for classification of the remaining 23.6 acres as agricultural land (ACRD 1992 DB 661:1052). In 1994, after Arthur's death, Hazel conveyed the two discontiguous portions of the property to her daughter Phyllis, who is the current owner (ACRD 1994 DB 1027:190).

SP 38 consists of a circa 1936–1946, one-story, five-bay (ww/ww/d/w/ww), side-gable, frame residence (Resource A) that fronts Edgemoor Road, oriented south, clad in weatherboard siding, and sheltered beneath an asphalt-shingle roof (Figure 173). View of the residence was heavily obscured from the ROW by vegetation and mature tree cover. Visible windows exhibit replacement double-hung vinyl sashes. The roof is pierced by at least one interior brick chimney. The primary entry opens onto a partial-width, front-gable porch. At the east end of the house is an enclosed porch. Although the Tennessee Property Viewer lists a date of 1930, a house at this location first appears on a 1946 topographic map, so was likely built sometime between 1936 and 1946.

The parcel extends across Edgemoor Road where there is a second dwelling that fronts Old Edgemoor Lane, which functions as the primary residence for the property owners, and multiple dependencies. The second dwelling (Resource B) is a circa 1994, one-story, four-bay (w/w/d/ww), side-gable, frame residence oriented south, clad in brick veneer and vinyl siding, and sheltered by an asphalt-shingle roof (Figure 174). The side elevations of the residence were not visible from the ROW due to setback and tree cover. Visible windows exhibit double-hung vinyl sashes. The primary entry opens onto a front-gable porch. The residence replaced an older house that dated at least to the early 1900s. Located north of the second residence are a modern gable-roof, frame carport (Resource C); a circa 1950s concrete block, side-gable outbuilding (Resource D); and a circa 1950s, gable-roof barn (Resource E) clad in vertical board siding with a modern metal roof (Figures 175–177).

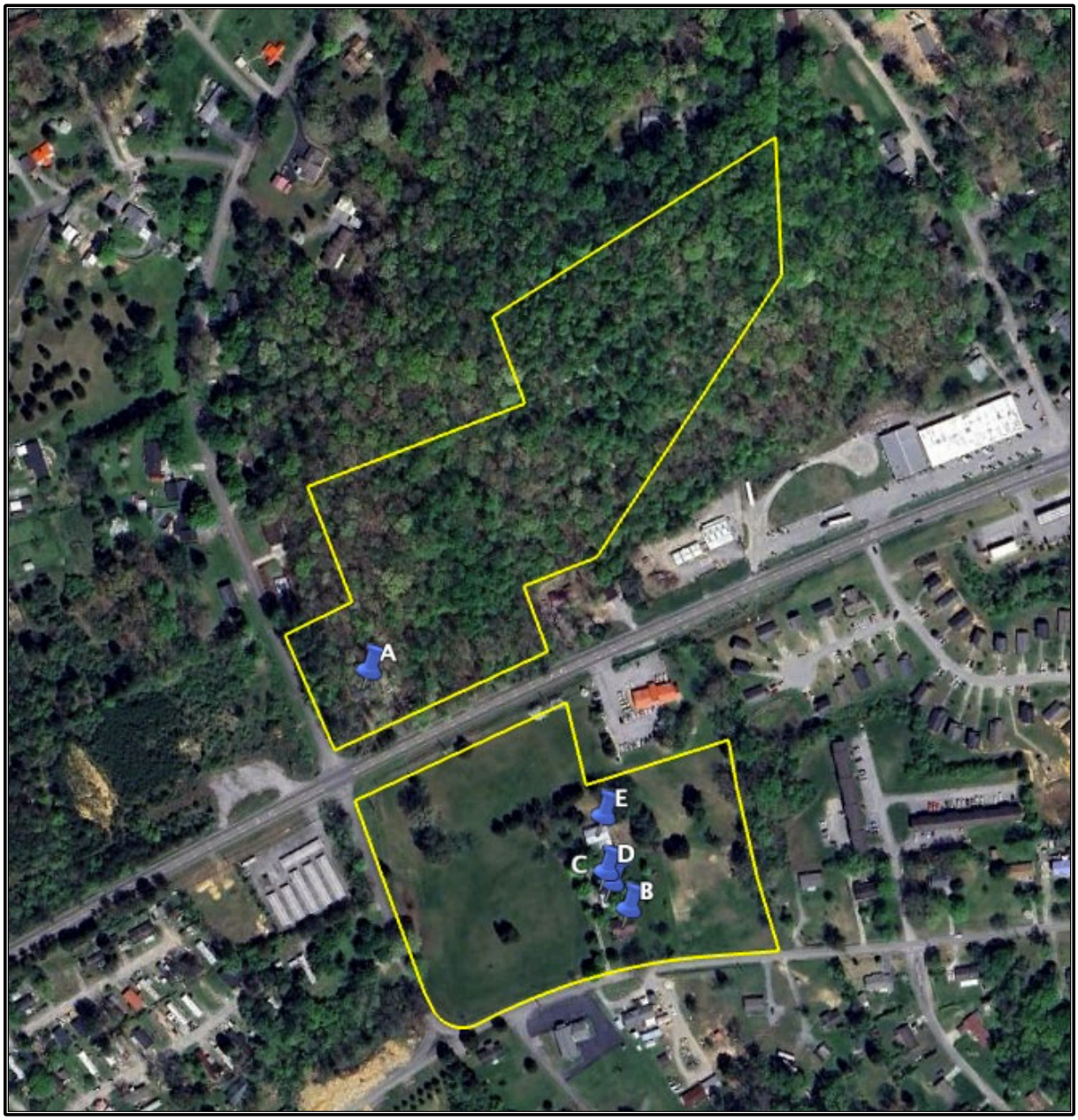

Figure 172. SP 38: Site plan for SP 38 depicting the location of resources and the current tax parcel boundary. Aerial imagery courtesy of TDOT, 2019.

Figure 173. SP 38: Façade of the residence (Resource A), looking north.

Figure 174. SP 38: Façade of the modern residence (Resource B), looking north.

Figure 175. SP 38: West and south elevations of carport (Resource C), looking northeast.

Figure 176. SP 38: West and south elevations of outbuilding (Resource D), looking northeast.

Figure 177. SP 38: South and east elevations of barn (Resource E), looking northwest.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. The intrusion of modern roads and buildings interrupts the landscape associated with SP 38 such that it no longer reads as a cohesive farmstead; thus, the property does not merit listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or C as a historic farmstead. Research did not reveal any associations between SP 38 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The older residence (Resource A) does not possess known architectural significance, and, due to replacement elements such as vinyl windows, does not retain sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction. Therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing under Criterion C. The outbuilding (Resource D) and barn (Resource E) do not possess known architectural significance and are therefore not eligible for listing under Criterion C. The second residence (Resource B) and carport (Resource C) are less than 50 years of age and do not possess known exceptional architectural or associative significance that would satisfy Criteria Consideration G. Consequently, SP 38 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

SP 39

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 178 and 179

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 646 Edgemoor Road
Powell, TN 37849

Construction Date: circa 1961

Description: SP 39 consists of a circa 1961, one-story, five-bay (g/www/d/w/w), side-gable, frame, Ranch residence oriented south, resting on a continuous foundation, and sheltered by a metal panel roof

(Figures 178 and 179). The residence is clad in brick veneer. Windows contain sliding vinyl sashes. The primary entry contains a single-leaf replacement panel door with six lights and opens onto a poured concrete stoop. An integral garage with a replacement sectional vinyl door pierces the façade. Additional associated buildings include a circa 1961–1981 one-story, three-bay (g/d/g), front-gable, concrete block commercial auto garage with original full-light, twelve-light sectional aluminum garage doors (see Figure 179).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 39 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and does not embody sufficient distinctive characteristics to be considered a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The garage does not possess known architectural significance, and is therefore ineligible for individual listing under Criterion C. Consequently, SP 39 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 178. SP 39: Façade and east elevation of the residence, looking northwest.

Figure 179. SP 39: Façade and east elevation of the residence, with the garage at right, looking northwest.

SP 40

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 180–182

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 602–620 Edgemoor Road
Powell, TN 37849

Construction Date: circa 1972; 2000

Description: SP 40 consists of a circa 1972, one-story, flat-roof, concrete block commercial building with four storefronts facing Edgemoor Road and three storefronts facing North Dogwood Road (Figures 180 and 181). The building is oriented southeast, rests on a concrete slab, and is sheltered by a rolled-asphalt roof. The building is clad in stucco, and a panel of stone veneer wraps the lower portion of the southeast and northeast elevations. The storefronts display varying fenestration patterns, but consistently display single or grouped replacement commercial window sashes and full-light commercial doors. A rectilinear canopy clad in aluminum siding shelters storefronts along the southeast and northeast elevations. Located on the same parcel is a circa 2000 one-story, flat-roof Dollar General store (Figure 182).

Figure 180. SP 40: Façade and northeast elevation of the commercial building, looking northwest.

Figure 181. SP 40: Façade of the commercial building, looking northeast.

Figure 182. SP 40: Southwest elevation and façade of the Dollar General store, looking northeast.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal any associations between SP 40 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The commercial building does not possess known architectural significance, and, due to numerous replacement elements such as the stone veneer, modern windows, and metal-clad eaves, does not retain sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction. Therefore, the commercial building is not eligible for listing under Criterion C. The Dollar General store is less than 50 years of age and does not possess known exceptional architectural or associative significance that would satisfy Criteria Consideration G. Consequently, SP 40 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

SP 41

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 183 and 184

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 209 North Dogwood Road
Powell, TN 37849

Construction Date: circa 1960

Description: SP 41 consists of a circa 1960, one-story, six-bay (w/w/d/www/w/w), side-gable, frame Linear Ranch residence oriented northeast, resting on a concrete block basement foundation, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof (Figures 183 and 184). The residence is clad in asbestos siding, with modern brick veneer on the façade. Visible windows exhibit replacement double-hung vinyl sashes or two-over-two-light, double-hung wood sashes; to the right of the entry is a picture window flanked by one-over-one-light sidelights. The primary entry was obscured behind a storm door; the entry opens onto a partial-width, front-gable porch with a concrete deck and wood railing.

Figure 183. SP 41: Façade of the residence, looking southwest.

Figure 184. SP 41: Southeast elevation and façade of the residence, looking northwest.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal any associations between SP 41 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and, due to numerous replacement elements such as the brick veneer on the façade and vinyl windows, does not retain sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction. Therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing under Criterion C. Consequently, SP 41 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

SP 42

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 185 and 186

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 219 North Dogwood Road
Powell, TN 37849

Construction Date: circa 1961

Description: SP 42 consists of a circa 1961, one-story, four-bay (ww/www/d/ww), side-gable, frame Linear Ranch residence oriented northeast, resting on a basement foundation, and sheltered by an asphalt-shingle roof (Figures 185 and 186). The residence is clad in brick veneer, with vinyl siding in the gable fields. The façade features a front-gable projection. The majority of visible windows exhibit replacement double-hung vinyl sashes or two-light casement sashes; to the left of the entry is a picture window flanked by four-over-four-light sidelights. The primary entry is filled with an original wood door with three horizontal lights; the entry opens onto a concrete stoop with metal handrails. At the basement level the façade is pierced by a single garage bay with an original four-light wood sectional door. Attached to the rear elevation of the residence is a wood deck.

Figure 185. SP 42: Façade of the residence, looking southwest.

Figure 186. SP 42: Southeast elevation and façade of the residence, looking northwest.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal any associations between SP 42 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and, due to numerous replacement elements such as vinyl siding in the gable fields and vinyl windows, does not retain sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction. Therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing under Criterion C. Consequently, SP 42 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

SP 43

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 187 and 188

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 216 North Dogwood Road
Powell, TN 37849

Construction Date: circa 1960

Description: SP 43 consists of a circa-1960, one-story, three-bay (ww/d/w), pyramidal-roof, frame residence oriented southwest, resting on a concrete-block foundation, and sheltered by an asphalt-shingle roof (Figures 187 and 188). The residence is clad in vinyl siding. The majority of visible windows contain replacement double-hung vinyl sashes; to the right of the entrance is a picture window with a 12-light vinyl grid. The primary entry contains a replacement door pierced by a fanlight, which opens onto a concrete stoop. Associated with the residence is a circa 1960–1980 shed-roof frame shed (see Figure 188).

Figure 187. SP 43: Façade and northwest elevation of the residence, looking northeast.

Figure 188. SP 43: Northwest elevation of the residence with the shed in the background, looking southeast.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal any associations between SP 43 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and, due to numerous replacement elements such as vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and a modern front door, does not retain sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction. Therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing under Criterion C. The shed does not possess known architectural significance and is therefore not eligible for listing under Criterion C. Consequently, SP 43 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

SP 44

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 189–191

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 210 North Dogwood Road
Powell, TN 37849

Construction Date: circa 1956

Description: SP 44 consists of a circa 1956, one-story, four-bay (ww/w/www/ww), side-gable, frame Linear-with-Clusters Ranch residence oriented southwest, resting on a concrete block foundation, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof (Figures 189 and 190). At the southeast corner is a front-gable projection. The residence is clad in vinyl siding. The roof is pierced on the rear slope by an interior brick chimney. The majority of visible windows contain replacement double-hung vinyl sashes. The façade features a recessed area pierced by a picture window flanked by one-over-one-light sidelights. Attached to the northwest elevation of the residence is a side-gable wing set back from the plane of the main house façade, to which is attached a carport. The primary entry pierces the north elevation of the main house block, to the right of the side wing, and opens onto a corner concrete stoop; the entry door was obscured by a modern storm door. Associated with the residence is a circa 1956–1975 one-story, gable-roof, frame outbuilding (Figure 191).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal any associations between SP 44 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and, due to numerous replacement elements such as vinyl siding and vinyl windows, does not retain sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction. Therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing under Criterion C. The outbuilding does not possess known architectural significance and is therefore not eligible for listing under Criterion C. Consequently, SP 44 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 189. SP 44: Façade of the residence, looking northeast.

Figure 190. SP 44: Façade and northwest elevation of the residence, looking east.

Figure 191. SP 44: Southwest and southeast elevations of the outbuilding (Resource A), looking northeast.

SP 45

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 192–196

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 530–560 Edgemoor Road
Powell, TN 37849

Construction Date: circa 1961; circa 1960; circa 1964

Description: SP 45 consists of three commercial buildings oriented southeast (Figure 192).

Resource A is a circa 1961, one-story, nine-bay (w/d/w/d/dd/w/dd/w/w), flat-roof, concrete block commercial building with three storefronts (Figures 193 and 194). The building rests on a concrete slab foundation and is sheltered by a rolled-asphalt roof. The façade and southwest elevations are clad in T1-11 siding and brick veneer. The majority of the roofline features a false mansard canopy sheathed in asphalt shingles. Along the roofline on the northeast elevation is a stepped parapet lined with tile coping. Visible windows contain full-light fixed commercial sashes; some windows have been covered over in full or in part. The primary east storefront entry contains a pair of full-light, aluminum-frame doors with shared transom, and is sheltered by a front-gable projection supported by wood posts atop small brick piers. Additional storefront entries contain replacement single-leaf full-light doors, and an additional entry along the façade contains a double-leaf set of flush metal doors. Attached to the northwest corner of the building is a two-bay garage addition likely built in the 1970s; the garage openings contain two-light sectional aluminum doors.

Figure 192. SP 45: The buildings associated with SP 45, with Resource A at right, Resource B at left, and Resource C at center, looking north.

Figure 193. SP 45: Façade and northeast elevation of the commercial building (Resource A), looking northwest.

Figure 194. SP 45: Southwest elevation of the commercial building (Resource A), looking northeast.

Resource B is a circa 1960, one-story, flat-roof, concrete block restaurant building with a false Mansard canopy at the façade and southwest elevation (Figure 195). The primary entry is centered along the façade within a full-width ribbon of partial-height commercial windows. A secondary double-leaf entry containing flush commercial doors with no lights pierces the southwest elevation.

Resource C is a circa 1964, one-story, nine-bay (d/w/w/d/w/d/w/d/w) side-gable, concrete block building with four units (Figure 196). The building is presently in use as a four-unit residential building; the fenestration pattern and the property's PVA record suggest it was originally constructed for commercial use. Windows contain large one-light commercial sashes. Entries are single-leaf and contain replacement doors.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal any associations between SP 45 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The commercial buildings do not possess known architectural significance, and, due to numerous replacement elements such as modern doors and windows, do not retain sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction. Therefore, Resources A, B, and C are not eligible for listing under Criterion C. Consequently, SP 45 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 195. SP 45: Southwest elevation and façade of the restaurant (Resource B), looking northeast.

Figure 196 SP 45: Façade of the building (Resource C), looking northwest.

SP 46

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 197–199

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 122 South Dogwood Road
Powell, TN 37849

Construction Date: circa 1956

Description: SP 46 consists of a circa 1956, one-story, five-bay (ww/www/d/w/w), side-gable, frame Linear Ranch residence oriented northeast, resting on a concrete block foundation, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof (Figure 197 and 198). The residence is clad in vinyl siding. The majority of visible windows contain replacement double-hung vinyl sashes; the façade features a picture window flanked by one-over-one sidelights. The primary entry contains a replacement door pierced by a fanlight, which opens onto an unsheltered concrete deck. Associated outbuildings include two prefabricated gambrel-roof sheds (both circa 2020–2024) and a circa 2020 metal carport (Figure 199).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal any associations between SP 46 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and, due to numerous replacement elements such as vinyl siding, and modern doors and windows, does not retain sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction. Therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing under Criterion C. The two sheds and the carport (Resources A, B, and C) are less than 50 years of age and do not possess known exceptional architectural or associative significance that would satisfy Criteria Consideration G. Consequently, SP 46 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 197. SP 46: Façade of the residence, looking southwest.

Figure 198. SP 46: Southeast elevation and façade of the residence, looking northwest.

Figure 199. SP 46: Northeast elevations of gambrel-roof sheds (Resources A and C) and carport (Resource B), looking southwest.

SP 47

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 200–202

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 122 South Dogwood Road
Powell, TN 37849

Construction Date: circa 1956

Description: SP 47 consists of a circa 1956, one-story, nine-bay (w/ww/ww/d/www/w/w/w/w), gable-on-hip-roof, frame Linear Ranch residence oriented southwest, resting on a basement foundation, and sheltered by an asphalt-shingle roof (Figures 200 and 201). The residence is clad in brick veneer. A circa 1990 shed-roof addition on the southeast elevation is clad in vinyl siding. Piercing the roof on the southeast end of the main house block is a single brick chimney that was likely originally on the exterior. The majority of windows on the façade were covered at the time of survey; most visible windows elsewhere contain two-over-two-light, double-hung wood sashes or replacement double-hung vinyl sashes. A large window opening to the right of the main entry is likely a picture window with sidelights. The primary entry contains a replacement single-light door that opens onto a small porch sheltered by a hip roof supported by metal posts, set on a concrete deck. At the northwest end of the residence an integral garage has been converted into living space; the garage door has been replaced with wood panels pierced by a window. Associated outbuildings include a circa 1970–1980 one-story, front-gable garage and carport clad in a brick veneer (Figure 202), and a circa 1956 concrete block well house (see Figure 201). Located near the end of the driveway are brick pillars with concrete finials; the pillar on the southeast side of the drive has collapsed (see Figure 202).

Figure 200. SP 47: Façade of the residence, looking northeast. At left is a detached garage and carport.

Figure 201. SP 47: Northeast and northwest elevations of the residence (left) and the detached garage and carport (right), looking southeast. At far left is the well house.

Figure 202. SP 47: Northwest and southwest elevations of the garage and carport, and the northwest elevation and façade of the residence, looking east. At right is one of two pillars flanking the driveway.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal any associations between SP 47 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and, due to numerous replacement elements such as modern doors and windows, multiple additions, and the conversion of the integral garage into living space, does not retain sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction. Therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing under Criterion C. The garage/carport (Resource A), well house (Resource B), and entrance pillars (Resource C) do not possess known architectural significance and therefore are not eligible for listing under Criterion C. Consequently, SP 47 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

SP 48

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 203–205

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 519 Edgemoor Road
Powell, TN 37849

Construction Date: circa 1959

Description: SP 48 consists of a circa 1959, one-story, four-bay (w/d/w/w), side-gable, frame Linear Ranch residence oriented north, resting on a basement foundation, and sheltered by an asphalt-shingle roof (Figures 203 and 204). The residence is clad in brick veneer, with composite siding in the gable fields. At the west end of the building is an integral carport. An interior brick chimney pierces the front slope of the roof. The majority of visible windows exhibit replacement double-hung vinyl sashes. The primary entry contains a replacement door that opens onto a partial-width porch sheltered by a shed-roof extension, which is supported by fluted columns. On the east elevation the basement level is pierced by a single-leaf entry, a garage bay filled with a replacement sectional door with no lights, and a double window bay. Attached to the rear of the residence is a wood deck. Associated outbuildings include a circa 2010 metal carport and a circa 2008 front-gable frame shed (Figure 205).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal any associations between SP 48 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and, due to numerous replacement elements such as modern doors and windows, does not retain sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction. Therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing under Criterion C. The carport and shed are less than 50 years of age and do not possess known exceptional architectural or associative significance that would satisfy Criteria Consideration G. Consequently, SP 48 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 203. SP 48: Façade of the residence, looking south.

Figure 204. SP 48: East elevation and façade of the residence, looking southwest.

Figure 205. SP 48: North and west elevations of carport and shed, looking southeast.

SP 49

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 206–213

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Powell, TN

Property Address: 220 Old Edgemoor Lane
Powell, TN 37849

Construction Date: circa 1959; circa 1977

Description: SP 49 was likely once a farmstead and at present consists of a residence, a second residence, two barns, and several smaller dependencies. The buildings and structures are presently located on a discontiguous 82-acre tax parcel that is divided by Edgemoor Road (Figure 206).

The earliest recoverable deed information indicates that the property was part of a larger parcel conveyed in 1942 to Frank and Joy Denton, who later sold off portions (ACRD 2005 DB 1391:2059). Frank died in 1997, leaving the estate to Joy, who died in 2004, at which point the property, then 160 acres, passed to their daughter Kathleen. In 2010, the 160-acre property was conveyed to Kathleen's heir Mary Ruth Cook, who is the current owner. Portions of the 160 acres have since been sold.

The present-day south portion of the property was the location of a mid-twentieth-century private airfield run by Guy M. Jones, who lived on the property immediately east of SP 49. Jones and his associations with local aviation history are discussed in detail in the description of SP 51; Jones likely leased the land from the Denton family. Historic aerials indicate the airfield was located in the center of the south portion of the property, extending west from just north of the northwest corner of the barn (Resource G). Aerial imagery and information from the present-day property owner indicates the airfield was returned to agricultural use by the late 1970s.

Figure 206. SP 49: Site plan for SP 49 depicting the location of resources and the current tax parcel boundary. Aerial imagery courtesy of TDOT, 2019.

SP 49 consists of a circa 1959, one-story, seven-bay (w/w/ww/wwww/wdw/w/ww), cross-gable, frame Linear Ranch residence (Resource A) that fronts Edgemoor Road, oriented southeast, clad in brick veneer, and sheltered by an asphalt-shingle roof (Figure 207). View of the side elevations of the residence was entirely obscured by tree cover and vegetation. The majority of visible windows exhibit replacement double-hung vinyl sashes. The roof is pierced by a single interior brick chimney. The primary entry is filled with a replacement door that opens onto a brick stoop. Located west of the residence is a circa 1980–1992, three-bay, front-gable garage (Resource A.1) clad in vinyl siding (Figure 208).

The property extends across Edgemoor Road where there is a second dwelling (Resource B) that fronts Old Edgemoor Lane, which functions as the main residence of the property owners. This portion of the property also contains multiple dependencies (Resources C–H). Based on aerial photographs, the original house and some older dependencies on the south portion of the parcel have been lost.

The second residence is a circa 1977, one-story, six-bay (w/w/ww/d/w/w), side-gable, frame, Linear Ranch dwelling (Resource B), oriented southeast, resting on a continuous concrete foundation, clad in brick veneer, and sheltered beneath an asphalt-shingle roof (Figures 209 and 210). Visible windows exhibit replacement double-hung vinyl sashes. The primary entry opens onto an unsheltered brick porch. Piercing the roof on the front slope is a single brick chimney. At the west end of the building is an integral two-bay garage. The residence replaced an older dwelling that was built in the early twentieth century.

The dependencies located near the second residence include a circa 1970s, one-story, front-gable garage (Resource C), clad in board-and-batten siding with a roof of modern metal panels; a circa 1970s, front-gable shed (Resource D) also clad in board-and-batten siding with a modern roof; two gable-roof, frame outbuildings (Resources E and F), likely built in the mid-twentieth century; and two gable-roof barns (Resources G and H) with metal-panel roofs, also likely built in the mid-twentieth century (Figures 211–213).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. The intrusion of modern roads and buildings interrupts the landscape associated with SP 49 such that it no longer reads as a cohesive farmstead; thus, the property does not merit listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or C as a historic farmstead. Research did not reveal any associations between SP 49 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The residences (Resources A and B) do not possess known architectural significance, and do not display sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction. Therefore, Resource A and Resource B are not eligible for listing under Criterion C. The dependencies (Resources C, D, E, F, G, and H) do not possess known architectural significance and are therefore not eligible for listing under Criterion C. The garage (Resource A.1) is less than 50 years of age and does not possess known exceptional architectural or associative significance that would satisfy Criteria Consideration G. The airfield does not appear to have been constructed with a permanent hard surface, and the field used for landing was returned to agricultural use decades ago; as such, the site does not retain resources that convey its former association with aviation. Consequently, SP 49 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 207. SP 49: Southwest elevation and façade of the residence (Resource A), looking north.

Figure 208. SP 49: Southeast elevation of the garage (Resource A.1), looking northwest.

Figure 209. SP 49: Façade of the second residence (Resource B), looking northwest.

Figure 210. SP 49: Façade and southwest elevation of the second residence (Resource B), looking north.

Figure 211. SP 49: Southwest and southeast elevations of (left to right) outbuilding (Resource E), garage (Resource C), and shed (Resource D), looking northeast.

Figure 212. SP 49: Southeast elevation of barn (Resource G), looking northwest.

Figure 213. SP 49: Southeast elevation of barn (Resource H), looking northwest.

SP 50

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 214 and 215

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Powell, TN

Property Address: 124 Old Edgemoor Lane
Powell, TN 37849

Construction Date: circa 1946

Description: SP 50 consists of a circa 1946 one-story, four-bay (ww/d/ww/ww), side-gable, frame, residence oriented southeast, resting on a continuous brick foundation, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof (Figures 214 and 215). The residence is clad in asbestos siding. A central interior brick chimney pierces the roof at the ridgeline. Windows contain replacement double-hung,vinyl sashes. The primary entry contains a single-leaf, half-light, nine-light wood door and opens onto a small wood deck. A circa 1960–1992 gable-roof outbuilding is also located on the property (see Figure 215).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 50 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and does not display sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The outbuilding does not possess known architectural significance, and is therefore not eligible for listing under Criterion C. Consequently, SP 50 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 214. SP 50: Façade of the residence, looking northwest.

Figure 215. SP 50: Northeast elevation of the residence and outbuilding, looking northwest.

SP 51

Survey Level: Level 2

Photographs: Figures 216–224

Maps: Figures 2, 3, and 225

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: 117 Old Edgemoor Lane
Powell, Tennessee 37849

Property Owner: Gary L and Deborah Jones
117 Old Edgemoor Lane
Powell, Tennessee 37849

Deed Book/Page: 1394/162

Construction Date: circa 1947

Description: SP 51 consists of the Guy M. Jones House, a transitional Art Moderne residence, as well as small associated outbuildings and dependencies. The residence is situated atop a 3-acre parcel which slopes down and west toward B. Wells Lane, and down and south toward a large pond. A large lawn surrounds the residence, and the central western portion of the parcel is lightly forested. Limited access to the property was provided by the property owner at the time of survey.

The property is presently owned by Gary Jones, the son of Guy M. Jones, who built the house in the 1940s. Mr. Jones grew up in the house, and became the owner after the death of his father, at which point the house had fallen into moderate disrepair. Jones renovated the house and began living at the property again in the 2000s, and provided CRA personnel with background information on both his father and the house itself, which was corroborated by Jones' autobiography, publications on Tennessee aviation history, and articles in readily-available digitized newspaper archives.

Guy M. Jones Biography

Guy M. Jones (1898–1984) grew up in Danville, Kentucky. He married Linnelle Eubanks in 1918 and began to work a 200-acre farm owned by Linnelle's family. In 1920, he was introduced to barnstorming by a visiting pilot and took his first plane ride. Barnstorming—in which a visiting aviator flew to a rural area, set up shop in a field for a few days, and gave short, thrilling rides to passengers for a few dollars per person—captured Jones' attention, and he began to take flying lessons in 1925. In his autobiography, Jones writes candidly, "I have to admit I learned to fly for reasons that went beyond just love of flying. my immediate reason for learning to fly was to get rich hauling plane loads of illegal liquor into this country from Canada" (Jones 1971:19). Jones revised the plan slightly, making his own moonshine and transporting loads by plane. However, by 1926, he began to tire of the risk and dubious morality of the enterprise—which conveniently coincided with the realization that he could make as much if not more money barnstorming, which was completely legal (Jones 1971:13–30). Presumably Guy and Linnelle divorced at some point in the late 1920s or early 1930s, but the date could not be determined using information from the autobiography or records available on Ancestry.com.

Jones flew through Clinton in 1931, intending to make a little money on a brief stop and then move on. But during that trip, he met Robert Gaddey, superintendent of the large Magnet Mills hosiery mill, who offered him a job in the factory. Jones decided to give up the transitory life of barnstorming and settled into the work but kept flying after work and on weekends. In Clinton he met Bertha Gault, who would become his second wife, and the two built the Art Moderne style house (SP 51) on Edgemoor Road in the mid-1940s. Jones worked at the mill for 32 years, but also held a part-time job managing

Clinton's PWA-built airport. He also leased land from a neighbor to set up a private airfield for lessons, located on the property discussed in this report as SP 49. Jones taught aviation extensively throughout the greater Knoxville region, teaching during World War II at Knoxville Flying Service, which functioned as a government flight school with many students going on to serve in the war. After the war, Jones taught at both the Clinton Airport and as Clinton Flying Service, which he ran out of the small private airfield near his home. Bertha became a commercial pilot as well, and served as a Major in the Civil Air Patrol (Jones 1971:51–53, 71; KNS 2003).

After World War II, Tennessee passed a law preventing any operation of commercial aircraft in unauthorized fields—effectively ending the practice of barnstorming, or landing and taking off in fields. However, Jones writes, "in recognition of the fact that at least a few men in the state still derived part of their income from barnstorming and because of many years of safe operation of such flights, some of us were given the right to authorize fields. I was one of these. By simply going to a field and saying that it would be safe, it was authorized—as long as I was there. Whenever I left, it would go back to being a cow cafeteria, or whatever it had been before" (Jones 1971:81). This allowed Jones to carry on barnstorming, and gave some the idea that he must not only be the oldest active barnstormer in the country, but could possibly be the last (Jones 1971:81).

Jones was well known along the barnstorming circuit from the 1920s onward, and by the mid-twentieth century had become a fixture in East Tennessee aviation circles, flying in air shows and instructing hundreds of students. He kept up with rebuilding early fabric airplanes well into the 1960s and 1970s, and also served as a county commissioner and justice of the peace, at times holding wedding ceremonies in the Jones' unique house. Jones has an entry and several additional mentions in the TDOT Aeronautics publication *The Aviation History of Tennessee*, and published an autobiography in 1971 with Carlton Press that can be found in numerous regional libraries today (Fulbright 1976:119-120; personal communication, Gary Jones, 2024).

Architectural Description

The circa 1947 two-story, flat-roof residence is oriented north (Figure 216). According to the property owner, the residence is constructed of case-hardened steel beams and poured concrete; the first story is clad in coursed Tennessee pink marble veneer, and the second story is finished with stucco. The residence displays hallmarks of the Art Moderne style, such as asymmetrical massing, with linear and curved projections of varying depth at every elevation, and glass block windows that wrap the building's corners. However, the residence is a late example of the style, and features divergent characteristics such as the substantial use of native stone that suggest transitional interpretations of Art Moderne design.

The roof of the residence appears to be clad in built-up tar or rolled asphalt, while the two remaining second-story porches are sheltered by low-pitch shed-roof extensions sheathed in metal panels. The residence is characterized by its second-story porches; a small porch occupies the northeast corner, and a much larger porch spans the entire west elevation and wraps to the façade. A large, heavy exterior chimney clad in matching stone veneer is present along the west elevation, and extends from the first story to pierce the roof of the west porch. A curved rear addition that once included a third second-story porch has been enclosed to create additional living space; the addition is sheltered by a low-pitch gently curved roof. The current property owner stated that the addition was completed in 1952 or 1953 as a continuation of the original design, and that the upper porch was enclosed much later. Unless otherwise noted, windows throughout the residence are either filled with original glass block or replacement double-hung one-over-one-light vinyl sashes (referred to hereafter as "standard windows").

Figure 216. SP 51: The façade of the residence, looking south.

The primary entry pierces the central portion of the façade and contains a single-leaf full-light door with leaded glass, the details of which could not be discerned at the time of survey, set behind a full-light modern storm door (see Figure 216). A curved projection extends from the façade to the right (west) of the entry; the entry is sheltered by a stepped curved overhang which forms the floor of the second-story porch. A large, curved glass block window pierces the projection, as does a single standard window. To the left (east) of the entry, the façade is pierced by a small window filled with glass block, a one-light oculus, and a single standard window. The second story of the façade is pierced by two standard windows.

Along the west elevation, the first story is pierced by four standard windows, one of which is oriented south along the south elevation of a projection (Figures 217 and 218). The west elevation of the second story was not entirely visible from the ground due to the porch, but appears to be pierced by three standard windows and an entry.

Along the east elevation, the first story is pierced by two single standard windows, and one paired standard window (Figure 219). The second story is pierced by two standard windows and a north-facing door which opens onto the northeast porch. At the basement level, an integral garage partially projects outward to form a concrete terrace. The projecting garage walls are clad in stucco and flanked by stucco-clad retaining walls. The garage opening has been filled with a double-leaf set of full-light doors.

The south (rear) elevation is largely occupied by the addition; the exposed portions of the main block are pierced by a small standard first-story window, two small, narrow first-story glass block windows, and a rectangular second-story glass block window (Figures 220 and 221). The first story of the addition is pierced by a standard window; a small, narrow glass block window; two large, curved glass block windows; a large, centered south-facing, one-light picture window; and an entry containing a replacement full-light door. The second story of the addition is clad in stucco and pierced by two standard windows and a large, centered, south-facing one-light picture window.

Figure 217. SP 51: The façade and west elevation of the residence, with the carport (Resource C) in the background, looking southeast.

Figure 218. SP 51: The west elevation of the residence, looking east-northeast.

Figure 219. SP 51: The façade and east elevation of the residence, looking southwest.

Figure 220. SP 51: The south (rear) elevation of the residence, looking north-northwest.

Figure 221. SP 51: The south (rear) elevation of the residence with the fireplace (Resource A) in the foreground, looking north-northeast.

Approximately 35 ft southwest of the residence is a pink marble, clay tile, and firebrick fireplace or barbecue (Resource A) (see Figure 221). Approximately 50 ft southwest of the residence is a small original in-ground concrete pool (Resource B) (Figure 222), which has been filled with concrete and is presently in use as a patio. The pool is shaded by a simple shed-roof pole shelter. According to the present owner, both the fireplace and the pool were constructed during the initial active period of construction for the residence, which stretched from the mid-1940s to the mid-1950s.

Additional modern resources near the residence include a circa 2019–2021 carport (Resource C) (see Figure 217), a circa 2021–2023 front-gable shed oriented north (Resource D) (Figure 223); and a circa 2021–2023 small front-gable shed (Resource E) (see Figure 223).

Aerial imagery indicates there are at least three small outbuildings in the wooded western portion of the property, which slopes down toward B. Wells Lane; only one was visible from the ROW or the path of access provided by the property owner. The visible outbuilding is a gable-roof pumphouse (Resource F); few details of the pumphouse could be discerned but the metal roof suggests modern construction or replacement (Figure 224).

Figure 222. SP 51: The north elevation (rear) of the fireplace (Resource A) and overview of the pool (Resource B) and modern shelter, looking southwest.

Figure 223. SP 51: The north elevation (rear) of the fireplace (Resource A) and the shed (Resource D), looking southeast.

Figure 224. SP 51: The pumphouse (Resource F), looking southeast.

NRHP Evaluation: Eligible. Research did not reveal an association with events of historical importance; therefore, SP 51 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A.

The residence possesses local significance under Criterion B, as the property most closely associated with the productive life of Guy M. Jones, an East Tennessee aviator well-known throughout the region as a barnstormer and stunt flier who received special permission to continue the historic practice of barnstorming long after it was banned by the state, and for his contributions to early aviation instruction in Anderson and Knox Counties.

The Art Moderne style is a close antecedent to Art Deco, which was widely used for commercial buildings in the 1920s but was not employed to any extent for single-family homes. Like Art Deco, Art Moderne saw its greatest popularity from about 1920 to about 1940, with more residential examples constructed in the style after about 1930. The development of the architectural style dovetailed with similar visual trends in industrial design for ships, trains, and automobiles, which emphasized streamlined, smooth surfaces (hence, the style is often alternately referred to as Streamline Moderne). Character-defining features of the style, in addition to smooth, curvilinear surfaces typically clad in stucco, include flat roofs, glass block windows as well as small round windows resembling portholes, and accents that emphasize horizontality, such as balustrades or grooves within exterior walls (McAlester 2013:580–583). The style became very popular for buildings associated with transportation, especially bus stations and automotive service stations. Regarding the national prevalence of Art Moderne in residential architecture, McAlester writes, “Although never common; many houses were built in the style; scattered examples can be found throughout the country” (McAlester 2013:581).

The International style is a close cousin, embracing the asymmetrical massing of Art Moderne but reducing decorative detailing “to the barest minimum,” and was even more rare in residential construction (McAlester 2013:582). The International style began to develop in the mid-1920s, and was formalized in 1932 with the publication *The International Style* by Phillip Johnson and Henry-

Russell Hitchcock, which accompanied an exhibit at the Museum of Modern Art entitled "Modern Architecture: International Exhibition." Defining characteristics of the style include flat roofs, flush windows without trim, asymmetrical massing, and alternating expanses of unfenestrated wall surfaces and large windows or window groupings. Developments in structural framing techniques allowed window openings to wrap corners, and homes were typically clad in stucco, although T1-11 or smooth wood cladding became more common in the 1930s, as did accent walls of brick or stone. International style houses were almost always architect-designed, and the style is relatively rare even on a national scale, with landmark examples occurring in California and certain areas in the northeast (McAlester 2013:616–621). McAlester writes that "the early experimental nature of the style is highlighted by how many of the well-publicized early houses were designed for the architect, the architect's mother, or a professor" (McAlester 2013:620).

The THC survey database as reflected on the THC viewer returns only five properties throughout the state that have been categorized as Art Moderne, only one of which is residential; the three East Tennessee examples include the Princess Theater in Harriman (Roane County, RE-56), as well as the now-nonextant Baptist Hospital (KN-14262) and Tapp Optical building (KN-14268) in Knoxville.

The Historic and Architectural Resources of Oak Ridge, Tennessee MPDF specifies "In general, innovative designs of the period such as the International or Art Moderne styles were rarely constructed in most communities;" implying that the same is true of Oak Ridge and Anderson County (Murphy and Thomason 1991a:20). The 2006 Historic Resource Survey for Knoxville, which only discusses resources within Knox County, states that "very few examples of the Art Moderne style exist in Knoxville. There is one residential example on Scenic Drive in Sequoyah Hills" (Knoxville-Knox County Metropolitan Planning Commission [KKCMPC] 2006:14–15). The 2016 Historic Resource Survey Update for Knoxville, which largely focuses on Modernist resources dating to the mid-twentieth century, similarly notes that the use of Art Moderne style for home construction was limited in the area and cites no residential examples; the International style is discussed in relation to six residences designed by Alfred and Jane West Clauss (Thomason 2016).

A review of NRHP listings in Anderson County reveals one commercial example of the Art Moderne style: the Ritz Theater and Hoskins Rexall Drug Store No. 2 building (NRHP #98001446). Additionally, some buildings and structures associated with federal projects such as the Norris Hydroelectric Project and the Manhattan Project were designed in the Art Moderne or International styles. NRHP-listed examples of the Art Moderne style in Knoxville include the commercial Contractor's Supply, Inc. Building, designed in 1947 by Shelton and Stachel (Knoxville, NRHP #11000457). The Daniel House (Knox County, NRHP #98000240) is also classed as Art Moderne in some databases, although it is a wholly unique design that does not constitute a representative example of the style. Little Switzerland, a South Knoxville development of five International-style houses designed by Alfred and Jane West Clauss, has been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, but a nomination has not yet been filed (personal communication, Rebecca Schmitt, 2024). Little Switzerland consists of two structural clay tile houses and three residences clad in varying types of wood siding. The circa 1945 Hart House, an additional International style residence in Knoxville designed by the Clausses (KN-13411, 4215 Holston Hills Drive), displays native stone cladding at the basement elevation in a fashion similar to that of the Guy M. Jones House.

As such, CRA recommends that the Guy M. Jones House (SP 51) possesses local architectural significance as an excellent example of a transitional residence drawing heavily on the Art Moderne style, and as a rare example of the style as applied to residential design.

Replacement elements throughout the residence, most notably windows and doors, and the alteration of the garage do somewhat diminish the architectural integrity of the residence. However, the character-defining features of the residence are well-preserved, including its asymmetrical massing, curved exterior elements, glass block windows that wrap the building's corners, and original stucco and

native stone cladding. Despite the replacement elements and minor alterations, the residence still clearly reflects its period of construction. CRA recommends that the residence retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, and association, and appropriately conveys its association with the productive life of Guy M. Jones, as well as its architectural significance.

Consequently, CRA recommends that the Guy M. Jones House (SP 51) is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B, as the property most closely associated with the productive life of Guy M. Jones, an important figure in the history of aviation in East Tennessee, and under Criterion C, as an excellent example of a transitional residence drawing heavily on the Art Moderne style, and as a rare example of the style as applied to residential design. CRA recommends an approximately one-acre rectangular NRHP boundary that follows the present north, east, and south property lines, bisecting the property to exclude the western majority (Figure 225). This boundary preserves the residence's setting and rear viewshed, and includes the fireplace (Resource A) and swimming pool (Resource B), which are original to the initial period of construction. The fireplace (Resource A) retains appropriate integrity to contribute to the property's significance. The swimming pool (Resource B), having been filled in and covered by a modern shelter, no longer reads as a swimming pool and therefore does not contribute. Additional noncontributing resources within the boundary include the carport (Resource C) and two sheds (Resources D and E).

Few details of the pumphouse (Resource F) were visible at the time of survey; however, observable features suggest the resource is less than 50 years of age. The resource does not possess known exceptional associative or architectural significance, and therefore does not satisfy Criteria Consideration G and is ineligible for individual listing in the NRHP.

Figure 225. SP 51: Aerial photograph depicting the proposed NRHP boundary for the Guy M. Jones House, the tax parcel boundary, the location of associated resources and their contributing status, and the study area.

SP 52

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 226–228

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Powell, TN

Property Address: 112 Old Edgemoor Lane
Powell, TN 37849

Construction Date: circa 1959

Description: SP 52 consists of a circa 1959, one-story, three-bay (w/d/ww), side-gable, frame, American Small House, oriented southeast, resting on a concrete block foundation, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof (Figures 226 and 227). The residence is clad in vinyl siding. An exterior brick chimney projects from the northeast elevation. Windows contain replacement, double-hung, vinyl sashes. The primary entry contains a single-leaf panel door with a fanlight and opens onto a narrow wood deck sheltered by a shallow shed-roof hood. A shed-roof, one-story and basement projection extends from the northeast elevation; fenestration patterns of the upper and lower levels suggest the projection may have originally been a rear-entry garage, with the garage roof forming a large terrace. The upper level of the projection has been enclosed to form additional living space. A circa 2002 shed-roof detached garage is also located on the property (Figure 228).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 52 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and, due to numerous replacement elements such as vinyl windows and vinyl siding, does not retain sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The detached garage is less than 50 years of age and does not possess exceptional significance, and therefore does not satisfy Criteria Consideration G. Consequently, SP 52 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 226. SP 52: Façade of the residence, looking northwest.

Figure 227. SP 52: Façade and northeast elevation of the residence, looking west.

Figure 228. SP 52: Detached garage, looking northeast.

SP 53

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 229–233

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Powell, TN

Property Address: 111 Old Edgemoor Lane
Powell, TN 37849

Construction Date: circa 1944

Description: SP 53 was likely once a farmstead and at present consists of a residence, a commercial building, a barn, and smaller dependencies. The buildings and structures are presently located on an 8-acre tax parcel with frontage along Old Edgemoor Lane (Figure 229).

Recoverable deed information indicates that the property represents Lot 3 of a collective of 12 lots on the north and south sides of Old Edgemoor Road known as the Gault Subdivision; Lots 1–5 were on the south side of the road and Lots 6–12 were on the north side. The property was acquired in 1914 by James H. Gault (1858–1941) and his wife Cora (1867–1931) from James R. Haws and his wife Florence when the Gaults moved to Anderson County from Knox County. The Haws had acquired the property from the Peoples family, several of whom are buried in the Peoples Cemetery on the north side of Edgemoor Road (ACRD 1914 DB G-13/268-270). Cora died in 1931 and her one-half interest in the property was inherited by the Gaults' children. It is likely that the property was subdivided into 12 lots at this time since there were 12 children; each child received one-twenty-fourth interest in the total property. In 1936, nine of the children sold their interests in the property to their father (ACRD 1936 C-4/58-60). Between 1936 and 1941, James Gault sold full interest in the lots to his children. In 1941, he sold Lot 3 to his daughter Clara Edmondson, who lived in Tucson, Arizona; Edmonson sold it to Jess Burden in 1943 (ACRD 1941 DB L-4/24; 1943 L-4:141). It is likely Burden, who lived there until his death in 2005, built the house and store.

SP 53 consists of a circa 1944, two-story, four-bay (w/www/d/w), gambrel-roof, frame residence (Resource A) oriented northeast, clad in asbestos and wood siding and stone veneer, and sheltered beneath an asphalt-shingle roof (Figures 230 and 231). View of the residence from the ROW was partially obscured by setback and vegetation. Visible windows exhibit three-over-one-light, double-hung wood sashes. The primary entry opens onto a one-story wrap-around porch. The northeast and southwest elevations feature large shed-roof dormers. The Tennessee Property Viewer lists several dependencies associated with the residence, including sheds, carports, and a barn; visible from the ROW were one modern carport (Resource B) and a barn (Resource C) built sometime between 1960 and 1977 (Figure 232). Based on aerial photographs, several original outbuildings have been lost.

Located northeast of the residence and fronting Old Edgemoor Lane is a circa 1950, one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (ww/d/ww), front-gable commercial building previously used as a store (Resource C) (Figure 233). The building is constructed of rockface concrete block and is sheltered beneath a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and metal panels. The roof is pierced by a single interior brick chimney. Window openings at the façade have been boarded over; visible windows at the side elevations exhibit nine-light metal sashes with central awning sashes. Attached to the rear of the building is a one-story addition likely built in the 1970s.

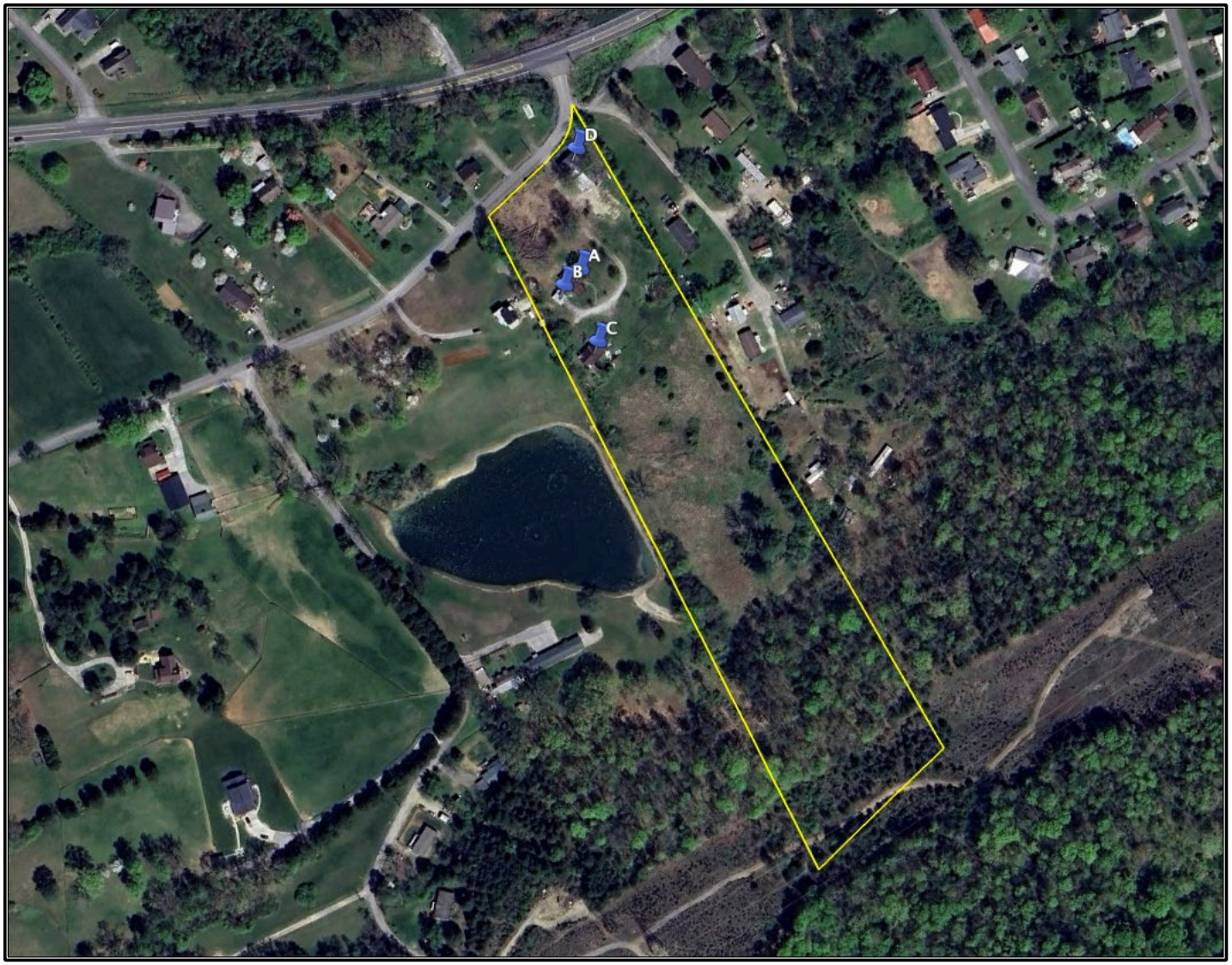

Figure 229. SP 53: Site plan for SP 53 depicting the location of resources and the current tax parcel boundary. Aerial imagery courtesy of TDOT, 2019.

Figure 230. SP 53: Façade and northwest elevations of the residence, looking southwest.

Figure 231. SP 53: Northwest elevations of the residence, looking southwest.

Figure 232. SP 53: Barn (Resource B) located south of the residence and carport (Resource A) located west of the residence, looking southeast.

Figure 233. SP 53: Northwest and southwest elevations of store (Resource C), looking southeast.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Due to the loss of multiple original outbuildings as well as modern intrusions, the property no longer reads as a cohesive farmstead. Thus, the property does not merit listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or C as a historic farmstead. Research did not reveal any associations between SP 53 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and does not exhibit sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction. Therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing under Criterion C. The barn (Resource B) and store (Resource C) do not possess known architectural significance and are therefore not eligible for listing under Criterion C. The carport (Resource A) is less than 50 years of age and does not possess known exceptional architectural or associative significance that would satisfy Criteria Consideration G. Consequently, SP 53 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

SP 54

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 234 and 235

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Powell, TN

Property Address: Edgemoor Road
Powell, TN 37849

Latitude: 36.037803°

Longitude: -84.120786°

Construction Date: circa 1940–1952

Description: SP 54 consists of a small front-gable pole barn oriented southeast–northwest. (Figures 234 and 235). The barn is clad in vertical board siding, with large sections missing, particularly at the façade, and is sheltered by a metal panel roof. Remaining materials suggest the barn was originally constructed with a single, off-center drive along the west half and three small livestock stalls occupying the east half. Limited view of the interior indicates the barn is constructed of a mix of unhewn timber poles and dimensional lumber. The barn is not visible from the ROW and is surrounded by dense tree cover. A pile of metal roofing material approximately 60 ft east of the barn suggests that another agricultural dependency was located within this parcel, but details could not be discerned from the remaining building materials. The barn was likely constructed between 1940 and 1952, and may have been associated with any of a handful of residences now south of Edgemoor Road prior to the construction of the road, which divided the parcel. The tax parcels opposite Edgemoor Road from the barn are no longer associated.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 54 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The barn does not possess known architectural significance, and has likely been separated from the location of its associated residence by the construction of Edgemoor Road. The barn alone does not display sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the barn is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The additional outbuilding once standing at the site does not possess known architectural significance and has collapsed. Consequently, SP 54 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 234. SP 54: Southeast and southwest elevations of the barn, looking north.

Figure 235. SP 54: Interior of the barn, looking north.

SP 55

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 236–240

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Powell Station, TN

Property Address: Edgemoor Road
Powell, TN 37849

Construction Date: circa 1847

Description: SP 55 consists of Peoples' Cemetery, which occupies approximately 0.3 acres on the north side of Edgemoor Road and is enclosed by a modern chain-link fence with a gate (Figure 236). A sign designates the site as the Old Frost Burial Grounds and Peoples Cemetery, named for members of the Frost and Peoples families. In the center of the cemetery is a flagpole with an American flag. A cemetery recordation published in *Gone to Rest: The Cemeteries of Anderson County, Tennessee, Volume I* notes that the cemetery is believed to be the first location of Zion Baptist Church (McGinnis 2008:196). The church website notes Zion Baptist Church was founded in 1812.

McGinnis' recordation lists 18 markers and notes that Spencer Altum and Thomas Frost, Sr. are likely buried in unmarked graves in the cemetery (McGinnis 2008:196–197). FindAGrave.com lists 27 memorials in the cemetery, although several are noted as speculative and without verifiable markers, and the Tennessee Gravestones website lists 21 gravesites (FindAGrave.com 2024b; Tennessee Gravestones n.d.). However, there are numerous graves marked with uninscribed upright limestone fieldstone markers, and shallow depressions indicate the possible presence of unmarked burials (Figure 237). A concurrent archaeological survey of the area suggests that the number of burials in the vicinity may be higher than reflected in the recordations; the report is forthcoming and may be requested from TDOA by qualified individuals once published.

One marker, which is modern, honors early resident Thomas Frost, Sr., (1735–1807), noted on the marker as among the "1st Families of Tennessee"; the marker was reportedly placed by Mike Reedy, a descendant of Frost (Figure 238) (FindAGrave.com 2024b). Multiple sources refer to Thomas Frost as the first known permanent European settler in Anderson County, then Knox County, purchasing several hundred acres in Raccoon Valley near the current site of the Bull Run fossil plant and building a cabin there in 1796 (Hoskins 1979:8; Matheny 2011; Shoemaker and Holden 2023:9; Roberts 1971). Some sources suggest that his cemetery marker denotes the oldest marked grave in the county; however, since the marker is modern, it is not certain that Frost is actually buried in the cemetery (FindAGrave.com 2024b). The other members of the Frost family who are buried in the cemetery died in the 1850s, and the oldest inscribed marker in the cemetery dates to 1847. Of the Peoples family, Richard Murrell Peoples (1816–1884) and his wife Sarah Stonecypher (1826–1898) were the earliest to live in the area, moving to Anderson County from Sullivan County between 1860 and 1870. Other surnames that appear in the cemetery are Altum, Chiles, Duncum, Ferguson, Garner, Lea/Lee, Miligan/Milligan, and Messamore, including Union soldier Joseph Messamore (1839–1920) whose grave is the most recent (Figure 239).

Finished inscribed markers are all in tablet form, a few with iconography such as clasped hands, hands pointing to heaven, flowers, and lambs (Figure 240). Most of the fieldstone markers are simple stones without evidence of tool marks or shaping, although at least one has been shaped into a point. A few of the fieldstones are inscribed, including that of Joseph Alton, who died in 1847, and Mary Miligan, who died in 1861. Most of the finished, inscribed headstones are clustered in the south portion of the cemetery.

Figure 236. SP 55: View of the Peoples Cemetery, looking north.

Figure 237. SP 55: View of the north portion of the Peoples Cemetery, looking north.

Figure 238. SP 55: Marker for Thomas Frost, Sr., in the Peoples Cemetery.

Figure 239. SP 55: Grave marker for Union soldier Joseph Messamore in the Peoples Cemetery.

Figure 240. SP 55: Grave marker for Mary Ann Lee showing lamb iconography.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Criteria Consideration D states that cemeteries generally are not eligible for listing in the NRHP except for those deriving primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events. Research did not discover any events of historic importance associated with the cemetery. Although multiple sources refer to Thomas Frost, Sr., as the first known permanent European settler in the county, and some sources note that his cemetery marker denotes the oldest known grave in the county, the marker is modern and it cannot be verified that Frost is buried in the cemetery. Research did not identify any other persons buried in the cemetery to be of transcendent importance. The cemetery is also not distinctive for its age. The oldest verifiable grave markers in the cemetery date to the 1840s, which is not particularly early when considering white settlement in East Tennessee. Although most of the fieldstone markers cannot be dated, they are representative of fieldstone grave markers used in East Tennessee through the mid-nineteenth century, which would be consistent with the dates on the verifiable inscribed grave markers. The cemetery also does not exhibit distinctive design features, nor did research reveal an association with events of historic importance.. Consequently, CRA recommends SP 55 does not satisfy Criteria Consideration D, and is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

SP 56

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 241–243

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Powell, TN

Property Address: 117 Fraker Lane
Powell, TN 37849

Construction Date: circa 1970–1990

Description: SP 56 consists of a mobile home likely manufactured between 1970 and 1990, which was moved to the present location by 1992. The one-story, five-bay (w/w/w/w/d), side-gable, mobile home is oriented north and sheltered by a metal panel roof (Figures 241 and 242). The residence is clad in metal siding. Windows contain double-hung, one-over-one-light aluminum sashes. The primary entry contains a single-leaf door and opens onto a partial-width wood deck. Associated outbuildings include a circa 1980–2010 side-gable outbuilding (see Figure 242); a circa 1980–2010 side-gable outbuilding; a circa 1960–1990 shed-roof outbuilding; a circa 2014 carport; and a circa 1980–2010 gambrel-roof shed (Figure 243).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 56 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and does not embody sufficient distinctive characteristics to be considered a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The side-gable outbuildings, shed, and carport are less than 50 years of age and do not possess exceptional significance, and therefore do not satisfy Criteria Consideration G. The shed-roof outbuilding does not possess known architectural significance, and therefore is not eligible for listing under Criterion C. Consequently, SP 56 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 241. SP 56: Façade of the residence and gambrel-roof shed, looking north.

Figure 242. SP 56: Façade and northwest elevation of the residence, and side-gable outbuilding, facing northeast

Figure 243. SP 56: Side-gable outbuilding, gambrel-roof shed, shed-roof shed, and carport, looking north.

SP 57

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 244 and 245

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Powell, TN

Property Address: 111 Fraker Lane
Powell, TN 37849

Construction Date: circa 1970–1990

Description: SP 57 consists of a mobile home likely manufactured between 1970 and 1990, which was moved to the present location by 1997. The one-story, five-bay (ww/d/ww/w/ww), side-gable, mobile home residence is oriented southwest and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof (Figures 244 and 245). Centered on the facade is a front-gable roof projection. The residence is clad in T1-11 siding. Windows contain double-hung, one-over-one-light aluminum sashes. The primary entry contains a single-leaf panel door and opens onto a partial-width wood deck. A circa 1997–2002 gambrel-roof shed is also located on the property (see Figure 245).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 57 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and does not embody sufficient distinctive characteristics to be considered a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The shed is less than 50 years of age and does not possess exceptional significance, and therefore does not satisfy Criteria Consideration G. Consequently, SP 57 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 244. SP 57: Façade of the residence, looking northeast.

Figure 245. SP 57: Façade of the residence and shed, looking northeast.

SP 58

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 246–248

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Powell, TN

Property Address: 311 Edgemoor Road
Powell, TN 37849

Construction Date: circa 1961

Description: SP 58 was likely once a farmstead; buildings observed at the property during field survey include a residence and a barn likely constructed in the 1930s. The buildings and structures are presently located on an 8.37-acre tax parcel with frontage along Edgemoor Road and Fraker Lane (Figure 246).

Recoverable deed information indicates that the property was part of Lots 1 and 2 of the Gault Subdivision, which included 12 lots on the north and south sides of Old Edgemoor Road; Lots 1–5 were on the south side of the road and Lots 6–12 were on the north side. The property was acquired in 1914 by James H. Gault (1858–1941) and his wife Cora (1867–1931) from James R. Haws and his wife Florence when the Gaults moved to Anderson County from Knox County (ACRD 1914 DB G-13/268-270). The Haws had acquired the property from the heirs of Richard Murrell Peoples, who is buried in the Peoples Cemetery on the north side of Edgemoor Road. Cora died in 1931 and her interest in the property, which was subdivided into 12 Lots, was inherited by the Gaults' 12 children; each child received one-twenty-fourth interest in the total property. In 1936, nine of the children sold their interests in the property to their father (ACRD 1936 DB C-4/58-60). Between 1936 and 1941, James Gault sold full interest in the lots to his children. Lots 1 and 2 went to the Gaults' youngest daughter Azalea and her husband Jack Smith. The Smiths subdivided the property and portions were sold to the Long family

Figure 246. SP 58: Site plan for SP 58 depicting the location of resources and the current tax parcel boundary. Aerial imagery courtesy of TDOT, 2019.

in 1940, who later sold to members of the Fraker and Wheeler families, the latter being the current owners of SP 58 (ACRD 1940 DB H-4:104; 1964 DB V-8:380-381). The Smiths, who, based on census records, moved to the area from Knoxville between 1935 and 1940, were likely the ones who built the barn and its original associative house, which is not extant.

SP 58 consists of a circa 1961 one-story, gable-roof, frame residence (Resource A). Views of the residence were almost entirely obscured by topography and vegetation, but it appears to be clad in weatherboard siding and is sheltered beneath an asphalt-shingle roof (Figure 247). Visible windows exhibit replacement double-hung vinyl sashes.

Associated with the residence is a 1.5-story, gambrel-roof, frame barn (Resource B), oriented west–east, clad in weatherboard siding, and sheltered beneath a metal roof (Figure 248). Attached to the north and south elevations are shed-roof side drives, and projecting from the west elevation is a prominent hay hood over a large hayloft entry. Unlike many gambrel-roof barns, the roof is narrow and steeply pitched. The barn was originally associated with an early twentieth-century residence located at the end of Fraker Lane, which was demolished in the 1970s; other outbuildings associated with the farm have also been demolished. Based on available evidence, the barn was likely built in the 1930s. Aerial photographs suggest there might be additional outbuildings on the property, but they were not visible from the ROW.

An article in the Anderson County Historical Society newsletter in 2018, placed by the granddaughter of James H. Gault and niece of Azalea Gault Smith, indicates that on or near the Smith property was a log cabin built by Thomas Frost, Sr., reportedly the first permanent dwelling in the county and also used as a stagecoach stop. The granddaughter remembers seeing the cabin burn sometime between 1938 and 1940, but does not provide its exact location (Messer 2018:2). A modern marker for Frost (1735–1807), who was purportedly the first permanent European settler in the county, is located in the Peoples Cemetery on the north side of Edgemoor Road. It is not known if he is actually buried in the cemetery, although it is likely he would be buried in proximity to his log dwelling.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. The intrusion of modern buildings interrupts the landscape associated with SP 58, and the original house and multiple outbuildings have been lost; therefore, the property no longer reads as a cohesive farmstead. Thus, the property does not merit listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or C as a historic farmstead. Research did not reveal any associations between SP 58 and events of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A. Although the first European settler in the county, Thomas Frost, Sr., was potentially the original owner of the property and built his cabin there, that has not been confirmed, and the cabin reportedly burned in the early 1900s. Therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B. Although the residence was highly obscured from the ROW, the residence (Resource A) does not possess known architectural significance, and observable portions of the current residence associated with the SP 58 do not indicate the residence exhibits sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction. Therefore, based on available information, the residence is not eligible for listing under Criterion C. The barn (Resource B) does not possess known architectural significance and is therefore not eligible for listing under Criterion C. In addition, the original house and other farm outbuildings associated with the barn are not extant. Consequently, SP 58 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 247. SP 58: Obscured view of the west elevation of the residence (Resource A), looking northeast.

Figure 248. SP 58: West and south elevations of the barn (Resource B), looking northeast.

SP 59

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 249 and 250

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Powell, TN

Property Address: 318 Edgemoor Road
Powell, TN 37849

Construction Date: circa 1950

Description: SP 59 consists of a circa 1950 one-story, four-bay (w/w/www/c), side-gable, frame, Linear Ranch residence oriented southeast, resting on a continuous foundation, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof (Figures 249 and 250). The residence is clad in brick veneer and vinyl siding, and has a substantial gable-roof rear ell. An interior brick chimney pierces the front (southeast) roof slope. Observable windows contain double-hung, two-over-two-light wood sashes or vinyl sashes, the operation of which could not be discerned. The primary entry pierces the northeast elevation of the main block and contains a single-leaf, half-light, six-light wood panel door and opens onto an integral carport. The carport is supported by round metal supports. A circa 2021 side-gable shed is also located on the property (see Figure 249).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 59 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and does not display sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The shed is less than 50 years of age and does not possess exceptional significance, and therefore does not satisfy Criteria Consideration G. Consequently, SP 59 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 249. SP 59: Façade of the residence and obscured view of the shed, looking northwest.

Figure 250. SP 59: Façade and northeast elevation of the residence, looking west.

SP 60

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 251 and 252

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Powell, TN

Property Address: 183 Terisu Circle
Powell, Tennessee 37849

Construction Date: circa 1976

Description: SP 60 consists of a circa 1976, two-story, six-bay (g/w/w/d/w/w), cross-gable, frame, Tri-Level Split residence oriented northeast and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof (Figures 251 and 252). The residence is clad in a brick veneer with sections of asphalt shingle siding. An exterior brick chimney rests on the northwest elevation. Windows contain replacement double-hung vinyl sashes. The primary entry contains a single-leaf wood door with an oval light, and opens onto a partial-width recessed porch. The porch has a poured concrete deck and round column supports. An integral two-car garage is located at the south portion of the façade; the garage opening contains a replacement sectional vinyl door with no lights.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 60 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and does not retain sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, SP 60 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 251. SP 60: Façade of the residence, facing southwest.

Figure 252. SP 60: Façade and north elevation of the residence, facing south.

SP 61

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 253 and 254

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Powell, TN

Property Address: 173 Terisu Circle
Powell, Tennessee 37849

Construction Date: circa 1977

Description: SP 61 consists of a circa 1977 five-bay (g/ww/d/ww/www), side-gable, frame, residence oriented northeast, resting on a concrete block foundation, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof (Figures 253 and 254). The residence consists of a central two-story block flanked on either side by a symmetrical one-story wing. The residence is clad in a brick veneer and vinyl siding. An exterior brick chimney extends from the northwest gable wall. Windows contain replacement double-hung, vinyl sashes. The primary entry contains a replacement single-leaf door flanked by sidelights, and is topped with a broken ogee pediment; the entry opens onto a partial-width two-story porch sheltered by an extension of the roof. The porch has a poured concrete deck and fluted column supports. The south wing of the residence features an attached one-bay, two-car garage. The garage opening contains a replacement sectional vinyl door with no lights.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 61 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and due to numerous replacement elements such as vinyl windows and vinyl siding, does not retain sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, SP 61 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 253. SP 61: Façade of the residence, looking southwest.

Figure 254. SP 61: Façade and northwest elevation of the residence, looking south.

SP 62

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 255–257

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Powell, TN

Property Address: 165 Terisu Circle
Powell, Tennessee 37849

Construction Date: circa 1973

Description: SP 62 consists of a circa 1973, two-story, five-bay (w/w/d/w/w), side-gable, frame, Bi-Level Split residence oriented northeast, resting on a basement foundation, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof (Figures 255 and 256). The residence is clad in a brick veneer with vinyl siding on the gable ends. Windows contain replacement double-hung vinyl sashes. The primary entry opens onto a partial-width two-story porch and contains a single-leaf panel door flanked by three-light sidelights. The porch has a poured concrete deck and column supports. An integral two-bay garage pierces the southeast elevation below grade; the garage openings each contain original four-light sectional wood doors. A circa 2007 front-gable carport is also located on the property (Figure 257).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 62 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and due to numerous replacement elements such as vinyl windows and vinyl siding, does not retain sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The carport is less than 50 years of age and does not possess known exceptional architectural or associative significance, and therefore does not satisfy Criteria Consideration G. Consequently, SP 62 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 255. SP 62: Façade of the residence, looking southwest.

Figure 256. SP 62: Façade and southeast elevation of the residence, looking west.

Figure 257. SP 62: Northeast elevation of the carport, looking southwest.

SP 63

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 258 and 259

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Powell, TN

Property Address: 166 Terisu Circle
Powell, Tennessee 37849

Construction Date: circa 1973

Description: SP 63 consists of a circa 1973 two-story, five-bay (g/ww/ww/d/w), front-gable, frame, Tri-Level Split residence oriented southeast and sheltered by a metal panel roof (Figures 258 and 259). The residence is clad in stone veneer and T1-11 siding. A stone chimney extends from the southwest slope of the roof. Windows are paired or single and contain replacement double-hung, vinyl sashes. The primary entry contains a single-leaf replacement door with a half-light and opens onto a concrete stoop. The garage opening contains a replacement sectional vinyl door with no lights. A circa 1980–2002 gambrel-roof shed is also located on the property (see Figure 259).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 63 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and due to numerous replacement elements such as vinyl windows and modern doors, does not retain sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The shed is less than 50 years of age and does not possess known exceptional architectural or associative significance, and therefore does not satisfy Criteria Consideration G. Consequently, SP 63 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 258. SP 63: Façade of the residence, looking northwest.

Figure 259. SP 63: Façade and southwest elevation of the residence and shed, looking northeast.

SP 64

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 260 and 261

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Powell, TN

Property Address: 170 Terisu Circle
Powell, Tennessee 37849

Construction Date: circa 1973

Description: SP 64 consists of a circa 1973 two-story, five-bay (w/w/dd/w/w), side-gable, frame, Bi-Level Split residence oriented southeast, resting on a basement foundation, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof (Figures 260 and 261). The residence is clad in brick veneer and vinyl siding. An interior brick chimney extends from the southwest ridgeline of the roof. Windows contain replacement double-hung vinyl sashes. The central bay is slightly recessed and is pierced by the primary entry, which contains double-leaf original panel doors with no lights, and opens onto a concrete sidewalk. An incorporated two-bay garage on the northeast elevation is below grade. Each garage opening contains replacement sectional vinyl doors with no lights.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 64 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and due to numerous replacement elements such as vinyl windows and vinyl siding, does not retain sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, SP 64 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 260. SP 64: Façade of the residence, looking northwest.

Figure 261. SP 64: Façade and northeast of the residence, looking west.

SP 65

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 262 and 263

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Powell, TN

Property Address: 180 Terisu Circle
Powell, Tennessee 37849

Construction Date: circa 1975

Description: SP 65 consists of a circa 1975 two-story, four-bay (ww/d/w/w), side-gable, frame, Bi-Level Split residence oriented southwest, resting on a basement foundation, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof (Figures 262 and 263). The residence is clad in stone veneer and T1-11 siding. Windows contain replacement double-hung vinyl sashes. The recessed primary entry contains a replacement single-leaf, half-light door and opens onto a stoop. A two-bay garage is incorporated below grade at the southeast elevation. The garage openings each contain original four-light wood sectional doors. An exterior brick chimney extends from the northwest elevation of the residence. Additional resources include a circa 2007 front-gable frame shed.

Figure 262. SP 65: Façade of the residence, looking northwest.

Figure 263. SP 65: Façade and northeast elevation of the residence and outbuilding, looking north.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 65 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance and does not display sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The shed is less than 50 years of age and does not possess known exceptional architectural or associative significance, and therefore does not satisfy Criteria Consideration G, and is ineligible for individual listing in the NRHP. Consequently, SP 65 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

SP 66

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 264 and 265

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Powell, TN

Property Address: 209 Edgemoor Road
Powell, Tennessee 37849

Construction Date: circa 1965

Description: SP 66 consists of a circa 1965, four-bay (www/d/www/w), frame residence oriented northwest, resting on a basement foundation, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof (Figures 264 and 265). The residence consists of a central two-story, front-gable block flanked on either side by one-story, side-gable wings; limited view of the rear elevation indicates a one-story, front-gable rear ell extends behind the house. The residence is clad in brick veneer and aluminum siding. An exterior brick chimney is located along the southwest elevation of the two-story block. Windows contain replacement double-hung, vinyl sashes. The primary entry contains a replacement single-leaf door with an oval light and is sheltered by an awning. On the southwest elevation, the roofline extends creating a covered porch with metal supports. The northeast elevation contains a one car garage incorporated below grade. The garage opening contains a replacement sectional vinyl door with no lights. Windows contain double-hung, sliding, or fixed replacement vinyl sashes. An additional entry containing a set of full-light sliding doors pierces the rear ell.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 66 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and due to numerous replacement elements such as vinyl windows, the replacement front door and the addition of an awning, the residence does not retain sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, SP 66 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 264. SP 66: Façade of the residence, looking southeast.

Figure 265. SP 66: Façade and northeast elevation of the residence, looking south.

SP 67

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 266–268

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Powell, TN

Property Address: 104 Terisu Circle
Powell, Tennessee 37849

Construction Date: circa 1965

Description: SP 67 consists of a circa 1965, two-story, five-bay (w/w/dd/w/w), side-gable, frame, Bi-level Split residence oriented northwest and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof (Figures 266 and 267). The residence is clad in a brick veneer. An interior brick chimney is located on the southeast slope of the roof. Windows contain replacement double-hung vinyl sashes. The primary entry contains double-leaf six-panel doors and opens onto a partial-width, front-gable two-story porch. The porch has a poured concrete deck and classical column supports. A circa 1965–1992 two-bay, side-gable garage addition extends from the southeast (rear) elevation of the residence. Each garage opening contains a replacement sectional vinyl door with no lights. Associated outbuildings include a circa 2021 side-gable frame outbuilding and a circa 2002 gambrel-roof frame shed (Figure 268).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 67 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and does not display sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The outbuilding and shed are less than 50 years of age and do not possess known exceptional architectural or associative significance, and therefore do not satisfy Criteria Consideration G, and are ineligible for individual listing in the NRHP. Consequently, SP 67 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 266. SP 67: Façade of the residence.

Figure 267. SP 67: Façade and southeast elevation of the residence, looking southwest.

Figure 268. SP 67: Northeast and northwest elevations of the outbuilding and shed, looking southeast.

SP 68

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 269, 270, and 271

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Powell, TN

Property Address: 110 Terisu Circle
Powell, Tennessee 37849

Construction Date: circa 1965

Description: SP 68 consists of a circa 1965, two-story, five-bay (w/w/d/w/w), side-gable, frame, residence oriented northwest and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof (Figures 269 and 270). The residence is clad in brick veneer. An interior brick chimney extends from the southeast slope of the roof. Windows contain replacement double-hung, vinyl sashes. The primary entry contains a single-leaf three-quarter light door with one light sidelights. A two-story porch sheltered by an extension of the roof extends the full width of the facade. The porch is supported by square columns, and a two-bay second-story balcony with a wrought-iron railing is centered above the primary entry. Two symmetrical second-story entries open onto the balcony. A circa 2008–2010 side-gable, detached garage is also located on the property (Figure 271).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 68 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance and does not retain sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The detached garage (Resource A) is less than 50 years of age and does not possess known exceptional architectural or associative significance, and therefore does not satisfy Criteria Consideration G, and is ineligible for individual listing in the NRHP. Consequently, SP 68 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 269. SP 68: Façade of the residence, looking south.

Figure 270. SP 68: Façade and northwest elevation of the residence, looking southeast.

Figure 271. SP 68: Northeast elevation of the garage, looking southwest.

SP 69

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 272 and 273

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Powell, TN

Property Address: 111 Terisu Circle
Powell, Tennessee 37849

Construction Date: circa 1960

Description: SP 69 consists of a circa 1960 one-story, five-bay (c/www/d/ww/ww), hip-roof, frame, Bungalow Ranch residence oriented southwest, resting on a basement concrete block foundation, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof (Figures 272 and 273). The residence is clad in a brick veneer. Windows contain replacement, double-hung vinyl sashes. The primary entry contains an original three-panel door with no lights and opens onto a partial-width recessed porch; a seven-window bay window projects from the façade left (north) of the entry. The porch has a poured concrete deck and decorative wrought iron supports. The roof projects beyond the northwest elevation to form an integral carport supported by decorative wrought iron posts. Associated outbuildings include a circa 2021 front-gable carport. Aerial imagery indicates at least three additional outbuildings constructed after 2002 are present at the rear of the residence; no features of these additional outbuildings could be observed from the ROW during field survey.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 69 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance and does not retain sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. Associated outbuildings are less than 50 years of age and do not possess known exceptional architectural or associative significance, and therefore do not satisfy Criteria Consideration G, and are ineligible for individual listing in the NRHP. Consequently, SP 69 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 272. SP 69: Façade of the residence, looking northeast.

Figure 273. SP 69: Façade and southeast elevation of the residence, looking north.

SP 70

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 274–276

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Powell, TN

Property Address: 103 Terisu Circle
Powell, Tennessee 37849

Construction Date: circa 1961

Description: SP 70 consists of a circa 1961 one-story, five-bay (w/w/d/ww/w), side-gable, frame, Linear Ranch residence oriented northwest, resting on a basement foundation, and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof (Figures 274 and 275). The residence is clad in a brick veneer, and the gable fields are clad in vinyl siding. An exterior brick chimney is present on the southeast (rear) elevation. Windows contain replacement double-hung vinyl sashes. The façade is characterized by a centered front-gable projection; the primary entry is recessed to the left (north) of the projection. The primary entry contains a replacement half-light door and is sheltered by the roof of the projection, which is supported by a vinyl column. An integral two-bay carport with cylindrical supports is recessed along the south corner of the residence. Associated outbuildings include a circa 2014 side-gable, concrete block outbuilding and a circa 1997 gambrel-roof shed (Figure 276).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 70 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and due to numerous replacement elements such as vinyl windows and vinyl siding, does not retain sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The outbuilding and shed are less than 50 years of age and do not possess known exceptional architectural or associative significance, and therefore do not satisfy Criteria Consideration G, and are ineligible for individual listing in the NRHP. Consequently, SP 70 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 274. SP 70: Façade of the residence, looking southeast.

Figure 275. SP 70: Façade and southwest elevation of the residence, looking east.

Figure 276. SP 70: Outbuilding and shed, looking northeast.

SP 71

Survey Level: Level 2

Photographs: Figures 277–289

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Powell, TN

Property Address: 160 Edgemoor Road
Powell, Tennessee 37849

Construction Date: circa 1956

Description: SP 71 consists of a cemetery known as Woodhaven Memorial Gardens and the Woodhaven Funeral Home (Figures 277 and 278). The memorial gardens are situated on a 25.6-acre tax parcel; the adjacent funeral home facility is situated on a separate 1.52-acre tax parcel with the same address and owners. Vacant adjacent parcels to the northeast and northwest, totaling 49.2 acres, also belong to the same owners. The cemetery is laid out along a central axis, with an entrance drive and two ovoid loop roads connected by a central road, as well as several subsidiary drives/paths. One subsidiary drive leads to the rear of the funeral home area. FindAGrave.com currently lists 6,277 burials (FindAGrave.com 2024c). The majority of burials consist of in-ground gravesites marked with flush stone markers with metal plaques, many with attached vases for flowers (Figure 279). Above-ground interment sites include columbaria and a mausoleum.

The memorial garden was established in the 1950s. Numerous drawings and plats related to the property are available via the Anderson County Register of Deeds. A plat map in 1956 shows the property designated as Tennessee Valley Memory Gardens, consisting of approximately 10 acres fronting on Edgemoor Road, being part of the former W.G. Holbrook Farm. Plans for six garden areas were produced from the mid-1950s to the mid-1960s, with input from several design and engineering firms, including landscape architect Max G. Fuller, and the engineering firms of George A. Morton & Associates of Chattanooga, and Clyde A. Sievers. The drawings show the proposed layouts for roadways and walkways, landscaping, central features in each garden, and grids for numbered burial plots. By 1959 the southern loop road had been built. During the 1960s, the facility, then called Tennessee Valley Memorial Gardens, continued to add acreage and infrastructure, with a central road leading from the north side of the first loop to a smaller loop. In the 1970s, a building (potentially a chapel/mausoleum) was added in the north part of the property, as well as the first iteration of the funeral home/office near the southeast corner, which was accessed from the interior of the cemetery, not from Edgemoor Road. In the 1980s, the facility completed the second large loop road, with the chapel/mausoleum in the center, and the current, larger funeral home, circa 1987, with a parking lot and an entrance drive on Edgemoor Road. Ownership of the cemetery evolved over the course of its history as companies merged and changed names. Currently it is owned by Lakewood/Hamilton Cemetery LLC.

The cemetery is divided into six sections or “gardens”: the Garden of Gethsemane, the Masonic Garden, the Garden of the Christus, the Garden of Devotion, the Garden of Everlasting Life, and the Chapel Garden. Each garden has a sign at the entrance and a paved path/drive leading into the center; five of the gardens have a signature statue or monument at the center (Figures 280 and 281). The majority of statues are based on the New Testament, such as Jesus praying, located in the Garden of Gethsemane; Jesus at the well, located in the Garden of Everlasting Life; and a Bible open to John 14:1-3, located in the Garden of Devotion (Figure 282). The monument in the Garden of the Christus features Jesus atop a cross-shaped columbarium (Figure 283). The monument in the Masonic Garden features the Mason’s symbol. The Chapel Garden does not have a statue/monument, but instead has a building at the center which functions as a chapel and mausoleum. Near the entrance to the cemetery, at the

Figure 277. SP 71: View of Woodhaven Memorial Gardens from near the entrance, looking northwest.

Figure 278. SP 71: View of Woodhaven Memorial Gardens from the north loop, looking southeast

Figure 279. SP 71: Example of grave marker.

center of a small loop, is a flagpole with the American flag. Arranged throughout the cemetery are smaller features such as columbaria and benches. The cemetery is loosely landscaped with trees and shrubs, although it appears to have never been as intensively planted as was proposed in the original plans.

Located at the center of the north loop road is the circa 1970s, one-bay (dd), one-and-one-half-story, complex gable-roof chapel/mausoleum (Resource A), oriented southeast, clad in brick veneer, vinyl siding, and marble panels, and sheltered by an asphalt-shingle roof, with pent-roof eaves (Figures 284–286). Set within large recessed areas on the façade and rear elevations are rows of crypts; rows of crypts also line the northeast and southwest elevations. The primary and rear entries contain pairs of full-light doors; the primary entry opens onto a central porch sheltered by a front gable supported by fluted columns.

Located southeast of the cemetery is the circa 1987, four-bay (d/wdw/www/d), one-story, cross-gable funeral home and office building (Resource B), oriented southeast, clad in brick veneer, and sheltered by an asphalt-shingle roof (Figure 287). Attached to the southwest elevation is a porte cochere to accommodate hearses and other vehicles. Attached to the northeast elevation is a side-gable addition. Attached to the rear elevation is a hyphen that connects to a one-story, hip-roof addition. The northeast addition and the rear hip-roof addition were potentially originally free-standing buildings that predate the main portion of the funeral home. The primary entry to the funeral home contains a modern door beneath a broken pediment, which opens onto a partial-width, front-gable porch supported by fluted columns. A second façade entry is filled with a modern six-light door flanked by sidelights. Visible windows exhibit one-over-one-light, double-hung vinyl sashes with six-over-six and eight-over-eight grids.

Figure 280. SP 71: View of the Garden of Everlasting Life, looking northeast. In the distance is a statue of Jesus at a well.

Figure 281. SP 71: View of the Garden of Devotion, looking southwest.

Figure 282. SP 71: Statue of open Bible in the Garden of Devotion.

Figure 283. SP 71: Statue of Jesus and columbarium in the Garden of the Christus, looking northwest.

Figure 284. SP 71: Façade of the chapel/mausoleum (Resource A), within the Chapel Garden, looking northwest.

Figure 285. SP 71: Façade and northeast elevation of the chapel/mausoleum (Resource A), looking northwest.

Figure 286. SP 71: Interior of the chapel/mausoleum (Resource A) as viewed through the front door, looking northwest.

Figure 287. SP 71: Façade of the funeral home (Resource B), looking northwest.

The entrance drive to the cemetery is flanked by a pair of stone pillars attached to short walls (Resource C), which were likely built in the 1980s (Figure 288). The entrance drive to the funeral home is flanked by a pair of brick pillars (Resource D), which were likely built in the late 1980s, contemporary with the funeral home (Figure 289).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Criteria Consideration D states that cemeteries generally are not eligible for listing in the NRHP except for those deriving primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events. Preliminary background research did not identify any persons buried in the cemetery to be of transcendent importance. The cemetery is also not important due to its age, having been established in the 1950s.

The cemetery is a representation of a typical mid-twentieth-century memorial park, and displays character-defining features typical to the type including situation on a rolling hillside, looping drives reminiscent of suburban residential developments, an axial arrangement of roadways and loops, a landscaped setting with central sculptures or monuments rather than individual monuments, and flush bronze grave markers set low to the ground. That said, the circa 1956 cemetery is not a particularly early example of a memorial park, the concept of which was formalized in California in 1913. The overall layout of the property as well as the landscaping and statuary/monuments are not known to be the work of a noted designer or artist, and are not particularly distinctive.

The cemetery is tangentially associated with the growth and development of Oak Ridge in the immediate post-World War II period. However, research did not reveal a direct link between the transition of the city from a temporary to permanent settlement and Woodhaven Cemetery, as was the case with Oak Ridge Memorial Gardens (SP 2), which was constructed on land donated by the AEC for the establishment of a nonprofit cemetery. Woodhaven Memorial Gardens is several miles east of the city and more appropriately reflects the eventual growth of surrounding communities due to the growth of Oak Ridge. Research did not reveal a direct link between the cemetery and historic events.

Consequently, CRA recommends that Woodhaven Memorial Gardens (SP 71) does not satisfy Criteria Consideration D, and is therefore not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 288. SP 71: Stone pillars and fencing (Resource C) at the entrance to the memorial gardens, looking northwest.

Figure 289. SP 71: Brick pillars (Resource D) at the entrance to the funeral home, looking southeast.

SP 72

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 290 and 291

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Clinton, TN

Property Address: Coconut Lane, Palm Lane, Pelican Lane, Coral Circle
Clinton, TN 37116

Construction Date: circa 1952–1968

Description: SP 72 consists of Oak Ridge Mobile Home Park, a 12.2-acre mobile home park with 73 lot subdivisions within the single tax parcel. The park is bound to the south by Edgemoor Road, to the east by Woodhaven Memorial Gardens (SP 71), and to the west by a stream known as Tan Van Spring Branch. Topographic maps indicate the park was constructed between 1952 and 1968 (USGS 1952b, 1968b). Contemporary signage indicates the park is currently called Oak Ridge Mobile Home park, although it is unlikely this was the original name. The original name and an exact construction date could not be determined using deed information or information from readily accessible digitized newspapers. Access to the development is from Edgemoor Road via the private drive called Coral Circle. CRA personnel conducted an overview survey of the park from the ROW along Edgemoor Road.

The 73 subdivisions are not depicted on PVA mapping. The mobile homes are generally oriented east–west, with sections near the back of the park oriented north–south. The topography of the park slopes gently uphill away from Edgemoor Road, and the lots are arranged around two central loops with additional short linear streets near the rear of the park. As observed from the ROW, mobile homes within the park span a range of manufacture dates, with most homes near the ROW likely manufactured after 1990 (Figures 290 and 291).

Figure 290. SP 72: Overview of the park from the ROW along Edgemoor Road, looking north.

Figure 291. SP 72: Overview of the park from the ROW along Edgemoor Road, looking northeast.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal any associations between SP 72 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The park does not contain known examples of architecturally significant mobile homes. As a collective grouping of resources, the mobile home park does not represent a particular or discrete set of historical types or methods of construction. The park may contain older models, but the homes visible from the ROW all appear to have been manufactured in the 1990s or later. As such, based on available information, the mobile home park is not eligible for listing under Criterion C. Consequently, SP 72 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

SP 73

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 292 and 293

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Powell, TN

Property Address: 135 Edgemoor Road
Powell, TN 37849

Construction Date: circa 1970–1992

Description: SP 73 consists of a circa 1970–1992 one-story, five-bay (ww/ww/d/ww/w), side-gable, mobile home residence oriented north and sheltered by a metal panel roof (Figures 292 and 293). The mobile home was likely moved to the current location between 1987 and 1992. The residence is clad in vinyl siding. Windows contain replacement, double-hung, vinyl sashes. The primary entry contains a single-leaf door and opens onto a wood deck with a wood railing. Observable outbuildings include a circa 1980–2002 side-gable shed (see Figure 293); aerial imagery indicates there may be a carport or other outbuilding immediately behind the mobile home, but no portion of this area was visible from the ROW.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 73 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and, due to numerous replacement elements such as vinyl windows and vinyl siding, does not retain sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The shed is less than 50 years of age and does not possess exceptional significance, and therefore does not satisfy Criteria Consideration G.

Figure 292. SP 73: Obscured view of the façade of the residence, looking south.

Figure 293. SP 73: Obscured view of the façade and west elevation of the residence, with the shed in the background, looking east.

SP 74

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 294–300

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Powell, TN

Property Address: 2339 Clinton Highway
Powell, TN 37849

Construction Date: circa 1952–1997

Description: SP 74 was likely once a farmstead; buildings observed at the property during field survey include two mobile homes, two barns, and multiple outbuildings. The buildings and structures are presently located on a 67.4-acre tax parcel with frontage along Edgemoor Road and Clinton Highway (Figure 294). Topographic maps suggest a residence constructed between 1941 and 1952 was situated near the barns in the east-central section of the property; recent aerial imagery indicates the residence was demolished between 2014 and 2016.

Preliminary background research suggests that this property was the farm of Olva Swanner (1882–1949) who inherited 640 acres from her great-uncle, John West (1816–1901). Upon her death the property was divided among her four children, but eventually the entire property passed to her son Lester W. Swanner, who was the last living descendant and the sole heir of each of his brothers and sisters. Lester Swanner (1907–1985) sold the property to Dale and Wanda Patt in 1982; the Patts do not appear to be descendants of the Swanners and are still the owners of the property (ACRD DB P-15:927).

Residences at SP 74 consist of two mobile homes situated along Edgewood Road (Resources A and B); aerial imagery indicates a third mobile home (Resource C) is located on the property behind a treeline, but this mobile home was not visible from the ROW. All three mobile homes were moved to the property between 1992 and 1997. Resource A is a circa 1975–1995 four-bay (w/w/w/d), side-gable mobile home clad in aluminum siding and sheltered by an aluminum roof (Figure 295). Resource B is a circa 1970–1985 (w/w/w/d), side-gable mobile home clad in aluminum siding and sheltered by an aluminum roof (Figure 296).

Aerial imagery suggests there are at least five barns and outbuildings on the central eastern portion of the property; view of the locations of most of the buildings was heavily obscured from the ROW by the tree line along the ROW and tall grass in the fields. Visible agricultural buildings include a circa 1976–1992 front-gable pole barn (Resource D) (Figure 297); a circa 1976–1992 front-gable outbuilding (Resource E) (Figure 298); a circa 1952–1968 gambrel-roof barn with flanking shed-roof side drives, which is clad in weatherboard siding (Resource F) (Figure 299); and a circa 1976–1992 gable-roof outbuilding (Resource G) (Figure 300).

Figure 294. SP 74: Site plan for SP 74 depicting the location of resources and the current tax parcel boundary. Aerial imagery courtesy of TDOT, 2019.

Figure 295. SP 74: Partially obscured view of the mobile home (Resource A), looking southeast.

Figure 296. SP 74: The mobile home (Resource B) looking southeast, with Resource A in the background.

Figure 297. SP 74: Obscured view of the pole barn (Resource D), looking west.

Figure 298. SP 74: Obscured view of the outbuilding (Resource E), looking west.

Figure 299. SP 74: Obscured view of the gambrel-roof barn (Resource F), looking west.

Figure 300. SP 74: Obscured view of the outbuilding (Resource G), looking west.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. The original house has been lost; therefore, the property no longer reads as a cohesive farmstead. Thus, the property does not merit listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or C as a historic farmstead. Research did not reveal any associations between SP 74 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A. The mobile homes (Resources A and B) were moved to the site in recent years, and do not possess known architectural significance. It is not known whether the obscured mobile home (Resource C) remains at the property; based on available information, there is no reason to assume the resource possesses architectural significance. The barns and outbuildings are typical of mid- to late twentieth-century agricultural buildings and structures, and when considered collectively, do not reflect locally important historical types, periods, or methods of construction. While it is unusual that the gambrel-roof barn (Resource F) is clad in horizontal weatherboard siding, visible portions of the barn did not suggest that it possesses architectural significance. The barn (Resource F) is removed from the study area by over 0.25 mi; however, should project plans develop such that there is potential for the barn to be physically affected by the project, it may be necessary to secure access to the barn in order to appropriately and fully evaluate its potential architectural significance. The visible portions of the remaining outbuildings (Resources D, E, and G) do not indicate that there is potential the resources possess individual architectural significance. As such, CRA recommends that, based on available information, Resources A–G are ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, SP 74 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

SP 75

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 301–309

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Powell, TN

Property Address: 2218 Clinton Highway
Powell, TN 37849

Construction Date: circa 1930–2002

Description: SP 75 consists of Claxton Elementary School, a complex of buildings and recreational facilities situated on a 17.75-acre parcel at the west corner of the intersection of Edgemoor Road and Clinton Highway. The school consists of an east block of five interconnected buildings, a gymnasium, a west building, and recreational areas which include playgrounds, a basketball court, and a football field, all of which are located on the easternmost portion of the tax parcel (Figure 301). For the purposes of evaluation, the elementary school is addressed as a single resource, which is comprised of multiple buildings and additions either directly connected to the main block, or connected by hyphens or sheltered corridors.

Recent reports detailing the planned construction of a new school at a separate location that will replace Claxton Elementary state that the current school "is nearly a century old" and has gone through "almost four renovations," and that the campus consists of essentially five different buildings in addition to the gym (Webster 2024). A Claxton Elementary school was constructed in the present-day West View neighborhood of Knoxville circa 1927 (present-day address 2400 Piedmont Street NW), somewhat muddying research efforts. A more exact history of the school in Anderson County was not discovered during the course of research. Contemporary news articles discussing the future of the school do tend to say that the school was built in the "early 1900s", but also specify it is not yet 100 years old. Prior to fieldwork, CRA personnel contacted the school and asked to speak with someone who might identify and/or allow access to the older portions of the school, but messages were not returned.

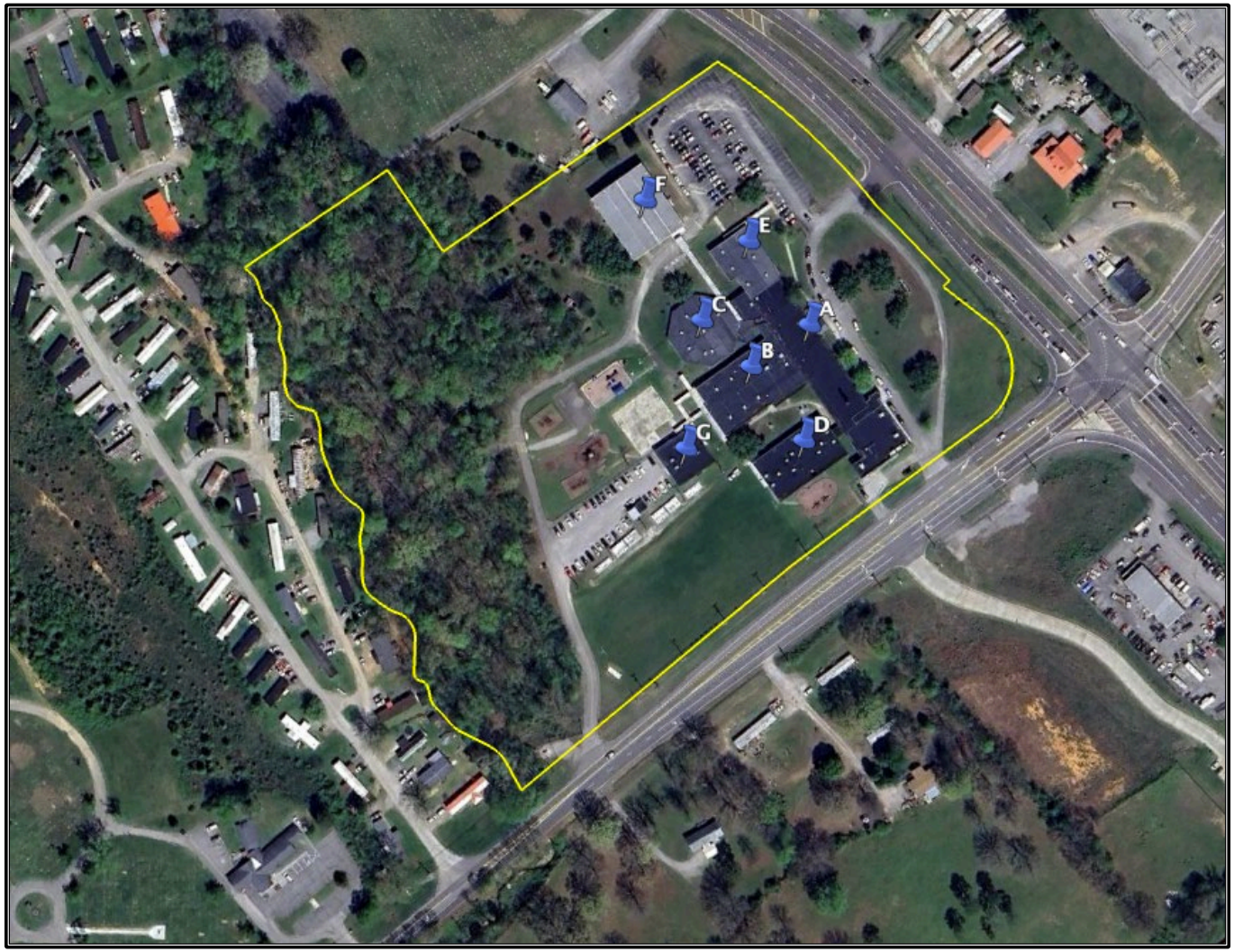

Figure 301. SP 75: Site plan for SP 75 depicting the location of resources and the current tax parcel boundary. Aerial imagery courtesy of TDOT, 2019.

A school at this location first appears on a 1936 topographic map (USGS 1936b). The property's PVA record states that the school was constructed in 1960. While it is possible based on media coverage that an older portion of the school remains, all portions of the school as observed from the path of access provided by school staff appear to date to the mid-twentieth century or later. Based on aerial imagery and field observation, if a portion of the school predating the mid-twentieth century remains, it is fully enclosed within Building A or Building B, as described below.

The area is not depicted on early mid-twentieth-century aerial photographs, presumably due to its proximity to Oak Ridge. The earliest aerials, dating to 1959, show a T-shaped building that roughly occupies the footprint of Buildings A and B, although the area now occupied by Building B is clearly shown as two distinct interconnected buildings. Aerial imagery suggests the easternmost building was demolished between 1960 and 1981. The northernmost building at the Building B area was either demolished or drastically altered and incorporated into the present-day Building B, which was constructed between 1987 and 1992.

By 1981, Buildings C and D had been added, as well as a now-nonextant building (demolished circa 2014–2016) at the location of the basketball court. The substantial north addition (Building E) to the main building (A) as well as the gymnasium (Building F) were constructed between 1992 and 1997.

Resource G was constructed between 1997 and 2002. The south end of the main building (Resource A) appears to have been altered and slightly expanded between 1987 and 1992. The buildings are depicted below in Figures 302–309.

The complex is oriented northeast with lengthy frontage along Clinton Highway. All buildings are one story, and most are sheltered by flat roofs. All are clad in a brick veneer, with the exception of the gym (Building F), which has a tall concrete block foundation and frame upper section clad in metal siding. Massing is generally rectangular or linear, with the exception of Building C, which has an octagonal footprint. Two wide window ribbons flanking the main entry along the façade of Building A mostly contain original (mid-twentieth century) opaque multi-light sashes, although small sections have been replaced with modern vinyl sashes. Windows throughout the additional buildings contain a mix of fixed or casement one-light commercial metal sashes or replacement double-hung vinyl sashes. Entries generally contain modern full-light commercial doors; the primary entry at the main building (Building A) is sheltered by a prominent, modern front-gable projection (constructed between 1980 and 1992). A square brick chimney projects from the south end of the central portion of Building A.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. While the establishment of Claxton Elementary School in the early 1900s may reflect the development of education in Anderson County and the development of the community of Claxton, preliminary research did not reveal detailed information about the establishment of the school, including the date, precise location of the building, or building form. Although some media coverage implies that portions of the original school building remain at the site, the language could also be interpreted to mean the school has simply occupied the same site for nearly a century. Buildings or building materials that clearly predate the mid-twentieth century were not observed during field survey, and inquiries to current school staff regarding the age of school buildings were not returned. Based on available information, there is no clear evidence that portions of the original school remain. Thus, the buildings at SP 75 do not reflect the early twentieth-century establishment of Claxton Elementary. Research did not reveal an association between the extant buildings at SP 75 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The building complex does not possess known architectural significance, and, due to numerous additions and building alterations, does not retain sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the school is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, SP 75 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 302. SP 75: Overview of the façade, looking south, with Building A occupying most of the frame and Building E just visible at right.

Figure 303. SP 75: Overview of the façade, looking northwest, with the south extension of Building A occupying most of the frame, and the primary entry just visible in the background.

Figure 304. SP 75: Partial view of Building B, looking south, with Building C in the foreground.

Figure 305. SP 75: Overview of Building C, looking south, with Building G in the background.

Figure 306. SP 75: Overview of Building D, looking north.

Figure 307. SP 75: Overview of Building E, looking south, with Building A just visible at left.

Figure 308. SP 75: The gym (Building F), looking west.

Figure 309. SP 75: Building G, looking south across the former location of an early building, now a basketball court.

SP 76

Survey Level: Level 1

Photographs: Figures 310 and 311

Maps: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Powell, TN

Property Address: 2231 Clinton Highway
Powell, TN 37849

Construction Date: circa 1938

Description: SP 76 consists of a circa 1938, one-story, four-bay (w/w/dd/w), shed-roof, concrete block commercial building oriented southwest, resting on a slab foundation, and sheltered by a metal panel roof surrounded on three sides by a flat parapet (Figures 310 and 311). Windows along the façade contain fixed one-light commercial sashes; fenestration elsewhere is minimal, and additional windows are boarded over or contain two-light or six-light steel sashes, the operation of which could not be discerned. The primary entry contains replacement double-leaf flush doors with an original six-light wood transom. The façade is sheltered by a full-width, shed-roof projection enclosed with wire panels and plywood. Associated resources include a circa 1970–2002 metal sign and a circa 2010 front-gable carport (see Figure 311).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal an association between SP 76 and events or persons of historical importance; therefore, the property is not eligible for listing under Criterion A or B. The residence does not possess known architectural significance, and, due to numerous replacement elements such as vinyl windows and vinyl siding, does not retain sufficient distinctive characteristics to function as a true representation of a locally important type, period, or method of construction; therefore, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The metal sign does not possess known architectural significance, and is therefore ineligible for individual listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The carport is less than 50 years of age and does not possess exceptional significance, and therefore does not satisfy Criteria Consideration G. Consequently, SP 76 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 310. SP 76: Façade of the building, looking northeast.

Figure 311. SP 76: Façade and northwest elevation of the building, with the carport and metal sign in the foreground, looking east.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

In August and September 2024, CRA completed a historic architectural assessment for the proposed SR-170 widening project in Anderson County, Tennessee. The project proposes to widen SR-170 (Edgemoor Road) to a four-lane highway. This assessment was conducted by CRA at the request of Marley Abbott of TDOT.

The design and work will be addressed by two joint PINs: PIN 124121.01 includes the western part of the project, from the intersection with Oak Ridge Highway to approximately 0.4 mi east of the intersection with Old Edgemoor Road; and PIN124121.02 includes the eastern part of the project, from the terminus of the western project identification number to the intersection with Clinton Highway. The TDOT provided a study area for each project identification number, and the resulting combined study area of potential effects included all tax parcels that overlap each of the two study areas.

Before conducting the architectural field survey, a records review was completed to identify historic architectural resources including buildings, structures, sites, or objects located adjacent to the proposed project area that may be historically significant. According to the THC Viewer and discussion with THC staff, no previously surveyed architectural resources are located within the study area of potential effects.

The THC Viewer and the NPS NRHP viewer indicate that no NRHP-listed resources are located within the study area of potential effects. The NRHP-listed J.B. Jones House is located on a tax parcel surrounded by the large tax parcel for Haw Ridge Park; the park itself is adjacent to the study area and therefore within the study area of potential effects. The J.B. Jones House appears to be presently owned

by the city and resources within the parcel may be used for park operations. Due to its present-day physical association with Haw Ridge Park, the J.B. Jones House was included in this study.

Correspondence with TVA regarding Bull Run Fossil Plant revealed that the agency had recently completed an intensive survey and evaluation of the property, which found the property eligible for listing in the NRHP. TVA provided the report and associated correspondence to CRA personnel.

Prefield research using the Tennessee Property Viewer combined with determinations made in the field resulted in the documentation and NRHP eligibility evaluation of a total of 76 individual properties (see Table 1). SP 1 and SP 2 are adjacent only to the western project. SP 3 and SP 4 are adjacent to both projects. SP 5–SP 76 are adjacent only to the eastern project.

Upon completion of the field survey, CRA personnel filed 76 survey forms electronically using the THC Survey123 platform; survey forms were completed for all previously and newly surveyed extant resources.

Based on the results of the field survey and archival research, six properties were selected for further evaluation and subject to a Level 2 survey: Surveyed Property (SP) 1 (University of Tennessee [UT] Forest Resources AgResearch and Education Center), SP 2 (Oak Ridge Memorial Park), SP 4 (J.B. Jones House), SP 6 (Bull Run Fossil Plant), SP 51 (Guy M. Jones House) and SP 71 (Woodhaven Memorial Gardens).

The J.B. Jones House was listed in the NRHP in 1991 under Criterion A as part of the Historic and Architectural Resources of Oak Ridge, Tennessee Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF), as the last remaining early twentieth-century residence within the Oak Ridge reservation; a more specific area of significance is not identified. CRA recommends that the property retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic significance, and should remain listed in the NRHP under Criterion A.

CRA recommends that the UT Arboretum (within the UT Forest Resources AgResearch and Education Center [SP 1]) is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, with significance in education, for its association with the mid-twentieth-century expansion and formalization of forestry education at UT, and as an early example of an educational land use model balancing academic research with public education and recreation.

A 2022 report, titled *A Historic Architectural Resource Intensive Survey and National Register Assessment of the Bull Run Fossil Plant (BRF), Anderson County, Tennessee*, recommended that Bull Run Fossil Plant Historic District (SP 6) is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, with significance in the areas of engineering and industry, as the Tennessee Valley Authority's (TVA) first supercritical system, which yielded high amounts of energy with maximum efficiency, and as an important power source for the regional economic hub of Knoxville (Rael et al 2022).The Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office (TN SHPO) concurred with the report in 2022, and in 2023 TVA and the THC executed an Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to mitigate adverse effects related to the decommissioning and demolition of Bull Run Fossil Plant. CRA concurs with the proposed boundary for the Bull Run Fossil Plant as represented in the MOA, and with the designations of contributing and noncontributing resources.

CRA recommends that the Guy M. Jones House (Surveyed Property 51) is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B, as the property most closely associated with the productive life of Guy M. Jones, an important figure in the history of aviation in East Tennessee, and under Criterion C, as an excellent example of a transitional residence drawing heavily on the Art Moderne style, and as a rare example of the style as applied to residential design.

CRA recommends that Oak Ridge Memorial Park (SP 2) and Woodhaven Memorial Gardens (SP 71) do not satisfy Criteria Consideration D, and are therefore ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

The remaining 71 properties were subject to individual Level 1 survey, and are recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

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APPENDIX A. OUTBUILDINGS AND MINOR DEPENDENCIES ASSOCIATED WITH SP 1

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Figure A1. SP 1: Northeast and northwest elevations of outbuilding (Resource H), located near the arboretum director's residence, looking southeast.

Figure A2. SP 1: Northwest and southwest elevations of garage/equipment shed (Resource I), located in the maintenance area, looking northeast.

Figure A3. SP 1: Southeast and northeast elevations of shed (Resource J), located in the maintenance area, looking southwest.

Figure A4. SP 1: Southeast and northeast elevations of equipment shed (Resource K), located in the maintenance area, looking southwest.

Figure A5. SP 1: Southwest and southeast elevations of storage shed (Resource L), located in the maintenance area, looking northwest.

Figure A6. SP 1: South and east elevations of storage building (Resource M), located in the maintenance area, looking northwest.

Figure A7. South elevations of gas-pump and fuel-tank shelters (Resource N), located in the maintenance area, looking north.

Figure A8. SP 1: East and north elevations of shed (Resource O), located in the maintenance area, looking southwest.

Figure A9. SP 1: Northeast and northwest elevations of equipment shed (Resource P), located in the maintenance area, looking south.

Figure A10. SP 1: Northeast and northwest elevations of Quonset greenhouse (Resource Q), located in the maintenance area, looking south.

Figure A11. SP 1: Southeast and northeast elevations of Quonset hoop house (Resource R), located in the maintenance area, looking northwest.

Figure A12. SP 1: West and south elevations of shed (Resource S), located near the auditorium, looking northeast.

Figure A13. SP 1: Southeast elevation of weather station equipment (Resource T), located on Chestnut Ridge, looking northwest.

Environmental Studies

Archaeology

Environmental Studies Request

Project Information

Route: SR-170

Termini: From SR-62 (Oak Ridge Highway) to SR-9 (US-25W, Clinton Highway)

County: Anderson

PIN: 124121.00

Request

Request Type: Initial Environmental Study

Project Plans: Line and Grade

Date of Plans: 3/5/25; 2/9/2

Location: Link

Certification

Requestor: Ray Magsanoc

Title: Senior Environmental Planner

Signature: Ray Magsanoc

Digitally signed by Ray Magsanoc
Date: 2025.04.30 13:02:45 -04'00'

Environmental Study

Technical Section

Section: Archaeology

Study Results

In a letter dated 11/22/2024 TN SHPO concurred with TDOT Archaeology that no archaeological resources are eligible for listing in the NRHP will be effected by this undertaking. Should project plans change, then the project will need to be reevaluated by TDOT Archaeology. Documents posted to R Drive.

Commitments

Did the study of this project result in any environmental commitments? **Yes**

Avoid Peoples Cemetery with at least a 10ft Buffer. Project Lead advised 5/22/2025 and HAATS Notes

Additional Information

Is there any additional information or material included with this study? **Yes**

Type: Archaeology Report

Location: \\AG03SDCWF00007.net.ads.state.tn.us\10Shared\ENVRPLAN\ED Social & Cultural Resources Office\A

Certification

Responder: Angela Blankenship

Title: Senior Technical Specialist

Signature: Angela Blankenship

Digitally signed by Angela Blankenship
Date: 2025.05.22 09:47:59 -05'00'

TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
2941 LEBANON PIKE
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243-0442
OFFICE: (615) 532-1550
www.tnhistoricalcommission.org

11-22-2024 09:10:00 CST

Kim Vasut-Shelby
TDOT
kimberly.vasut-shelby@tn.gov

RE: Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Road Widening of SR-50 (Pelham Road) from L.M. 7.90 to L.M. 11.13 , Project#: SHPO0006023, , Grundy County, TN

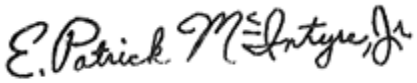
Dear Kim Vasut-Shelby:

In response to your request, we have reviewed the archaeological report of investigations and accompanying documentation submitted by you regarding the above-referenced undertaking. Our review of and comment on your proposed undertaking are among the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This Act requires federal agencies or applicants for federal assistance to consult with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Office before they carry out their proposed undertakings. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has codified procedures for carrying out Section 106 review in 36 CFR 800 (Federal Register, December 12, 2000, 77698-77739).

Considering the information provided, we find that no archaeological resources eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places will be affected by this undertaking. If project plans are changed or archaeological remains are discovered during project construction, please contact this office to determine what further action, if any, will be necessary to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Complete and/or updated Tennessee Site Survey Forms should be submitted to the Tennessee Division of Archaeology for all sites recorded and/or revisited during the current investigation. Please provide your Project # when submitting any additional information regarding this undertaking. Questions or comments may be directed to Jennifer Barnett, who drafted this response, at Jennifer.Barnett@tn.gov, +16156874780.

Your cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,



E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr.
Executive Director and
State Historic Preservation Officer

Ref:MSG16361855_EZZhf1ltFAVb7JPzt3C

STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
ENVIRONMENTAL DIVISION
ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNICAL STUDIES SECTION
SUITE 900, JAMES K. POLK BUILDING
505 DEADERICK STREET
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243-1402
(615) 741-3655

BUTCH ELEY
DEPUTY GOVERNOR &
COMMISSIONER OF TRANSPORTATION

BILL LEE
GOVERNOR

November 22, 2024

Mr. E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr.
Executive Director and State Historic Preservation Officer
Tennessee Historical Commission
2941 Lebanon Road
Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0442

RE: A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed SR 170 Widening Project From SR 62 to SR 9, Anderson County, Tennessee. PIN 124121.00

Dear Mr. McIntyre,

The Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT) intends to widen SR 170 (Edgemoor Road) from two lanes into four lanes with a median or center turn lane, from SR 62 (Oak Ridge Highway) to SR 9 (US-25W, Clinton Highway) in Anderson County, Tennessee. TDOT will also improve bicycle, pedestrian facilities, and a new bridge over the Clinch River.

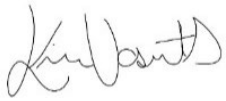
The proposed project Area of Potential Effects (APE) is defined as everything within the boundaries of the Environmental Technical Study Area (ETSA). The APE is 277.3 acres (.4 sq mi). TDOT retained Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (CRAI) to conduct the archaeological survey. Andrew Bradbury served as Principal Investigator.

Five previously recorded sites located in or that extended into the APE were investigated but could not be relocated (40AN55, 40AN62, 40AN178, 40AN183, and 40AN184). Two new sites, 40AN279 and 40AN280 were identified, as was a cemetery (Peoples Cemetery) and an abandoned barn (NSL 1). It is the opinion of CRAI that there are no archaeological sites

eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) within the APE of the proposed project. CRAI recommends avoiding Peoples Cemetery, and if it cannot be avoided then CRAI recommends further archaeological work. TDOT Archaeology staff have reviewed the proposed project documentation and concur with this opinion. In a letter dated November 11, 2024 SHPO concurred that no archaeological resources eligible for listing in the NRHP will be affected by this undertaking.

In compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (as amended) and implementing regulations 36 CFR 800, please review the enclosed information prepared by the local government and provide me with your comments. If any additional information is needed, please contact Matthew Bean at (931) 809-4746 for questions concerning archaeological resources. I appreciate your assistance.

Sincerely,



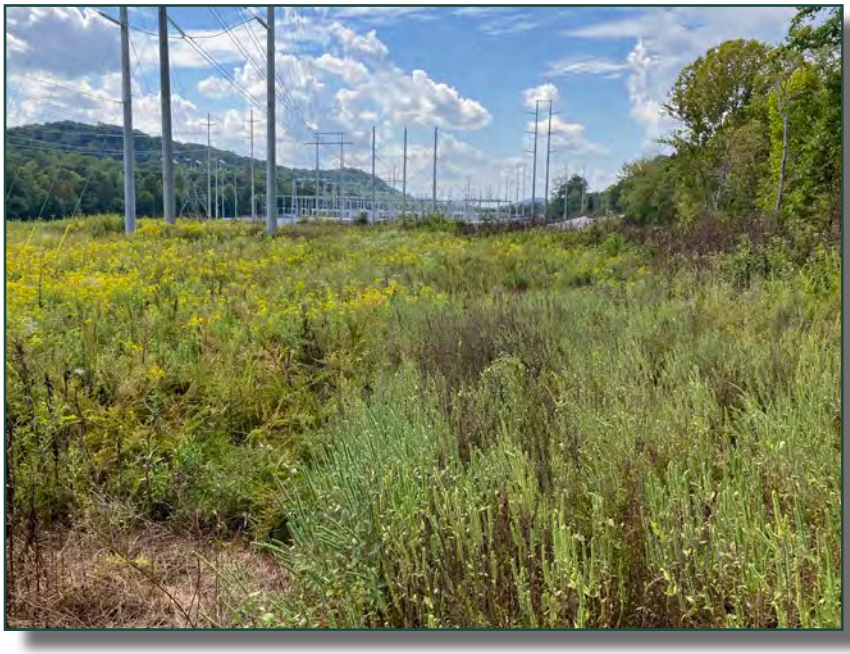
Kim Vasut-Shelby
Cultural Resources Team Lead

Environment Division

KVS/mb

Contract Publication Series 24-335

PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE PROPOSED SR 170 WIDENING PROJECT FROM SR 62 TO SR 9, ANDERSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE PIN: 124121.00, TDOT PROJECT NO.: 01024-0222-04



by
Jason Ross

Prepared for

TN TDOT Department of Transportation

Prepared by

cra cultural resource analysts, inc

Kentucky | West Virginia | Wyoming
Indiana | Louisiana | Tennessee | Virginia

Contract Publication Series 24-335

PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE PROPOSED SR 170 WIDENING PROJECT FROM SR 62 TO SR 9, ANDERSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE PIN: 124121.00, TDOT PROJECT NO.: 01024-0222-04

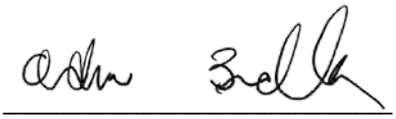
By:
Jason Ross

Submitted to:

Tennessee Department of Transportation
Suite 900, James K. Polk Building
505 Deaderick Street
Nashville, Tennessee 37243

Submitted by:

Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.
119 West Summit Hill Drive
Knoxville, Tennessee 37902
CRA Project No.: T240318



Andrew P. Bradbury, RPA 11753
Principal Investigator

Final Report

November 21, 2024

Agreement No.: E-2303
Work Order No.: 013
TDOA Permit No.: 001588
ARPA Permit No.: 2024-3
SHPO Project No.: SHPO0006017
Lead Federal Agency: Federal Highway Administration

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., was contracted by the Tennessee Department of Transportation to conduct a phase I archaeological survey for the proposed widening of SR 170 (Edgemoor Road), from SR 62 (Oak Ridge Highway) to SR 9 (US 25W, Clinton Highway), in Anderson County, Tennessee. The area of potential effects for this project is defined as the extent of the proposed right-of-way and all easements as shown on project plans, as well as potentially undisturbed areas within the existing right-of-way. Additionally, the area of potential effects includes the environmental technical study area as defined by the Tennessee Department of Transportation. The area of potential effects comprises approximately 10 linear km (6.2 linear mi) and covers approximately 112 ha (277.3 acres; 0.4 sq mi), all of which was surveyed. The archaeological survey was conducted between August 26 and September 11 and between September 23 and October 3, 2024. The survey consisted of pedestrian survey supplemented with screened shovel testing.

Five previously identified archaeological sites (40AN55, 40AN62, 40AN178, 40AN183, and 40AN184) are located within the area of potential effects. Sites 40AN62, 40AN178, 40AN183, and 40AN184 represent undetermined precontact open habitation sites. Site 40AN55 represents a historic farmstead that dates to the early twentieth century. All of these sites have been heavily disturbed, or destroyed, by modern developments and none could be re-located within the area of potential effects during the current survey.

As a result of the survey, two newly recorded archaeological sites (40AN279 and 40AN280), one historic non-site locality (NSL 1), and one historic cemetery (Peoples Cemetery) were identified within the area of potential effects. Sites 40AN279 and 40AN280 represent historic rural domestic sites that date to the early twentieth century and the late nineteenth century to early twentieth century, respectively. Each of these sites are associated with non-extant residential structures. A concrete foundation is still present at Site 40AN279 whereas no structural remains were located at 40AN280. A remnant well house is also present at Site 40AN279, but otherwise no additional features were identified at either site. Artifact-bearing soil horizons at each of the sites are shallow and eroded or disturbed, and artifact density was very light. For these reasons, Sites 40AN279 and 40AN280 are recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. NSL 1, which consists of a mid-twentieth-century and later surface scatter of artifacts, is additionally recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Given these results, no further archaeological work is recommended for these resources prior to construction activities.

The Peoples Cemetery contains interments that date from the mid-nineteenth century through early twentieth century. A portion of the cemetery extends into the area of potential effects. The cemetery should be considered during construction planning. If the cemetery cannot be avoided during construction, then further archaeological work is recommended for this resource.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (CRA), was contracted by the Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT) to conduct a phase I archaeological survey ahead of the proposed road widening of SR 170 (Edgemoor Road) in Anderson County, Tennessee (Figure 1). The area of potential effects (APE) for this project is defined as the extent of the proposed right-of-way (ROW) and all easements as shown on project plans, as well as potentially undisturbed areas within the existing ROW. Additionally, the APE includes the environmental technical study area (ETSA) as defined by the TDOT. The APE is approximately 112 ha (277.3 acres; 0.4 sq mi) in size and covers a linear distance of approximately 10.0 km (6.2 mi), all of which was surveyed.

The purpose of the survey was to locate and identify archaeological resources within the APE and to evaluate the eligibility of any encountered sites for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The field survey was conducted between August 26 and September 11 and between September 23 and October 3, 2024, by archaeologists from CRA's Knoxville, Tennessee, office. Andrew Bradbury, RPA, served as the Principal Investigator (Archaeologist in General Charge) and Jason Ross was the Field Director (Archaeologist in Direct Charge) for the project. The file search was conducted on July 31, 2024, prior to the field survey. CRA principal review was provided by Mr. Bradbury. Mr. Ross was assisted in the field by CRA staff archaeologists Dustin Lawson and Sam Upton, and field technicians Jacob Connett, Desiree Marcel, and Carter Wells.

Fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800, as revised). The work was performed under the conditions of Tennessee Division of Archaeology (TDOA) Archaeological Permit number 001588 and Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) Permit number 2024-3 (Appendix A). The survey and its resulting technical report were executed according to the guidelines provided by TDOT, TDOA, and the Tennessee Historical Commission (THC). All project related materials will be permanently curated by a facility approved by TDOT.

Five previously identified archaeological sites (40AN55, 40AN62, 40AN178, 40AN183, and 40AN184) are located within the area of potential effects. All of these sites have been heavily disturbed, or destroyed, by modern developments and none could be re-located within the area of potential effects during the current survey.

As a result of the survey, two newly recorded archaeological sites (40AN279 and 40AN280) were identified within the area of potential effects. In addition to the new sites, one historic non-site locality (NSL 1) and one historic cemetery (Peoples Cemetery) were also documented.

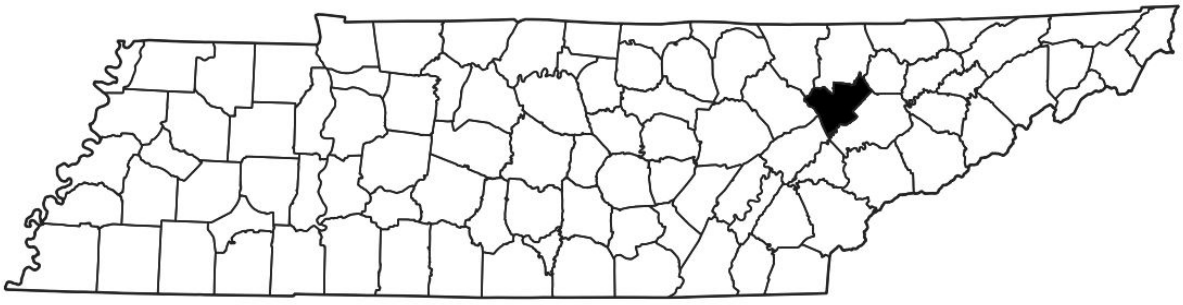

Figure 1. Location of Anderson County, Tennessee.

Site 40AN279 represents early twentieth-century domestic occupations that are associated with a non-extant house, of which only the foundation remains. A low density of historic artifacts was recovered from disturbed contexts at the site. Based on the paucity of historic artifacts and the disturbed nature of the site, 40AN279 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and no further work is recommended.

Site 40AN280 represents late nineteenth-century to early twentieth-century domestic occupations that are also associated with a non-extant house. No structural remains were observed at the site. A moderate density of historic artifacts was recovered from heavily disturbed contexts at the site. Modern trash also littered the surface of the site. Based on the high degree of disturbance, lack of structural features, and mixture of historic artifacts and modern refuse, 40AN280 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and no further work is recommended.

NSL 1, a historic non-site locality that consists of a mid-twentieth-century and later surface scatter of artifacts, is additionally recommended as not eligible for the National Register.

The Peoples Cemetery is a mid-nineteenth-century to early twentieth-century cemetery of which a portion extends into the area of potential effects. The cemetery should be avoided during construction. If it cannot be avoided, then further archaeological work is recommended for this resource.

II. PROJECT SETTING

The APE covers a linear distance of approximately 10.0 km (6.2 mi) along SR 170 (Edgemoor Road), extending west–east from the interchange with SR 62 (Oak Ridge Highway) to the intersection with SR 9 (US 25W, Clinton Highway) (Figures 2 and 3). The width of the APE typically ranges from approximately 30 to 50 m (98 to 164 ft) from the center line of SR 170 and extends a short distance along several intersecting roads. The APE extends to a maximum of 130 m (427 ft) from the centerline of SR 170 in several sloped areas that are assumed to be designated “cut and fill” areas. The TDOT plans call for widening SR 170 from two lanes to four lanes, with a median and/or center turn lane. The plans also include bicycle and pedestrian facilities, and a new bridge over the Clinch River.

The APE is situated on either side of SR 170, which can be characterized as a relatively straight road that is typically heavy with vehicle traffic commuting to and from Oak Ridge. Within 10 to 15 m (33 to 49 ft) of the edge of the roadway, the APE has been heavily disturbed by utilities. The APE transverses the Tennessee Valley Authority’s (TVA) Bull Run property (Figure 4), just east of the Clinch River, along the south side of SR 170 for approximately 2.2 km (1.4 mi). TVA-owned parcels are also scattered across the APE from the Bull Run plant on the north side of SR 170. The Bull Run property is heavily disturbed and composed of fill. TVA land located to the west of the river is also disturbed from the recent construction of a substation and overhead transmission lines (Figure 5). The TVA land on the west of the river covers approximately 1.7 km (1.1 mi) on the south side of SR 170. In general, the area on the south side of SR 170, between the Haw Ridge Park bicycle trailhead and the river, has been disturbed by transmission corridor (Figure 6).

Several fairways on the Centennial Golf Course, of which the land has been heavily modified, have disturbed the edge of the APE north of SR 170 between Park Meade Drive and Centennial Bluff Boulevard (Figure 6). Similarly, a new residential development has significantly disturbed the APE north of SR 170 between Centennial Bluff Boulevard and Melton Lake Drive (Figure 7). At the far eastern end of the APE, and on the north side of SR 170, was Claxton Elementary School property that has been graded and disturbed. The appendages of the APE that extend onto secondary roads are generally in residential areas that have also been graded, or otherwise disturbed, to some extent. Land use along the remainder of SR 170 was varied and consisted of wooded parcels, scrubby secondary growth, open pasture, residential yards, and commercial lots (Figures 8–12).

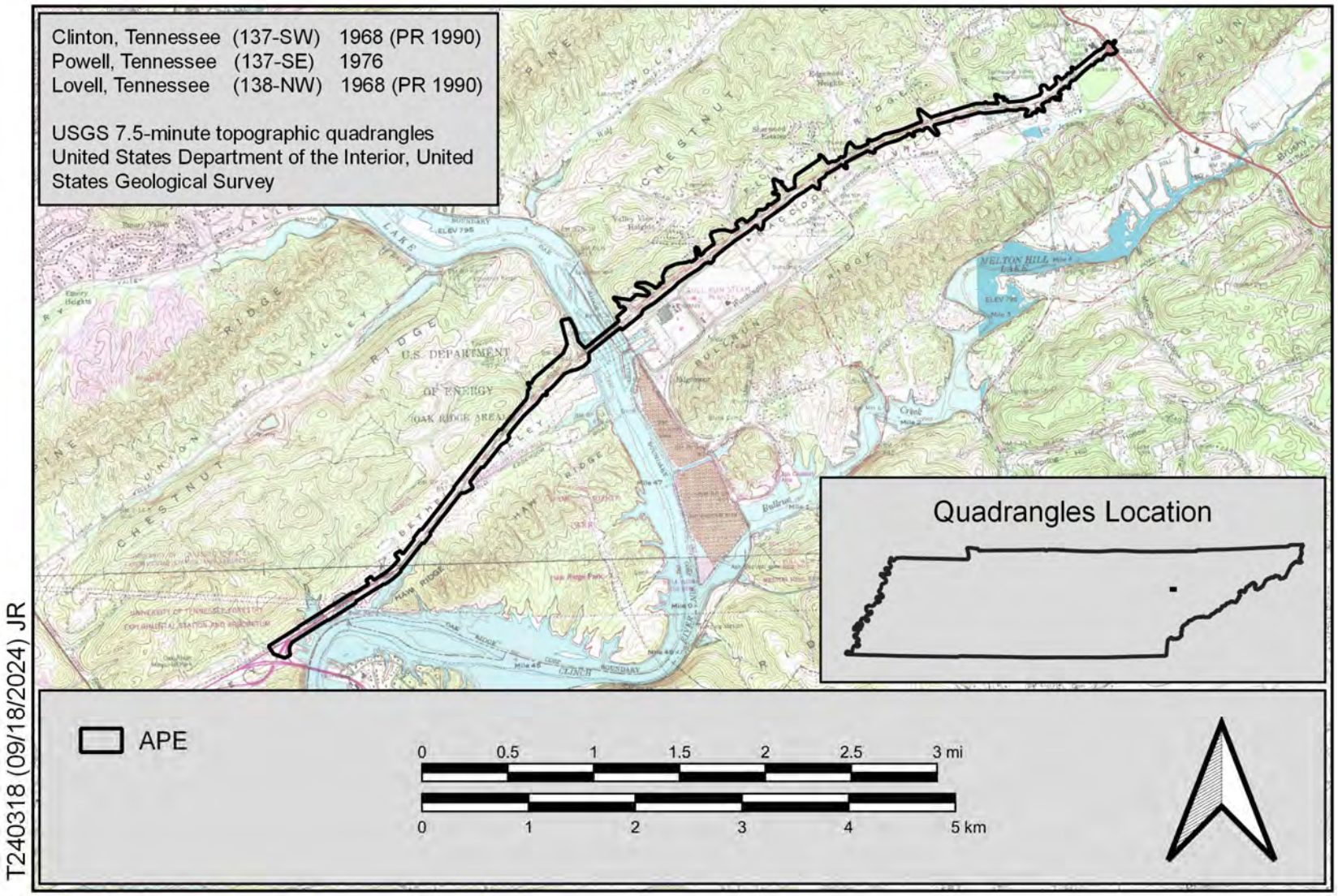

Figure 2. APE depicted on the Clinton (137-SW), Powell (137-SE), and Lovell (138-NW), Tennessee quadrangles.

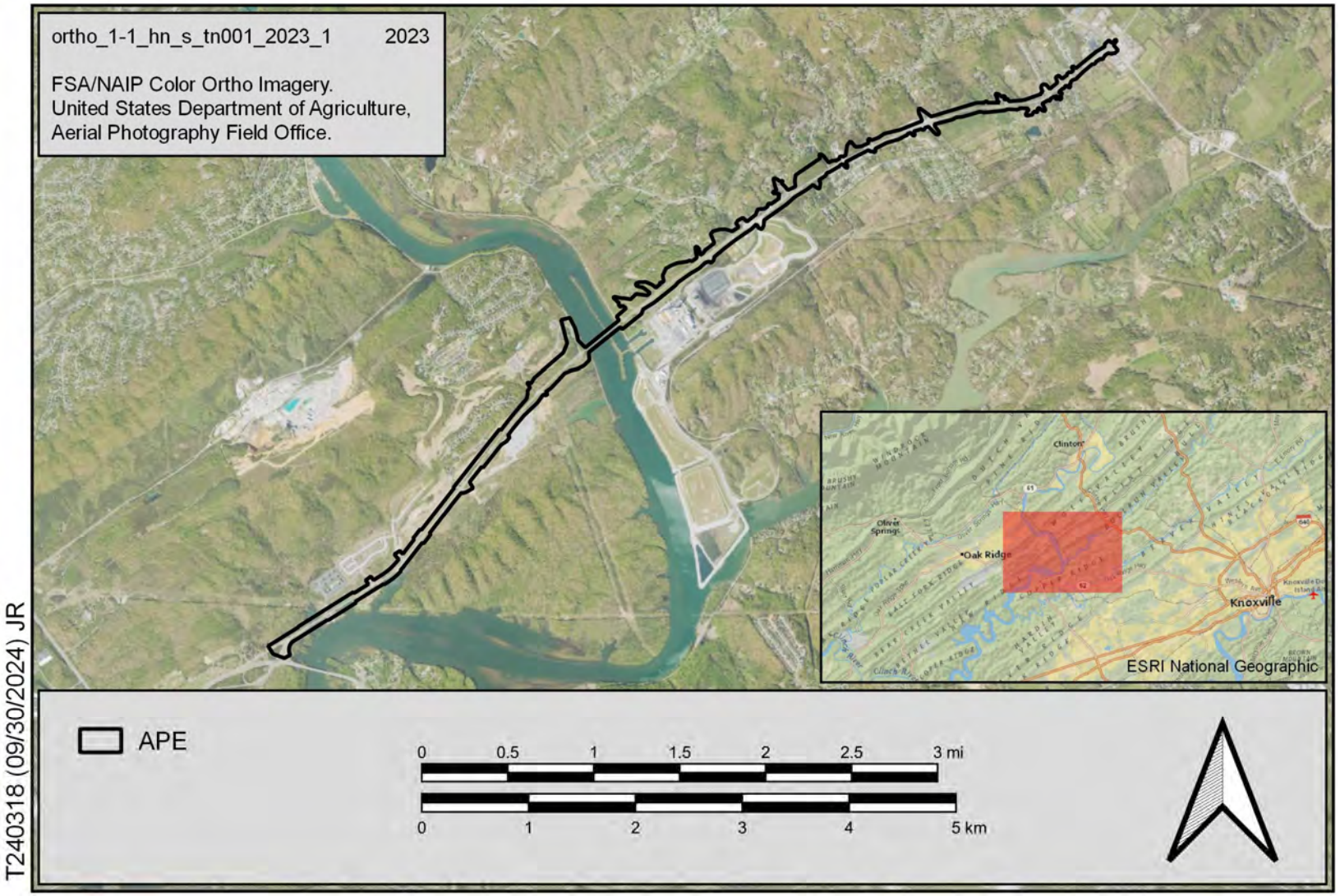

Figure 3. APE depicted on aerial imagery.

Figure 4. TVA's Bull Run facility viewed from APE, facing southwest.

Figure 5. Section of APE disturbed by substation, facing southwest.

Figure 6. Section of APE disturbed by transmission corridor, facing northeast.

Figure 7. Section of APE disturbed by Centennial Golf Course, facing northeast.

Figure 8. Section of APE disturbed by new residential construction, facing northeast.

Figure 9. Wooded parcel within the APE, facing northeast.

Figure 10. Secondary growth within the APE, facing northeast.

Figure 11. Open pasture within the APE, facing southwest.

Figure 12. Example of residential lot within the APE, facing northeast.

Figure 13. Example of commercial lots within the APE, facing northeast.

The APE also touches several cemetery parcels. These include a small corner of the Oak Ridge Memorial Park, located at the far western terminus of the APE; the entrance and road-adjacent portion of the Lakewood-Hamilton Cemetery, located near the eastern end of the APE; and the southern portion of the Peoples Cemetery, also located towards the eastern end of the APE. No apparent graves at Oak Ridge Memorial Park or the Lakewood-Hamilton Cemetery are located within the APE. The Peoples Cemetery does, however, contain a number of graves that are located within the APE.

As has been described in the preceding paragraphs, a large portion of the APE has been previously disturbed. In general, the parcels that are situated in woods or pasture are the only relatively undisturbed areas within the APE. The topography within the APE varies from relatively flat to gently rolling, but also included some steeper sideslope. Elevations ranged from approximately 244 to 311 m (800 to 1020 ft) above mean sea level.

The APE is located in the Ridge and Valley physiographic province. The Ridge and Valley is characterized by a series of long, low, and narrow ridges generally oriented southwest–northeast and divided by parallel valleys. It is underlain by uplifted dolomite, limestone, and sandstone bedrock formations (Fenneman 1938).

Geologic information for the APE was obtained from the United States Geological Survey Mineral Resources Online Spatial portal (USGS n.d.). The majority of the APE is underlain by the Ordovician-aged Chickamauga Group and a smaller portion of the APE is underlain by an unnamed upper part of the Ordovician-aged Knox Group. Both of these formations are known to contain chert and would have been of interest to precontact groups in the area.

Thirteen soil associations are present within the APE (Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS] 2024) (Table 1; Figures 14a–b). The primary soil association is Collegedale silt loam, accounting for approximately 37.2 percent of soils mapped within the APE. Collegedale silt loam are well-drained soils that consist of clayey residuum weathered from limestone and shale. These soils occur along ridges and generally consist of an Ap (silt loam)–Bt (clay) profile (NRCS 2024). The Fullerton-Pailo complex follows in coverage, accounting for approximately 23.4 percent of soils mapped within the APE. The Fullerton-Pailo complex contains creep deposits derived from cherty limestone (Fullerton) and skeletal loamy residuum weathered from cherty limestone (Pailo). These soils are found along ridge summits and hillslopes. Fullerton soils typically consist of an A–E–BE–Bt profile composed of gravelly silt loam that grades into gravelly clay. The Pailo profile typically consists of A–BE–Bt composed of gravelly silt loam that grades into clay (NRCS 2024). The Colbert-Lyerly-Rock outcrop complex is the third most common series, accounting for approximately 13.3 percent of soils mapped within the APE. These soils are found along the sideslopes of ridges and typically consist of an A (silt loam)–B (silty clay loam to clay)–R (bedrock) profile (NRCS 2024). The final series that is common within the APE is Udorthents (11.7 percent), which are composed of human-transported materials and are not naturally occurring soils. Udorthents are mapped across the TVA Bull Run property. Minor soil associations mapped within the APE are Armuchee silt loam, Capshaw silt loam, Collegedale clay, Collegedale-Rock outcrop complex, Hamblen silt loam, Minvale silt loam, Swafford loam, Tasso loam, and Townley silt loam.

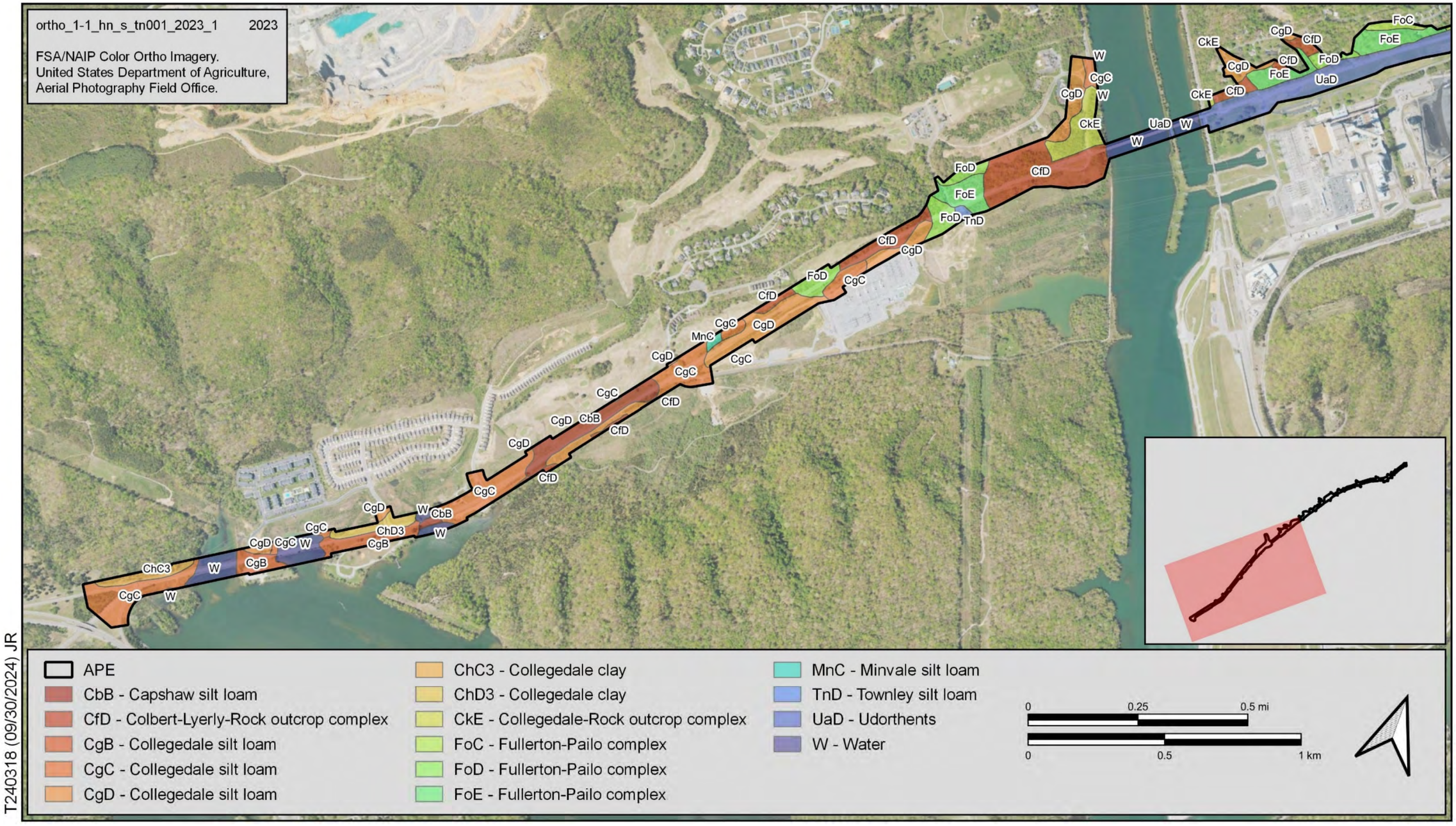

Figure 14a. Soils located within the APE depicted on aerial imagery.

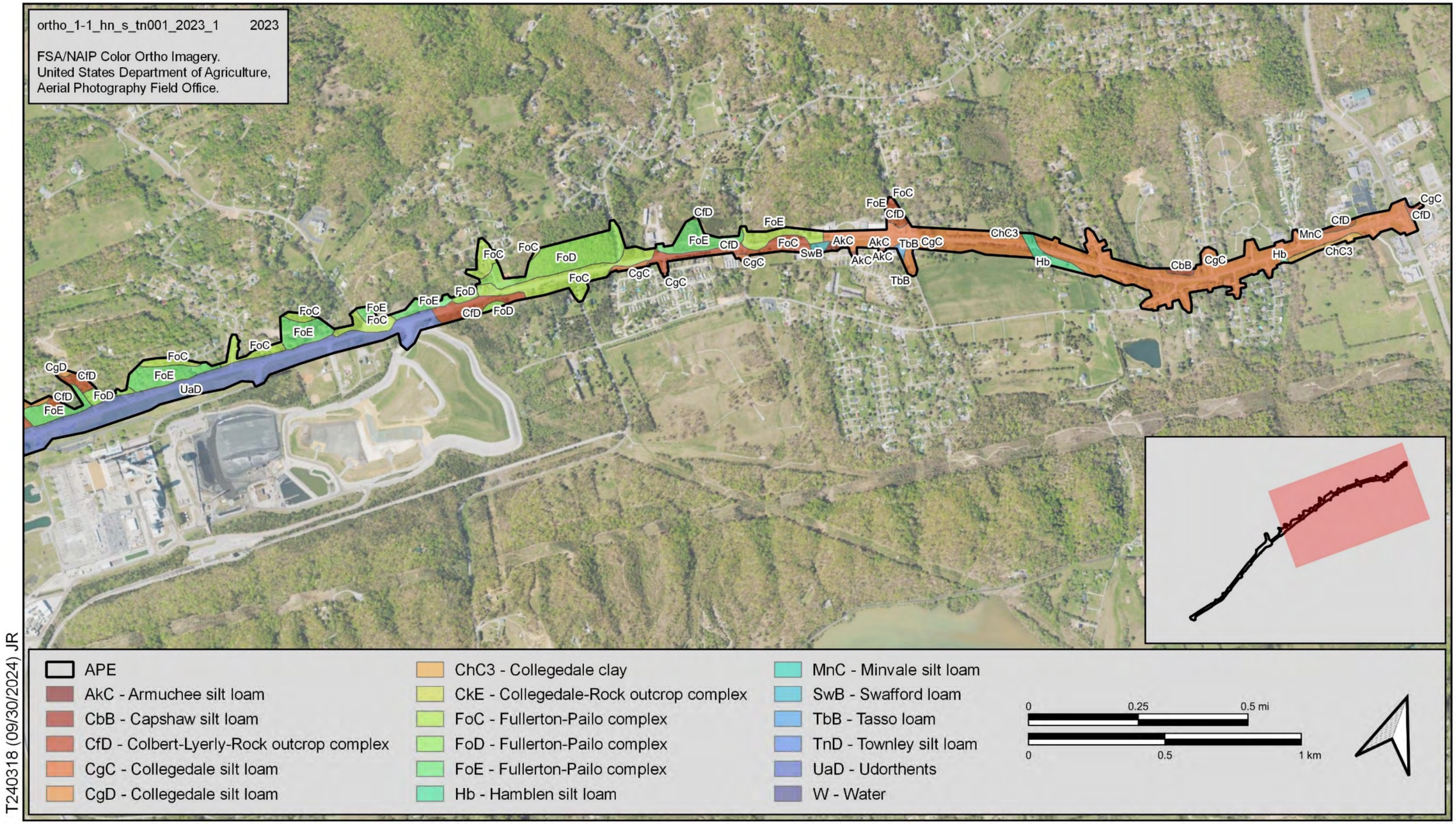

Figure 14b. Soils located within the APE depicted on aerial imagery.

Table 1. Soils Located within the APE.

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Primary Landform	Acres in APE	Percent of APE
AkC	Armuchee silt loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes		0.5	0.2%
CbB	Capshaw silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes		8.8	3.2%
CfD	Colbert-Lyerly-Rock outcrop complex, 5 to 20 percent slopes		36.8	13.3%
CgB	Collegedale silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes		7.1	2.6%
CgC	Collegedale silt loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes		73.8	26.6%
CgD	Collegedale silt loam 12 to 20 percent slopes		21.5	7.8%
ChC3	Collegedale clay, 5 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded		4.3	1.6%
ChD3	Collegedale clay, 12 to 20 percent slopes, severely eroded		2.8	1.0%
CkE	Collegedale-Rock outcrop complex, 20 to 35 percent slopes		6.1	2.2%
FoC	Fullerton-Pailo complex, 5 to 12 percent slopes		20.8	7.5%
FoD	Fullerton-Pailo complex, 12 to 20 percent slopes		20.7	7.5%
FoE	Fullerton-Pailo complex, 20 to 35 percent slopes		23.4	8.4%
Hb	Hamblen silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occassionally flooded, hydric minor component		2.2	0.8%
MnC	Minvale silt loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes		0.6	0.2%
SwB	Swafford loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes		0.5	0.2%
TbB	Tasso loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes		0.5	0.2%
TnD	Townley silt loam, 12 to 0 percent slopes		0.8	0.3%
UaD	Udorthents, 0 to 25 percent slopes		32.3	11.7%
W	Water		13.7	4.9%
Total			277.2	100.0%

The regional climate where the project is located is temperate, with cool winters and warm summers. Climatic conditions during the period of human occupation in the region (late Pleistocene and Holocene ages) can be described as a series of transitions in temperature, rainfall, and seasonal patterns that created a wide range of ecological variation, altering the survival strategies of human populations (Anderson 2001). In a recent review, Meeks and Anderson (2012:111) described the Pleistocene/Holocene transition as "a period of tremendous environmental dynamism coincident with the Younger Dryas event." The Younger Dryas (circa 12,900 to 11,600 cal. BP) represents one of the largest abrupt climate changes that has occurred within the past 100,000 years. The onset of the Younger Dryas appears to have been a relatively rapid event that may have been driven by a freshwater influx into the North Atlantic as a result of catastrophic outbursts of glacial lakes. According to Meeks and Anderson (2012:111), "the net effect of these outbursts of freshwater was a reduction in sea surface salinity, which altered the thermohaline conveyor belt; effectively slowing ocean circulation of warmer water (heat) to the north and bringing cold conditions" (though see Meltzer and Bar-Yosef 2012:251-252 for a critique of this view). This resulted in significantly lower temperatures during this time. The Younger Dryas ended approximately 1,300 years later over a several decade period. The onset of the Younger Dryas coincides with the end of Clovis and the advent of more geographically circumscribed cultural traditions. By the end of the Pleistocene, the area would have been covered by spruce and pine boreal forests, but as the temperatures continued to rise, the makeup of the forest shifted to a mesic oak-hickory forest. By circa 7450 BP, a period of warming and drying of the climate, known as the Althithermal, began and lasted until approximately 4450 BP. Since the end of the Altithermal, the climate has cooled and become more humid (Delcourt and Delcourt 1983).

The climate today in Anderson County is marked by relatively mild temperatures, with an average minimum temperature of 29.1 degrees Fahrenheit during the winter and an average maximum temperature of 87.7 degrees Fahrenheit during the summer (Applied Climate Information System [ACIS] 2024). The area receives an average of 60.6 inches (153.9 cm) of precipitation annually, which includes 3.4 inches (8.6 cm) of snowfall on average (ACIS 2024).

The general project area falls within the Oak-Chestnut region of the Ridge and Valley Province, which may have persisted in the Appalachian Highlands for millions of years (Braun 1950). According

to Delcourt (1979:255), the composition of the forest and relative abundance of species is highly variable, but common species included poplar maple, chestnut, buckeye, oak, hickory, and hemlock.

The animal population consists of a wide variety of mammal species, including deer, rabbit, squirrel, raccoon, and bear, as well as numerous reptiles, amphibians, and avian species. The major waterways in the area and their tributaries harbor a wide variety of aquatic species. The precontact suite of faunal resources likely resembled the modern assemblage, although the diversity of species has been reduced as the forests were cleared for human settlement. Once important game species, such as elk and bison, have been extinct in the general project area since the early nineteenth century (McCollough and Faulkner 1973).

III. CULTURAL CONTEXT

In order to assess the potential for significant cultural resources in the APE and to formulate expectations regarding the nature and types of cultural resources likely to be encountered, CRA archaeologists conducted cultural background research on the general physiographic region in which the project is located.

The human occupation of the Ridge and Valley physiographic province of Tennessee is divided into seven periods based on patterns of resource exploitation and technological innovation. The seven periods discussed consist of: Pre-Clovis, Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian, Historic Native American, and Historic periods. These periods provide macro-level models of typical human occupations. The precontact chronology is based on extensive archaeological research conducted in the region by academic institutions, government entities, and private companies, primarily since the 1930s. Historical information on Anderson County was gathered primarily from online sources and existing technical reports on the area.

Pre-Clovis (Before 13,000 BP)

The timing and actual entry point of the first humans into North America are still topics for debate. Over the last decade, there has been increasing data indicating human occupation in North America circa 15,000 BP. These data come from both archaeological and genetic/DNA research (e.g., Gilbert et al. 2008; Jenkins et al. 2012; Reich et al. 2012; Waters et al. 2011). While there has been some discussion of eastern routes to North America (e.g., Bradley and Stanford 2004, 2006; Stanford and Bradley 2012), the general consensus remains that humans entered North America from Asia via the Bering Strait. Waters and Stafford (2013:557) summarized the data to date and conclude that the first Americans originated in Central Asia and started entering the New World circa 16,000 BP. Clovis developed later and was a New World construct.

In a recent paper, Moreno-Mayar et al. (2018) sequenced DNA from two child burials at the Upward Sun River in Alaska that dated to 11,500 BP. The analysis suggests that the ancestral population of Native Americans first emerged as a separate group around 36,000 years ago, likely in northeast Asia. Constant contact with Asian populations continued until around 25,000 years ago. The cessation in gene flow was probably caused by major changes in the climate. These climatic changes isolated the Native American ancestors. In addition, there was a level of genetic exchange with an ancient North Eurasian population. There was a localized level of contact between this group and East Asians, which led to the emergence of a distinctive ancestral Native American population. Moreno-Mayer et al. (2018) also argue that the geographical proximity needed for ongoing contact of this sort indicates that the initial migration into the Americas had probably already taken place when the Ancient Beringians broke away from the main ancestral line. Further, the Northern and Southern Native American branches split sometime between 17,000 and 14,000 BP, and this split most likely occurred after the groups had already been on the American continent south of the glacial ice.

A recent summary of genetic results argues that humans were established in the Americas by at least 14,000 to 15,000 years ago (Raff 2021). Rather than first coming to the Americas by land across the Bering Strait, some may have come by boat along the western coast. This area would have become accessible about 16,000 to 17,000 years ago.

Several sites in the southeastern United States and surrounding regions have been suggested as pre-Clovis candidates. Among these are: the Cactus Hill site in southeast Virginia (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997; Wagner and McAvoy 2004); the Topper site in South Carolina (Chandler 2001; Goodyear 1999; Goodyear and Steffy 2003); and the Debra L. Friedkin site in Texas (Waters et al. 2011). No pre-Clovis sites are known in the Coastal Plain of Tennessee, although evidence for earlier habitations has been noted at the Johnson site in central/western Tennessee (Miller et al. 2012).

Paleoindian (13,000–9950 BP)

The Paleoindian period is the earliest cultural period conclusively documented in the Ridge and Valley Province. The arrival of humans in this region was probably linked to the movements of the Pleistocene glaciers. During the Paleoindian period, the last of these glacial advances and retreats-called the Greatlakean Stadial (post-11850 BP)-occurred. Although the glaciers never actually extended south of the Ohio River, the climatic effects probably did. This cooler, moister climate would affect the composition and distribution of floral and faunal communities (Delcourt and Delcourt 1982; Klippel and Parmalee 1982).

In summarizing the present state of knowledge concerning the dating of Clovis, Waters and Stafford (2013:544) state that "13 Clovis sites still provide the most accurate and precise ages for the Clovis Complex. The ages from these sites range from 11,080 ± 40 14C yr BP to 10,705 ± 35 14C yr BP or 13,000 ± 85 to 12,615 ± 40 cal yr BP."

The Early Paleoindian period (13,000–10,950 BP) marks the earliest verified habitation of the region and the end of the Pleistocene and is therefore associated with Clovis. While a number of archaeologists have argued that Paleoindians were predominately big game hunters (e.g., Bonnichsen et al. 1987; Kelly and Todd 1988; Stoltman and Baerreis 1983), more recent review of the topic (Meltzer 1993) concluded that there is no widespread evidence for the specialized hunting of big game species (i.e., megafauna). Several authors (e.g., Davis 1993; Dincauze 1993; Meltzer 1993) now argue that the Paleoindian diet was more generalized and relied on a number of faunal and floral species. Megafauna would have been taken when encountered, but not to the exclusion of other species. The Coats-Hines site in Tennessee produced a mastodon skeleton that was originally thought to have been butchered (Brietburg et al. 1996). However, a recent paper by Tune et al. (2018) disputed the human modification of the bones and argued that the site is not cultural. The Middle Paleoindian period (10,950–10,450 BP) coincides with the beginning of the Holocene and the shift to gathering and hunting of smaller, modern mammal species. Cumberland, Simpson, and Suwannee hafted bifaces are typical of this period. The Late Paleoindian period (10,450–9950 BP) coincides with the Younger Dryas, a brief period of cooler and drier conditions. Hardaway, Dalton, Quad, and Beaver Lake hafted bifaces are generally associated with the Late Paleoindian period (Miller et al. 2012).

Archaic Period (9950–2950 BP)

The Archaic period begins with the end of the Younger Dryas and the beginning of warmer, but fluctuating, climatic conditions that stabilize to more or less modern conditions by the end of the period. Archaic people continued to move across the landscape to exploit seasonal resources, but environmental stresses led to an increase in sedentism and the extraction of local resources. Larger sites that have been interpreted as base camps based on the concentration of lithic materials and evidence of resource processing are found along major waterways. The shift in procurement strategies is indicated by technological developments such as the atlatl, fishhooks, and stone bowls (Anderson 2001).

The Early Archaic subperiod (9950–7950 BP) was marked by climatic fluctuations that may have caused subsistence stress among human populations. This stress likely caused mobility to become more limited and shifted the focus of subsistence to a more varied diet reliant on locally available resources. The major lithic hafted bifaces associated with Early Archaic sites include Kirk Corner-Notched Cluster, Big Sandy I, and a series of Bifurcate Base bifaces (Coe 1964; Justice 1987; Kneberg 1956).

During the Middle Archaic subperiod (7950–4950 BP), the climate warmed dramatically and became drier. The increasingly dry conditions caused additional stress on subsistence strategies of human populations and led to a focus on permanent water sources for base camps. The utilization of aquatic resources, especially freshwater shellfish, is indicated by large shell middens that are a hallmark of Middle Archaic sites. Kirk projectile points continue to be used, along with Morrow Mountain, White Springs, Benton, and Stanley cluster types. Groundstone tools such as net sinkers, grooved axes, and atlatl weights begin to be utilized during this period (Chapman 1985).

By the beginning of the Late Archaic subperiod (4950–2950 BP), climatic conditions closely approximated the modern environment. Continued sedentism led to the earliest efforts at horticulture, with wild plants such as sunflowers, sumpweed, maygrass, knotweed, little barley, and gourds being tended and utilized (Anderson 2001; Chapman and Watson 1993). Steatite bowls began to be used, as did early fiber-tempered ceramic vessels. The lithic toolbox included Savannah River, Appalachian Stemmed, and Iddins hafted bifaces (Chapman 1985). Mounds of shell and earth were constructed near water sources, which indicates early cooperative efforts between bands and may mark the beginnings of ceremonialism (Anderson 2001; Kidder 2011).

Woodland Period (2950–1050 BP)

The Woodland period is characterized by increased sedentism and an increase in the reliance on horticulture-and eventually agriculture-as the primary subsistence strategy. Technological innovations included an increasing variety of ceramic vessels. Extensive interregional trade networks were also developed during the Woodland period (Chapman 1985).

The Early Woodland subperiod (2950–1950 BP) is marked by the Watts Bar and Long Branch phases. The Watts Bar phase is characterized by quartz- and sand-tempered ceramics that are either cordmarked or fabric impressed, while Long Branch ceramics are limestone tempered. Typical hafted bifaces of this time include large triangular types, such as the Nolichucky, Greeneville, and McFarland (McCollough and Faulkner 1973). Research at the Birdwell site along the Nolichucky River in Greene County, Tennessee, provides interesting data on Early Woodland food production (Johanson et al. 2020). Edible seeds and charcoal were recovered from deposits on the lower terrace, indicating the use of floodplain areas for the planting of seed crops. Portions of the floodplain exploited for growing cultigens would have been unsuitable for use as a living surface due to flooding. Early Woodland farmers implemented a burning regime to increase soil productivity and encourage the growth of weedy annuals. Such farming activities may also have taken place along floodplains in the Middle Tennessee area.

The Middle Woodland subperiod (1950–1350 BP) saw an increase in the reliance on domesticated plants, including the earliest known use of corn in East Tennessee (Fritz 1993). Excavations at Icehouse Bottom in the Tellico Reservoir produced copper objects, sheets of mica, and ceramics decorated with non-indigenous motifs. These items are indicative of extensive trade from as far away as Illinois and the Gulf of Mexico (Chapman and Shea 1981). The Middle Woodland in East Tennessee is characterized by Candy Creek phase ceramics, which are limestone tempered and are either plain or decorated with brushed or cordmarked surfaces. Hafted bifaces found during the Early Woodland subperiod persist, and Camp Creek, Connestee Triangular, and Bradley Spikes are introduced. Within the Ridge and Valley area, there is evidence of contact between Middle Woodland cultures farther to the south and the Hopewell culture to the north (Yerka et al. 2013:2).

The Late Woodland subperiod (1350–1050 BP) is characterized by an expansion of human populations and an increase in centralized villages. Burial mounds are associated with these villages. Horticulture is largely replaced by agriculture by the end of the Late Woodland, with corn, tobacco, beans, and gourds becoming important crops. Social stratification and religious activities within chiefdoms increase, as does warfare between chiefdoms (Anderson 2001). In East Tennessee, the Late Woodland is marked by the Hamilton phase, which includes limestone-tempered ceramics and small, triangular points such as the Jack's Reef, Hamilton Incurvate, and Madison (Wetmore 2002).

Mississippian Period (1050–350 BP)

The Mississippian period (1050–350 BP) is characterized by an increase in the rate of population growth, the growth of large permanent villages, and a reliance on agriculture as the primary subsistence strategy. Mississippian peoples were organized by a complex social and political hierarchy. The construction of large mounds used for the placement of important political and religious structures is a hallmark of this period (Koerner et al. 2012).

The Early Mississippian subperiod (1050–950 BP) is marked by the use of shell-tempered ceramics. This period is referred to as the Martin Farm phase. Houses within the village tended to be square or rectangular in shape and included wall trenches and single set posts. Small triangular projectile points, including Hamilton and Madison, were the primary type used throughout the Mississippian (Koerner et al. 2012; Schroedl et al. 1985).

The Middle Mississippian subperiod (950–650 BP) (Hiwassee phase in East Tennessee) saw a shift in the location of villages from the first terrace or floodplain of rivers to older terraces. Houses tended to be either round or rectangular and were initially built using wall trenches, but subsequently changed to single set posts. Platform mounds were constructed for the placement of civic structures, and stockade walls were sometimes present. Mortuary practices became highly symbolic and are often referred to as the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex (SECC). The SECC includes a variety of motifs and personal adornments, such as gorgets, ear spools, and beads, all created from a variety of materials (Braly et al. 2012).

The Late Mississippian subperiod (650–350 BP) is known as the Dallas phase in the Tennessee River Valley and the Mouse Creek phase in the Chickamauga Basin. Dallas phase houses are typically square and grouped into hamlets that formed towns, which were often palisaded. Mortuary practices indicate that status was determined by gender and age, with older males being considered higher status than younger males or females. Shell-tempered ceramics persist with incising and filleting as decorative techniques. Effigy vessels were also produced from shell-tempered clay. Madison and Hamilton points continue to be used, along with Dallas types (Harle et al. 2012).

Historic Native American (AD 1600–1840)

By the mid-1500s, European colonialism had begun to spread to the Southeast, with the Hernando de Soto expedition (1539–1543) bringing Europeans into the interior of the Southeast for the first time. The expedition began in present-day Florida, and continued through Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas. Three members of this expedition later wrote about the people they encountered, detailing their lifeways including social and political structure and subsistence (Clayton et al. 1995). The Tristan de Luna and Juan Pardo expeditions during the 1560s offered additional early documentation of Native Americans in the Southeast. Throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the British, French, and Spanish competed for control over ancestral Native lands in the Southeast. Their presence radically altered Native American lifeways in the region. Mississippian chiefdoms collapsed, and widespread depopulation of Native groups due to disease and warfare accompanied by forced migrations led to drastic social and political transformations within tribal groups from the sixteenth through eighteenth centuries (Dowd 2004;

Ethridge 2013; Hoffman 1993; Jeter 2002; Knight 1994; Little 2008; Morse and Morse 1983; Regnier 2014; Saunt 2004; Smith 1987, 2006). Today, the Alabamas, Cherokees, Coushattas, Creeks, and Shawnees are known to hold ancestral ties to Anderson County.

Pre-1775

By the seventeenth century, Cherokees inhabited large portions of Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, and were one of the largest tribes in the region (Schroedl and Russ 1986). Cherokee population centers were clustered in five areas: Lower settlements along the Upper Savannah River and its tributaries; Middle, Valley, and Out Town settlements in the Blue Ridge Mountains; and the Overhill settlements located along the Little Tennessee and Tellico Rivers in present-day East Tennessee (Rodning 2015).

It is generally accepted that the Cherokees had an egalitarian political and social organization at the beginning of regular contact with English colonists in South Carolina in the early eighteenth century. Individual towns were loosely organized and pursued their own interests (Rodning 2015). At the same time, the headmen of each town carried no compulsory power over their constituents. Decisions were made by consensus, with both women and men holding different kinds of authority. This devolution of power is reflected in town settlement patterns and was likely a product of the disintegration of larger Mississippian chiefdoms in the centuries before contact and the increasingly local scale of politics and identity at the town level (Rodning 2002, 2004). It was not until the influx of trade goods that individuals had the opportunity to achieve status and rank instead of inheriting it (Ethridge and Hudson 2002; Rodning 2002, 2004).

During the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, the Cherokees conducted a sizeable trade in deerskins with British colonists in South Carolina and Virginia. Large areas of the Southern Appalachian region were used at this time by Cherokees as hunting grounds, and the rise of the deerskin trade increased their interest and presence in this area (Schroedl and Russ 1986). As a result of the deerskin trade, Cherokees were able to acquire European goods, particularly guns, rifles, and cloth. The deerskin trade also brought the tribe into the British orbit and provided the basis for political alliance between the two nations (Kuttruff et al. 2010).

In addition to the Cherokees, other tribes with interest in this portion of the Southern Appalachian region include the Alabamas, Coushattas, Creeks, and Shawnees. By the mid-seventeenth century, the Shawnees were mostly concentrated in the Middle Ohio River Valley (Calloway 1992). However, a portion of the Shawnees were noted by Swanton (1979:184) to have resided on the Cumberland River by the seventeenth century. Following a period of conflict due to colonial encroachment and in attempt to avoid the smallpox epidemic, the Shawnees migrated to present-day Illinois, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina (Henderson and Pollack 2012:16). By the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, the Shawnees were documented along the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers in Alabama; near Fort St. Louis in Illinois; along the Savannah River near Augusta, Georgia; and on the Cumberland River near Nashville, Tennessee (Harvey 1855:64; Swanton 1979:184; Warren and Noe 2009). Throughout this period, the Shawnees remained mobile and active in many parts of the trans-Appalachian West (Calloway 1992; Witthoft and Hunter 1995). A group of Shawnees joined Cherokee Chief Dragging Canoe in southeastern Tennessee during the American Revolution as part of ongoing resistance to white encroachment (Calloway 1992).

The Creeks (Muscogees or Mvskoke) are a coalescent tribe that encompasses the descendants of numerous ethnically-diverse groups who were concentrated in present-day Georgia and Alabama throughout the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (Jenkins 2009; Walker 2004). The core population of the Creeks consisted of the in-situ descendants of Mississippian chiefdoms in the region that declined during this period as a result of several factors, some including climatic fluctuations, political instability, and European-introduced diseases (Jenkins 2009:234). As large Mississippian chiefdoms

diffused at the onset of the contact period, nucleated yet culturally- and linguistically-related towns were established along the major watersheds in the region, namely the Coosa, Tallapoosa, Chattahoochee, Flint, Ocmulgee, Oconee, and Savannah Rivers (Jenkins 2009; Walker 2004:374). The peoples of these towns most likely spoke related languages within the Eastern Muskogean language family early on. As colonial forces encroached on populations throughout the southeast, segments of other ethnic groups, some including the Yuchis, Shawnees, Apalachees, Timucaus, Alabamas, and Coushattas, migrated to the region in search of protection. In time, the groups in this region became known under the blanket term of "Creeks" due to non-native's poor understanding of the regions' demographics and the proximity of villages in this region to creeks and larger drainages (Jenkins 2009:236).

The Creek Confederacy emerged during the late seventeenth through early eighteenth centuries as a major consolidation of and political alliance between the diverse peoples in the region (Walker 2004:374-375). The Confederacy was located throughout the Southeast including what is now known as Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina. This alliance served to integrate local chiefdoms while managing European affairs. Colonial forces distinguished the Creeks by geographical boundaries by dividing them into the Upper and Lower Creeks. The Upper Creeks encompass groups who were settled on the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers in northwestern Georgia. The Lower Creeks refers to groups who were settled along the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers in Georgia (Inter-Tribal Council of the Five Civilized Tribes 2024; Jenkins 2009; Muscogee Nation 2018; Rindfleisch 2021).

In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, a portion of Lower Creeks in Alabama and Georgia relocated to Florida, integrating with existing tribes in the region. The Timucuas, Apalachees, Aises, Tekestas, Calusas, and Yamasees had been documented in this area at the time of initial Spanish contact; however, these peoples were mostly decimated due to epidemics and/or British warfare and raids (Sturtevant and Cattelino 2004:429). One large conflict that caused a shift in the demographics of the lower Southeast was the Yamasee War in 1715, which was an effort of the Yamasees, along with a few other tribes, toward eradicating white settlers in the South Carolina colony. The war resulted in many casualties for the Yamasees, who retreated further southwest into present-day Florida. Many Lower Creeks coalesced with survivors of other tribes in Spanish Florida, mainly the Apalachees and Yamasees. The Lower Creeks were incentivized by British rule to sever ties to the Creek Confederacy in the later eighteenth century. The term Seminole is possibly derived from the Creek term simaloni meaning "wild, non-domesticated" and/or the Spanish word cimarrón meaning "wild" (Seminole Tribe of Florida 2024; Sturtevant and Cattelino 2004:431). The word Seminole came to be used as an ethnic designator by English speakers by the late 1700s to refer to Native American groups who descended from the original indigenous inhabitants of the Florida region (Sturtevant and Cattelino 2004:431). In time, the term Seminole came to refer to the blended descendants of the indigenous Floridian inhabitants and Lower Creek emigrants.

The Alabamas are descendants of the Black Warrior River Valley peoples from the towns of Taliepacana, Moçulixa, and Apafalaya in western Alabama and groups from towns in the Tombigbee River Valley (Alibamu and Miculasa) of eastern Mississippi (Shuck-Hall 2009:259). At the time of initial European contact in 1541, a group of Alabamas were documented in the northeastern Mississippi area along the Tennessee River (May 2004:408). Eventually, these groups united in the Upper Alabama River Valley, near present-day Montgomery, and became known as the Alabamas (Shuck-Hall 2009:259).

The Coushattas, or Koasatis, are descendants of peoples who once inhabited the town of Cotse on the Little Tennessee River Valley (May 2004:407; Shuck-Hall 2009:254). Due to incursions and widespread disease, the Coushattas migrated south to the juncture of the Alabama, Coosa, Tallapoosa Rivers in the seventeenth century. In this location, the Coushattas formed alliances with the Alabamas who were also concentrated in that region. In this location these tribes were guarded, for a time, from colonial encroachment, while maintaining good trade relations with the French, Spanish, and English

(May 2004:407; Shuck-Hall 2009:258-260). The Coushattas are closely associated with the Alabamas, though they remained as two distinct tribes throughout the contact period.

The Alabamas and Coushattas have a shared origin story, and their oral histories of their origins have been passed down through generations. The linguistic evidence supports their shared origin story as the Alabamas and Coushattas share similar linguistic traits. The Coushatta and Alabama languages are part of the Eastern Muskogean language family which includes the Apalachee, Mikasuki, Hitchiti, Creek, Seminole, Choctaw, and Chickasaw languages (Shuck-Hall 2009:260). The Alabamas and Coushattas along with the Natchez, Shawnees, and Yuchis, joined the Upper Creeks as part of the Creek Confederacy in the early eighteenth century (Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas 2024; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana 2024; Jenkins 2009:235; Shuck-Hall 2009:259).

Throughout the eighteenth century, the Alabamas and Coushattas had trade relations with the French and Spanish. Following the defeat of the French during the French and Indian War in 1763, British colonizers took over the Upper Alabama River Valley. In the following decades, many of Alabamas and Coushattas migrated to the Louisiana Territory, which was under Spanish control at the time (May 2004:407). Once Louisiana came under United States control in 1803, many Alabamas and Coushattas migrated to southeastern Texas (May 2004:407; Texas Department of Transportation 2021).

The Yuchis, who came to be affiliated with the Creeks, are one of the tribes known to have been distributed present-day Tennessee during the early contact period (Swanton 1979:212-213; Walker 2004:374). During this time, the Yuchis had settlements along the western front of the Appalachian Mountains and along the middle and upper Tennessee River, though other Yuchi settlements may have been dispersed further southeast (Jackson 2004:426; Swanton 1979:212). Swanton (1979:213-215) and Jackson (2004:426-427) indicate that Yuchi groups frequently relocated and consolidated settlements during the 1700s. The Yuchis moved out of what is now known as Tennessee into present-day Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, where they established towns along various creeks and rivers in the region. Many Yuchis may have been absorbed with other tribes during this time. By the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century, the Yuchis retained settlements along the lower Chattahoochee River in Lower Creek territory. The Yuchis came to be treated as a section of the Creek people by the United States government, though they retained their distinct social customs and cultural identities (Jackson 2004:426-427).

1775–1840

During the American Revolution, many Cherokees allied with the British, which led to the destruction of many of the Overhill Cherokee towns. Moreover, the increased influx of European settlers after the American Revolution pushed the Cherokees to northern Georgia, northeastern Alabama, extreme southeastern Tennessee, and western North Carolina by 1819 (Schroedl and Russ 1986). While efforts for the voluntary removal of the Native populations in the east began in 1803 following the Louisiana Purchase, it was not until the Indian Removal Act of 1830 that an effort to remove the Chickasaws, Cherokees, Creeks (including many distinct tribes associated with the Creek Confederacy), Choctaws, Seminoles, and Quapaws to the Oklahoma Territory at any cost was prioritized by Andrew Jackson (Logan n.d.). Those who had chosen to stay were arrested, detained in stockades, and forcibly marched to “Indian Lands” in Oklahoma by United States soldiers under the command of General Winfield Scott (Hudson 1976). The earliest treaty with the Cherokees was signed in 1721, and between 1721 and 1835 another 36 treaties and degrees of courtesy and interest were signed, which whittled down Cherokee land holdings in Tennessee (Royce 2009). The Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek in 1830 ceded all Choctaw lands, and the Choctaw Nation was the first tribe to be forcibly removed by the federal government from ancestral lands to land set aside in what is now Oklahoma (Jena Band of Choctaw Indians 2024; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians 2024). The Creeks were removed between 1827 and 1836. Small groups of Cherokees moved westward in 1831-1832 and thereafter as they were forced out of their homes. By 1835, the Cherokees had ceded the

remainder of their land east of the Mississippi River in the controversial Treaty of New Echota to the United States (Schroedl and Russ 1986).

This event is now known as the Trail of Tears. It is estimated that over 4,000 Cherokees, 500 Chickasaws, 2,000 Choctaws, and 3,000 Creeks died along the Trail of Tears due to disease, starvation, and exposure to the elements (Haveman 2009; Thomason 2002). Their final removal opened the area to uninhibited settlement by American settlers. The areas associated with the Trail of Tears were established as a National Historic Trail (NHT) in 1987 (National Park Service [NPS] 2020). The series of routes that comprise the Trail of Tears NHT has been approximately mapped by the NPS. The nearest segment is approximately 72 km (45 mi) south of the APE (NPS 2020).

Following removal, some Cherokees remained in or returned to East Tennessee and Western North Carolina. In 1840, William Holland Thomas began purchasing large areas of land in western North Carolina around the Oconaluftee River and Soco Creek intended for settlement by the Cherokee people who remained in the region (North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources 2024). The area became known as the Qualla Boundary, and in 1866 the US government formally allowed settlement of the area by Cherokee people. The area was officially surveyed and boundaries set in 1876. The Qualla Boundary includes 57,000 acres in the Blue Ridge Mountains. The initial Cherokee population was around 1000 people, but today includes more than 13,000 people who make up the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians (Scott 2024). The Cherokee Nation and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians are two additional federally recognized tribes that are both headquartered in Oklahoma and consist of descendants of Cherokees removed from the east (Scott 2024).

During the nineteenth century, three main western centers of Shawnee settlement emerged as a result of undue pressures and forced eviction. A large group of Shawnees migrated west to Missouri around 1790, settling near Cape Girardeau where they received a Spanish land grant. This settlement continued to grow in the following decades but was acquired by the United States as a result of the Louisiana Purchase. The Missouri Shawnees were eventually forcibly relocated to a reservation in eastern Kansas by 1825 (Southern Plains Tribal Health Board [SPTHB] 2022). A second Shawnee group relocated to Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma) around 1831 with the Senecas in response to the Indian Removal Act of 1830. The remaining eastern Shawnees, who were mostly located in the Ohio area within Wapaughkonetta, were forcibly removed after ceding their lands to the United States. The Ohio Shawnees were relocated with the remaining Senecas to the Kansas reservation in 1832. This forced removal has been termed the Shawnee Trail of Tears or Other Trail of Tears (Buchman 2007; Stockwell 2015). During this removal, the Shawnees traveled overland for 800 mi in a west-southwest direction through present-day Illinois and Indiana, then through Missouri along the Missouri River to a reservation in Kansas. Due to further infringements by the US government, the Shawnee reservation in Kansas was vastly reduced in the mid-nineteenth century and its occupants were again removed and resettled on reservations in Oklahoma (SPTHB 2022).

Today, 11 federally-recognized Native American tribes hold an interest in the archaeology of Anderson County, including the Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas, Cherokee Nation, Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, Kialegee Tribal Town, The Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Shawnee Tribe, Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

Settlement Period and History of Anderson County (1700s–Present)

Euro-American settlers and enslaved Africans began to move into what would become East Tennessee in the early eighteenth century. By the 1770s, larger, more permanent Euro-American settlements were established on the Watauga and Holston Rivers. These early settlements encroached on Native lands, and Euro-American homesteads were often established illegally. Upper East

Tennessee was initially part of western North Carolina (Cox and Cox 2001); however, North Carolina ceded this land in 1784 to the US Congress. Six counties briefly formed the State of Franklin between 1784 and 1789 before rejoining North Carolina (Eschner 2017). North Carolina again ceded these western lands to the federal government that same year. The area was then included in the larger Southwest Territory that consisted of lands south of the Ohio River, with William Blount appointed as territorial governor (Durham 2017). During the time of the Territory's existence between 1790 and 1796, Euro-Americans' movement into what is now East Tennessee increased, creating an impetus toward statehood (Durham 2017). James White established a fort and cluster of cabins on the north bank of the Holston River in 1786. In 1791, the growing community was renamed Knoxville and became the capital of the Southwest Territory (James White Fort n.d.). Tennessee was officially granted statehood in 1796 following a large population increase. At the time, the largest population of Euro-Americans was concentrated in East Tennessee, but westward expansion was imminent. The Cherokees and other tribes living in East Tennessee continued to conduct trade with settlers, but skirmishes were frequent between the different groups in the region. By the early nineteenth century, much of the Native land had been ceded to the United States (Royce 2009:158-159). The following discussion focuses on the history of Anderson County specifically, in which the APE is located.

Anderson County, along with neighboring Roane County, was founded on December 13, 1801 from portions of Knox and Grainger Counties. It was named for Joseph Anderson, who had been a Territorial Judge based in Knoxville before becoming a U. S. Senator. The county seat was named Burrville in honor of then-Vice President Aaron Burr. Following Burr's infamous duel with Alexander Hamilton, the name of the town was changed to Clinton in 1809. It is unclear whether the name was chosen in honor of then-Vice President George Clinton or his nephew Dewitt Clinton, who was mayor of New York City at the time (Hoskins 1979).

The fertile ground along the Clinch River and its tributary streams made agriculture the primary economic engine prior to the Civil War. Plentiful running water was available for millers to turn the grain and corn grown by local farmers into flour or meal. The Clinch River provided a means of transporting crops and farm products via flat boats. The reliance on agriculture created opportunities for related businesses, such as boat building, wagon building, and milling (Hoskins 1979).

Like most of East Tennessee, Anderson County was divided on the issue of secession in 1860. When the Civil War began in 1861, the men of Anderson County had to choose which side they would support. Those who chose to fight for the Union were forced to leave the county and go to Kentucky as Confederate forces held East Tennessee in the early days of the war. Union men were forced to cross Walden's Ridge and Cumberland Mountain in order to evade Confederate scouts and reach Kentucky. A rest stop known as Eli's Cabin was located on Cumberland Mountain, where they were fed, allowed to rest, and then guided the rest of the way to the state line. No major conflicts occurred in Anderson County during the war, although a small cavalry skirmish took place at Wallace's Crossroads (now Andersonville) in 1863 (Hoskins 1979).

The coming of the railroad to Anderson County following the Civil War created new opportunities for industrial growth in the county. Significant coal deposits had been identified in the northern portion of the county in the mid-nineteenth century but could not be fully exploited until rail service became available. The towns of Coal Creek and Briceville became the center of the coal industry in the state after the Civil War, becoming the leading producers of coal in the state. By 1888, there were 3,000 people in Coal Creek, more than in the county seat of Clinton. The Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad was completed through Coal Creek by 1873, opening access to the marketplace and leading to the rapid expansion of the mines. Experienced miners from Kentucky and Jellico came to Coal Creek to work and brought with them ideas of organized labor. The practice of leasing prisoners from the state prisons to the coal companies for less than the miners were paid put many miners out of work. These frustrations led to the Coal Creek War in 1891. Miners attacked a camp of prisoners, burning the stockade and releasing the inmates. In response, the state militia was sent to recapture the prisoners and put down the

strike. This resulted in violent confrontations and casualties. It would be later in 1892 before peace was fully restored. The Coal Creek War resulted in the end of the prisoner lease system in Tennessee and in other states as well (Hoskins 1979).

Major changes came to Anderson County and all of East Tennessee with the founding of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) in 1933. The first hydroelectric dam built by TVA was completed in 1936 in the northeastern corner of Anderson County. It was named Norris Dam for the Nebraska senator who wrote the bill founding TVA, and created Norris Lake, which extends for 73 miles up the Clinch River and 56 miles up the Powell River. The lake forms a portion of the northern boundary of Anderson County. More importantly, it provided affordable electricity to the residents of the county for the first time, although inundation of the reservoir took much of the fertile bottomland being farmed at the time. In addition, a series of parks were constructed on the shores of the lake, which served to create the nucleus of Tennessee's state park system and opportunities for tourism to increase the growth of the communities surrounding it (TVA 2018).

The availability of abundant electrical power led to further major changes in Anderson County during World War II. In 1943, Anderson and Roane Counties were selected as the location of an unprecedented military project. Over 56,000 acres of land, 30,000 of those in Anderson County, were taken by the U.S. Army and designated as the Clinton Engineering Works (CEW). Over 40,000 workers set about constructing facilities to be operated by an additional 40,000 staff members, although few knew the ultimate goal of their labors. The town of Oak Ridge was established to house the workers and provide for their needs. By 1944, the top secret Manhattan Project had produced an atomic chain reaction and on August 6, 1945, the first atomic bomb, partially produced by the CEW, was used (Hoskins 1979).

After helping win the war, the facilities at Oak Ridge were transferred from military control to that of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, now the Department of Energy. The town of Oak Ridge was opened and has become a thriving city (Hoskins 1979). The facilities at Oak Ridge are now used in a variety of scientific tests involving medicine, materials science, renewable energy, and many others. Today, Oak Ridge is home to many of the leading scientists in the country and is a vital part of the economy of the region.

Previous Archaeological Research

Prior to conducting the field survey, the online TDOA Site File Hub and Map Viewer were consulted to determine if any previously recorded archaeological resources were located within, or adjacent to, the APE. Reports on archaeological research conducted in the vicinity were also obtained to provide insight as to the types of sites and locations likely to contain sites in the area. The archaeological site file search was conducted on July 31, 2024, by staff archaeologist Jason Ross.

Early surveys in the area included the Norris Basin Survey (Webb 1938), the 1941 lower Clinch River survey (Watts Bar Reservoir) conducted by Charles Nash of the University of Tennessee, and the Melton Hill Reservoir survey (McNutt and Fischer 1960; McNutt and Fischer 1961). These surveys focused on archaeological sites located along the Clinch River that would be adversely affected by inundation after the construction of their respective dams. Later large-scale surveys were conducted by Fielder (1974), Hall and Dixon (1989), and Hermann and Frankenberg (2000), and are largely responsible for the majority of previously identified sites in the area. The Hall and Dixon (1989) and Herrmann and Frankenberg (2000) surveys identified several sites that are located within the current APE. Other survey areas that overlap with sections of the current APE include survey of selected tracts within TVA's Bull Run plant (de Gregory et al. 2019) and survey of the Bull Run–Elza overhead line replacement project (Bradbury 2019).

Forty-nine archaeological sites are located within one mile of the APE (Figure 15) and are summarized in Table 2. Of these, five sites (40AN55, 40AN62, 40AN178, 40AN183, and 40AN184) extend to within the APE and are discussed in further detail in the Results section of this report.

The previously recorded sites include 34 precontact sites, 12 historic sites, and 3 sites with both precontact and historic components. Approximately 62 percent (n = 23) of the precontact sites are indeterminate as to temporal period. Paleoindian through Mississippian components were identified at Site 40AN19 (Cox Mound). Approximately 14 percent (n = 5) of precontact sites contained identified Archaic components and include: Sites 40AN91, 40AN109, 40AN141, and 40AN147. Approximately 30 percent (n = 11) had identified Woodland components and include: Sites 40AN2 (UT Farm Site), 40AN4, 40AN21 (Crawford Farm), 40AN25, 40AN80, 40AN109, 40AN141, 40AN147, 40AN186, and 40KN25 (Copper Ridge Site). Approximately 27 percent (n = 11) had identified Mississippian components and include: Sites 40AN2, 40AN4, 40AN21, 40AN80, 40AN109, 40AN141, 40AN186, 40KN25, and 40KN159. Of the sites in which components have been identified, Woodland and Mississippian sites are most common in the search area. The majority of these sites are located within the Clinch River floodplain which is now inundated.

Approximately 60 percent (n = 9) of the historic sites date to the twentieth century and include seven rural domestic sites, one cemetery, and one untyped historic scatter. Historic sites that date to the nineteenth century include one domestic scatter and one cemetery. The four remaining sites represent domestic sites that are unknown as to historic date range.

Map Data

A search of historic quadrangle maps provided information concerning the potential for historic sites to be located within the APE. These maps included the 1936 and 1946 Clinton, Tennessee (137-SW) quadrangles, the 1935, 1940, and 1941 Lovell, Tennessee (138-NW) quadrangles, and the 1936 and 1941 Powell, Tennessee (137-SE) quadrangles. In total, 10 structures are depicted on the 1930s quadrangles within, or immediately adjacent to, the APE and 12 structures are depicted on the 1940s quadrangles. Six of these represent the same structure on both maps. Based on recent aerial photographs of the area, it appears that only two of these original structures are still standing (and are currently occupied).

The THC online viewer was also consulted for information concerning architectural resources that may be located within the APE. No previously recorded architectural resources are present within the APE.

Survey Expectations

Given the known distribution of sites in the immediate area, specifically, and the region, generally, some expectations were possible prior to the survey. The precontact sites are largely clustered around, or are now within, the Melton Hill Reservoir (Clinch River). This comes as no surprise given the extensive river basin and reservoir surveys conducted in the past. Some of the larger mound sites (40AN4 and 40AN19) are located in the Clinch River floodplain, which is now inundated. Small, undetermined precontact sites tend to be located along relatively flat ridge fingers, toe slopes, and narrow creek valleys. Given that the topography of the APE is generally characterized by ridge and narrow valley, as opposed to floodplain, it was anticipated that small precontact sites would be found in undisturbed areas. Based on historic map data, it was anticipated that twentieth-century domestic sites would also be identified. However, recent aerial photographs of the area indicate that there have been a number of modern disturbances that would likely adversely affect the discovery of sites.

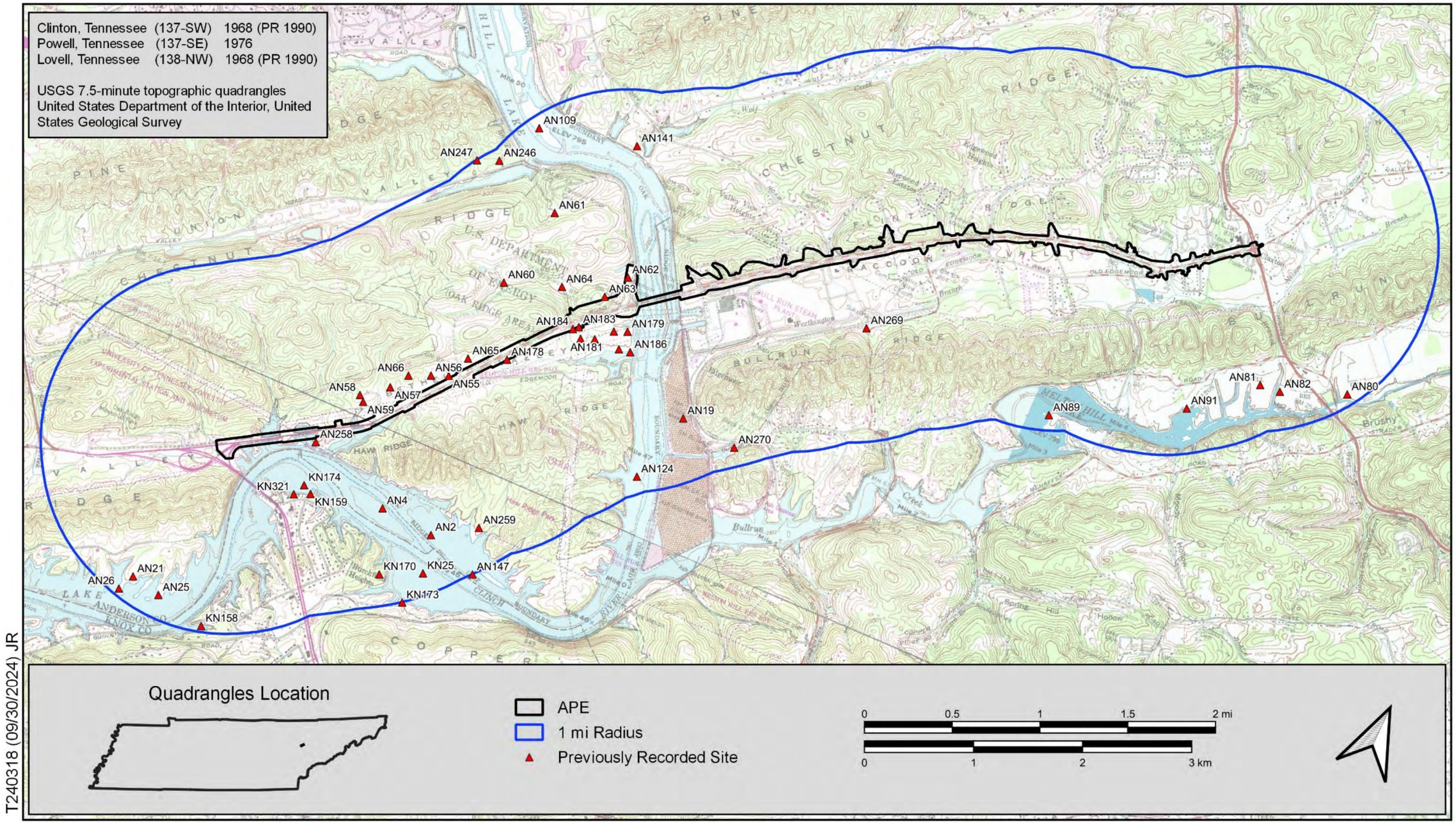

Figure 15. Previously recorded archaeological sites within 1 mi of the APE.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within 1 mi of the APE.

Site	Precontact Site Type	Historic Site Type	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Eligibility	Reference
40AN2	Open habitation	N/A	Woodland; Mississippian	Unknown	Fielder 1974
40AN4	Open habitation, earth mound, prehistoric cemetery	N/A	Middle Woodland; Mississippian	Eligible	Herrmann and Frankenberg 2000; McNutt and Graham 1961
40AN19	Open habitation, earth mound	N/A	Paleoindian; Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic; Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, Late Woodland; Mississippian	Unknown	McNutt and Fischer 1960; McNutt and Graham 1961; Webb 1938
40AN21	mound complex	N/A	Late Woodland; Mississippian	Unknown	Fielder 1974; Webb 1938
40AN25	Open habitation	N/A	Woodland	Unknown	Fielder 1974
40AN26	Open habitation	N/A	Undetermined precontact	Unknown	Fielder 1974
40AN55	N/A	Rural domestic farmstead	Historic, twentieth century	Unknown	Hall and Dixon 1989
40AN56	Open habitation	N/A	Undetermined precontact	Unknown	Hall and Dixon 1989
40AN57	N/A	Rural domestic scatter	Historic, mid to late nineteenth century	Eligible	Hall and Dixon 1989
40AN58	N/A	Rural domestic farmstead	Historic, twentieth century	Unknown	Hall and Dixon 1989
40AN59	Open habitation	N/A	Undetermined precontact	Unknown	Hall and Dixon 1989
40AN60	N/A	Rural domestic farmstead	Historic, twentieth century	Unknown	Hall and Dixon 1989
40AN61	N/A	Rural domestic scatter	Historic, indeterminate	Unknown	Hall and Dixon 1989
40AN62	Open habitation	N/A	Undetermined precontact	Unknown	Hall and Dixon 1989
40AN63	Open habitation	N/A	Undetermined precontact	Not eligible	Hall and Dixon 1989; Creswell 2003
40AN64	N/A	Rural domestic farmstead	Historic, indeterminate	Unknown	Hall and Dixon 1989
40AN65	N/A	Private cemetery	Historic, early twentieth century	Unknown	Hall and Dixon 1989
40AN66	N/A	Private cemetery	Historic, nineteenth century	Unknown	Hall and Dixon 1989
40AN80	Open habitation	N/A	Late Woodland; Early Mississippian	Not eligible	Herrmann and Frankenberg 2000
40AN81	Open habitation	N/A	Undetermined precontact	Not eligible	Herrmann and Frankenberg 2000
40AN82	Open habitation	N/A	Undetermined precontact	Not eligible	Herrmann and Frankenberg 2000
40AN89	Open habitation	N/A	Undetermined precontact	Unknown	Herrmann and Frankenberg 2000
40AN91	Open habitation	N/A	Archaic	Potentially eligible	Herrmann and Frankenberg 2000
40AN109	Open habitation	N/A	Archaic; Woodland; Mississippian	Unknown	Herrmann and Frankenberg 2000
40AN124	Open habitation	N/A	Undetermined precontact	Unknown	TDOA Site File HUB
40AN141	Open habitation	N/A	Late Archaic; Woodland; Mississippian	Unknown	TDOA Site File HUB
40AN147	Open habitation	N/A	Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic; Early Woodland, Middle Woodland	Unknown	TDOA Site Form
40AN178	Open habitation	N/A	Undetermined precontact	Not eligible	Herrmann and Frankenberg 2000
40AN179	Open habitation	N/A	Undetermined precontact	Not eligible	Herrmann and Frankenberg 2000
40AN180	Open habitation	N/A	Undetermined precontact	Not eligible	Herrmann and Frankenberg 2000
40AN181	Open habitation	N/A	Undetermined precontact	Not eligible	Herrmann and Frankenberg 2000
40AN182	Open habitation	untyped historic scatter	Undetermined precontact; Historic, twentieth century	Not eligible	Herrmann and Frankenberg 2000
40AN183	Open habitation	N/A	Undetermined precontact	Not eligible	Herrmann and Frankenberg 2000
40AN184	Open habitation	N/A	Undetermined precontact	Not eligible	Herrmann and Frankenberg 2000
40AN185	Open habitation	N/A	Undetermined precontact	Not eligible	Herrmann and Frankenberg 2000
40AN186	Open habitation	N/A	Woodland; Mississippian	Potentially eligible	Herrmann and Frankenberg 2000
40AN246	Open habitation	Rural domestic farmstead	Undetermined precontact; Historic (no data)	Unknown	TDOA Site File HUB
40AN247	N/A	Rural domestic farmstead	Historic (no data)	Unknown	TDOA Site File HUB
40AN258	Open habitation	N/A	Undetermined precontact	Not eligible	Bradbury 2019

Site	Precontact Site Type	Historic Site Type	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Eligibility	Reference
40AN259	Open habitation	N/A	Undetermined precontact	Unassessed	Bradbury 2019
40AN269	N/A	Rural domestic house	Historic,	Not eligible	de Gregory et al. 2019
40AN270	N/A	Rural domestic house	Historic,	Not eligible	de Gregory et al. 2019
40KN25	Open habitation	N/A	Woodland; Mississippian	Eligible	Herrmann and Frankenberg 2000; McNutt and Graham 1961
40KN158	Open habitation	N/A	Undetermined precontact	Not eligible	Herrmann and Frankenberg 2000
40KN159	Open habitation	N/A	Mississippian	Not eligible	Herrmann and Frankenberg 2000
40KN170	N/A	Rural domestic farmstead		Unknown	Herrmann and Frankenberg 2000
40KN173	Open habitation	Rural domestic farmstead	Undetermined precontact; Historic, twentieth century	Not eligible	Herrmann and Frankenberg 2000
40KN174	Open habitation	N/A	Undetermined precontact	Not eligible	Herrmann and Frankenberg 2000
40KN321	Open habitation	N/A	Undetermined precontact	Not eligible	TDOA Site Form

IV. METHODS

Field Methods

The APE was investigated via pedestrian survey supplemented with systematic shovel testing. Areas of greater than 43 percent slope, obviously disturbed areas, and areas where bedrock or subsoil could be seen at the surface or after removal of the humus layer were examined via pedestrian survey. Undisturbed areas of less than 50 percent surface visibility and less than 43 percent slope were shovel tested.

In some instances, areas of less than 43 percent slope were characterized by erosional wet-weather conveyances and showed a high amount of rock outcropping at the surface (Figure 16). These areas typically exceeded 25 to 35 percent slope and are mapped as belonging to rock outcrop complexes. The longest stretch of this topography occurs on the north side of SR 170 between Centennial Bluff Boulevard and Melton Lake Drive. These areas were investigated via pedestrian survey alone. Several small areas on the north side of SR 170 were completely taken over by kudzu, which precluded the placement of shovel tests in these areas as well (Figure 17).

A long stretch of the APE (approximately 1.8 km [1.1 mi]) that fronts the Bull Run plant on the south side of SR 170 has been previously surveyed in recent years (de Gregory et al. 2019) and was mapped as udorthents soils (see Figures 14a–b). For these reasons, no shovel tests were placed on this property during the current survey.

For this project, systematic shovel testing was conducted along both sides of SR 170. Shovel tests were excavated at a 20 m interval along either a single transect or transects spaced at 20 m apart that generally paralleled SR 170. A total of 501 shovel tests were excavated during the course of fieldwork, 13 of which produced cultural material. The shovel test data can be found in Appendix B.

Each shovel test measured approximately 30 cm sq and was excavated to the sterile subsoil or refusal on rock. Shovel tests were excavated in levels. The plow zone was removed as a single level. All sub-plow zone fill was removed in 10 cm arbitrary levels. Any recovered materials were separated by shovel test and level. Shovel test depths and soil descriptions were recorded on standardized Shovel Test Forms developed by CRA. Soil colors were assigned using Munsell color charts and textures were described by United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) standards. All soils removed from shovel tests were screened through 0.64 cm (0.25 in) mesh hardware cloth.

The APE was determined with maps provided by TDOT and a mobile device installed with Lutra Consulting's Mergin Maps mobile application—a digital mapping and global navigation systems (GNSS) data collection software. The system was coupled with a handheld Bad Elf Flex Extreme receiver coupled with the Bad Elf Flex control application which provides essential GNSS unit control and passes location information to the data collection application. The receiver is capable of sub-meter horizontal accuracy when paired with a satellite-based augmentation system (SBAS), in this case, the wide area augmentation system (WAAS) operated by the United States Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) or it is capable of sub-decimeter horizontal accuracy when paired with real-time kinematic (RTK) corrections. The unit was used with the TN CORS RTK network to achieve sub-meter accuracy. Data were collected using the NAD 83 (2011) datum and its respective geographic coordinate system. Data were then transformed to the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Zone 16 North system via Mergin Maps and collected.

Color photographs were taken throughout the APE to illustrate the topography and conditions. Written field notes were maintained by the field director. There were no impediments to the field survey. Site-specific methods are discussed in further detail in the Results section of this report.

Figure 16. Sloped section of the APE with rock outcropping at the surface, facing east.

Figure 17. Section of the APE overtaken by kudzu, facing east.

Laboratory Methods

All cultural material recovered from the project was transported to CRA's office in Knoxville, Tennessee for processing and analysis. Initial processing of the recovered artifacts involved washing all artifacts, sorting the artifacts into the major material classes (i.e., ceramic, faunal, historic, and lithic) for further analysis, and assigning catalog numbers All artifacts were placed in acid-free plastic bags with zip-type closures marked with the appropriate provenience information. Catalog numbers consisted of the site number and a unique number for each provenience lot or diagnostic specimen. Historic artifacts received a unique catalog number for each material group and class by provenience. All project related materials were prepared for curation in keeping with TDOA standards and will be curated at a TDOT facility.

Historic Artifact Analysis

Analysis of historic artifacts focused on describing the material, method of manufacture, date range of manufacture, and function of a given artifact. Attributes such as color, decorative technique, condition, size, and any identifying marks were used to assist with identifying each item. The functional groups described by South (1977) and modified by Garrow (1982) to account for later materials were used as an organizational guide. These include the architectural, kitchen, activities, clothing, furniture, personal, arms, and tobacco groups. Findings from the historic artifact assemblage were compared against historical maps and records. A total of 123 historic artifacts were recovered during the survey. The historic artifact catalog can be found in Appendix C.

V. RESULTS

Five previously identified archaeological sites (40AN55, 40AN62, 40AN178, 40AN183, and 40AN184) are located within the area of potential effects. All of these sites have been heavily disturbed, or destroyed, by modern developments and none could be re-located within the APE during the current survey. As mentioned throughout this report, a large portion of the APE has been previously disturbed. This factor directly accounts for the destruction of sites 40AN55 and 40AN62, and likely contributes to the inability to relocate sites 40AN178, 40AN183, and 40AN184.

The field survey included pedestrian survey of the APE and the excavation of 501 shovel tests, 13 of which produced cultural material (Figures 18a–g). As a result of the survey, two newly recorded archaeological sites (40AN279 and 40AN280), were identified. One historic non-site locality (NSL 1) and one historic cemetery (Peoples Cemetery) were also documented.

The general results of the survey are provided below, followed by details concerning the five previous sites (40AN55, 40AN62, 40AN178, 40AN183, and 40AN184) that could not be relocated, the two new sites (40AN279 and 40AN280), NSL 1, and the Peoples Cemetery.

The sections of the APE that are relatively undisturbed are characterized by shallow and/or eroded soils. In wooded areas an A–B or Ap–B profile is typical. Shovel Test K-5 provides a representative profile for these areas (Figure 19), and consists of brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam A horizon that extends to approximately 15 cm below ground surface (bgs) overlying a yellowish-red (5YR 4/6) clay B horizon (subsoil). Though not a typical, sometimes an O horizon (humic matter) or E horizon (eluviated) was also observed in the profile of shovel tests placed in wooded areas (e.g., O–E–B profile).

A similar Ap–B profile is typical of areas that are located within pasture. Shovel Test T-12 provides a representative profile for these areas (Figure 20), and consists of a dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam Ap horizon that extends to approximately 10 cm bgs overlying a yellowish-brown (10YR 5/8) silty clay loam B horizon (subsoil). The main differences noted in the soils documented across the APE were minor color and textural differences.

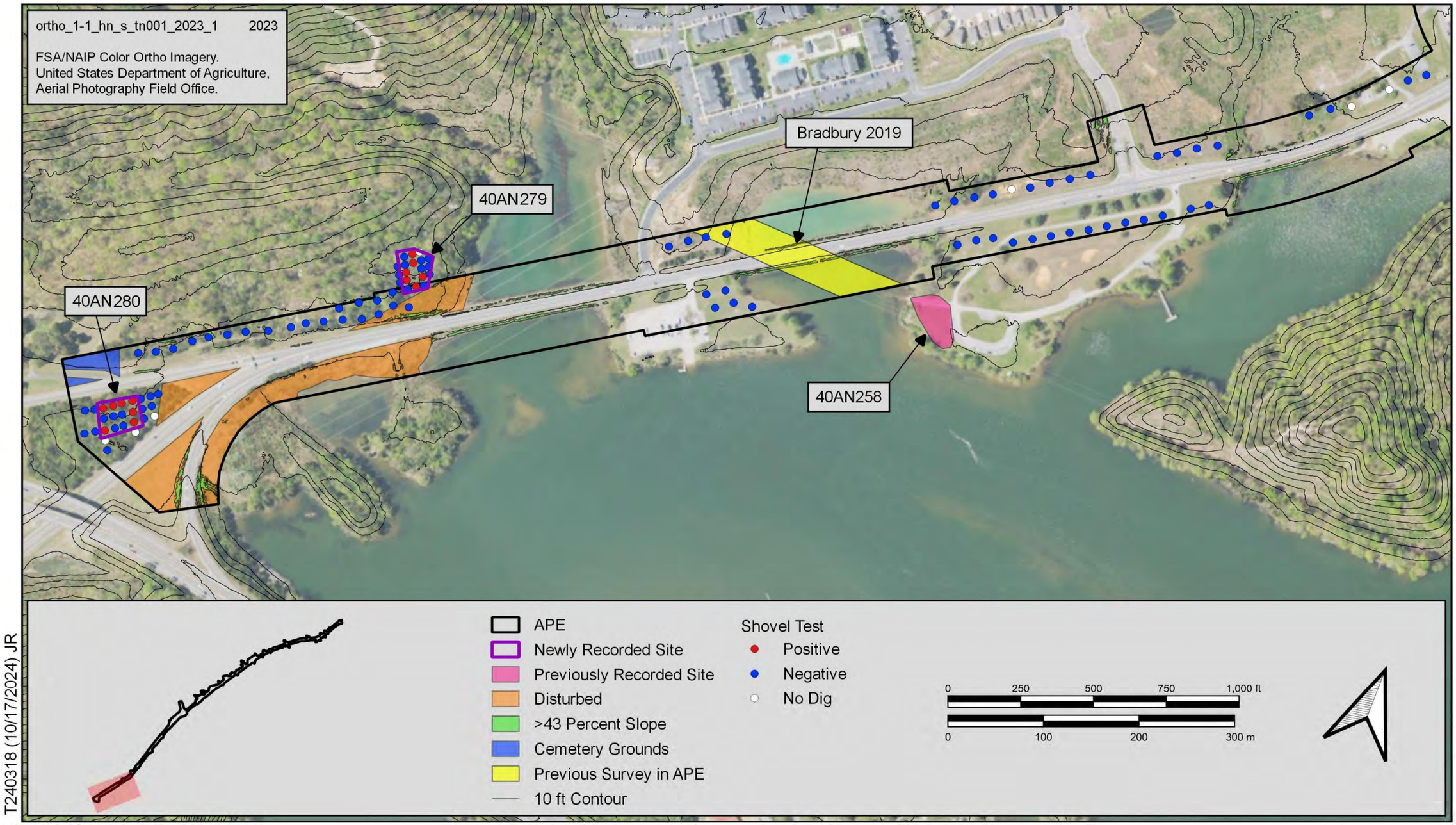

Figure 18a. Survey results depicted on aerial imagery.

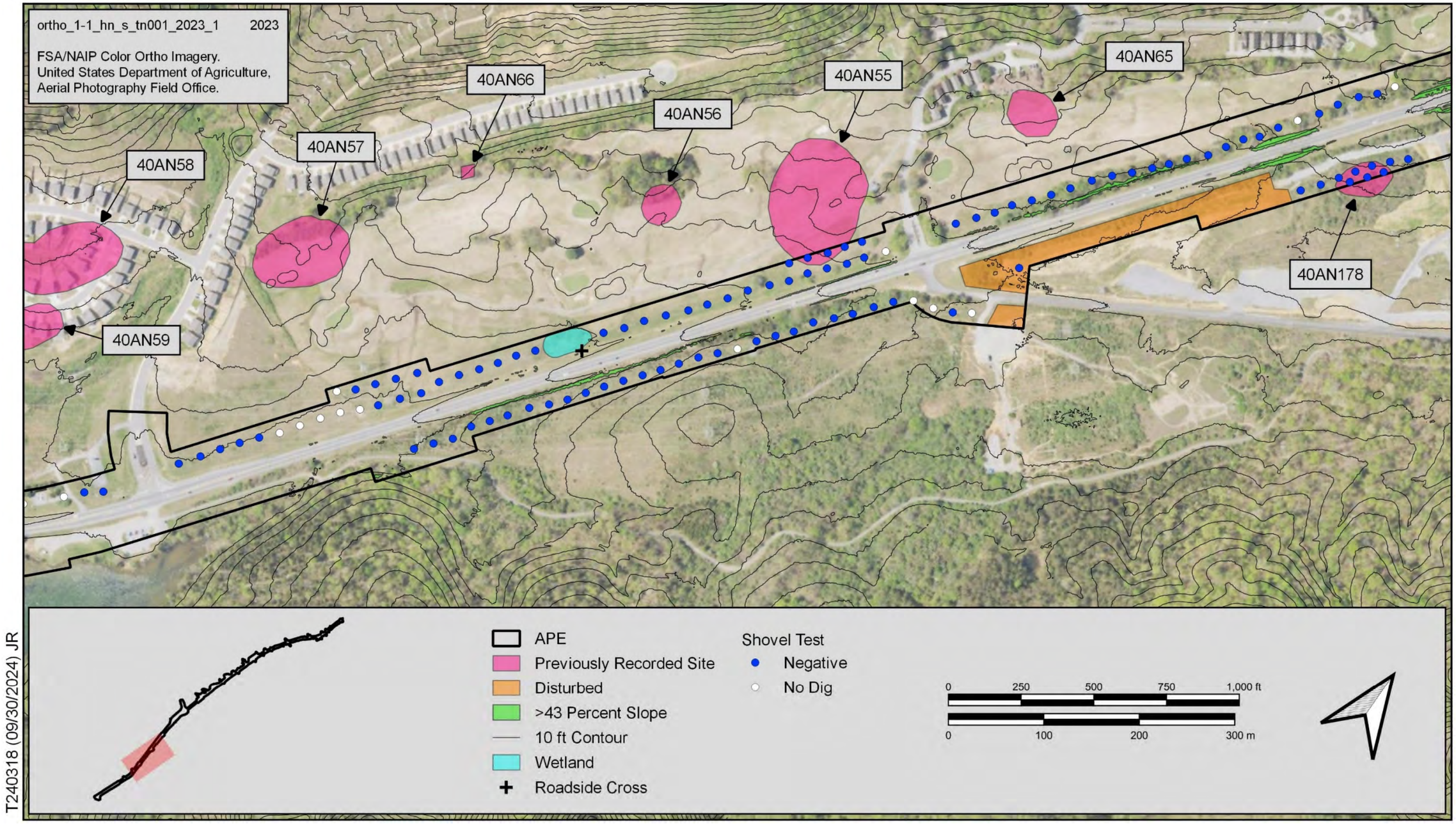

Figure 18b. Survey results depicted on aerial imagery.

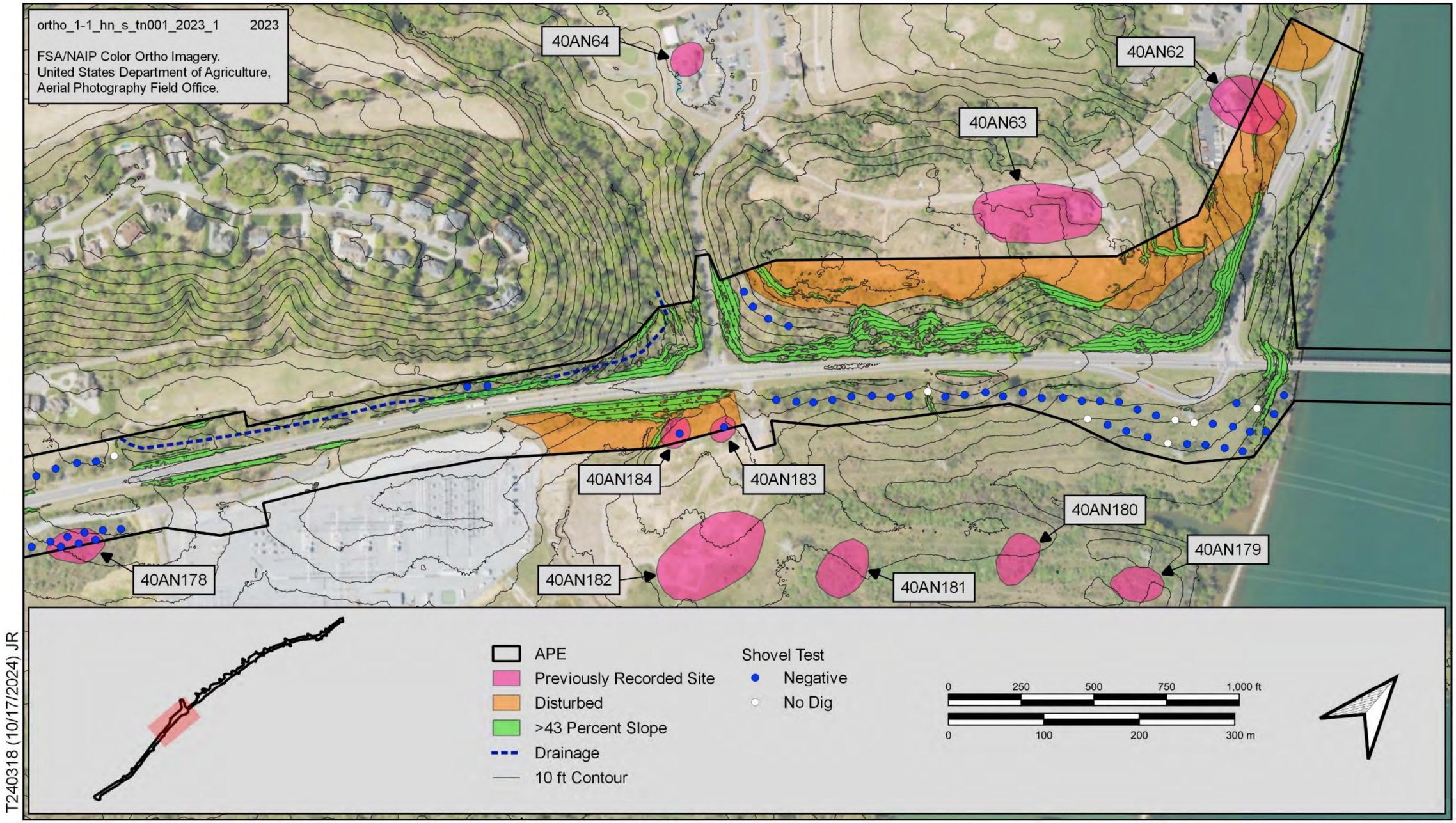

Figure 18c. Survey results depicted on aerial imagery.

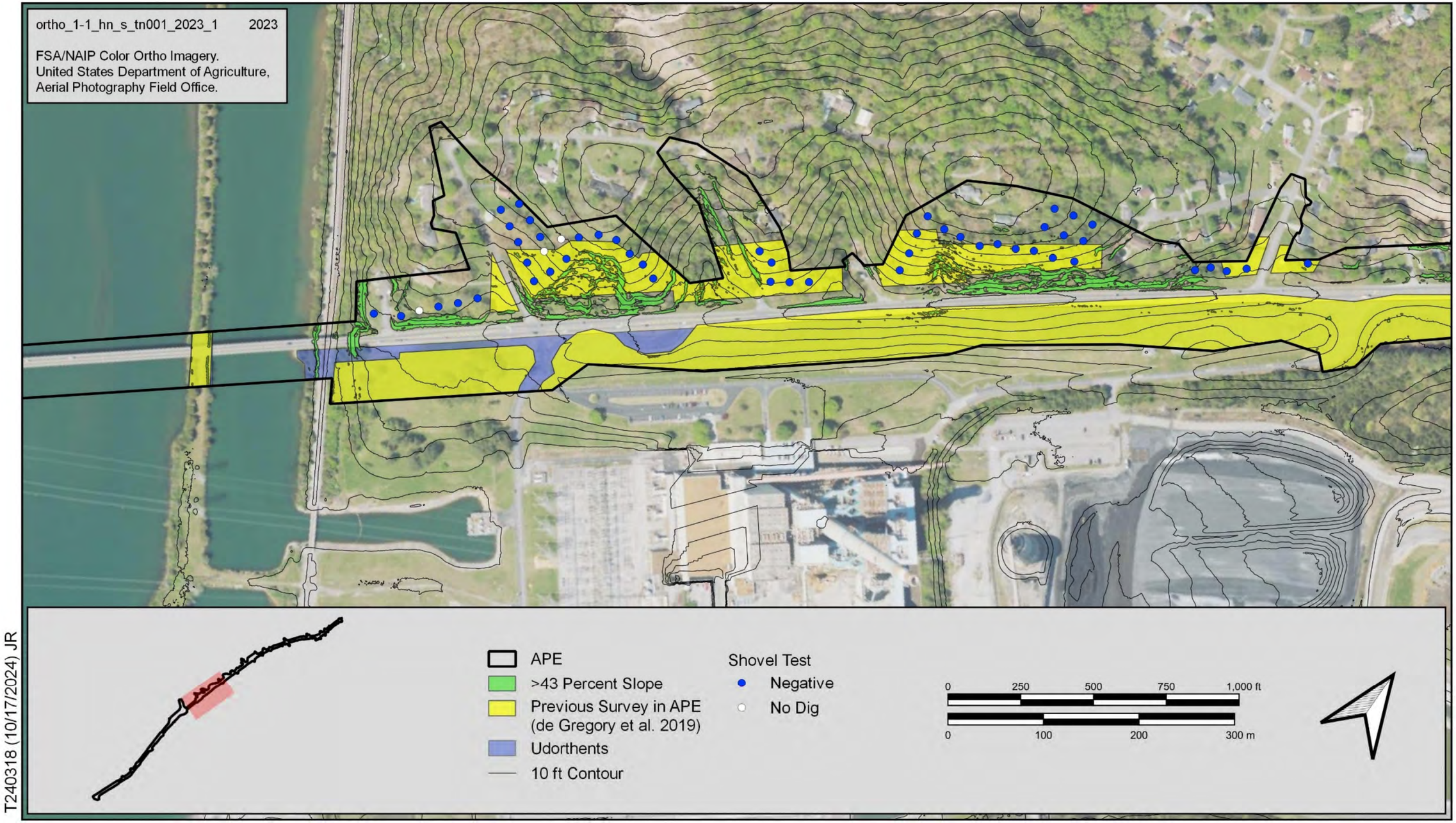

Figure 18d. Survey results depicted on aerial imagery.

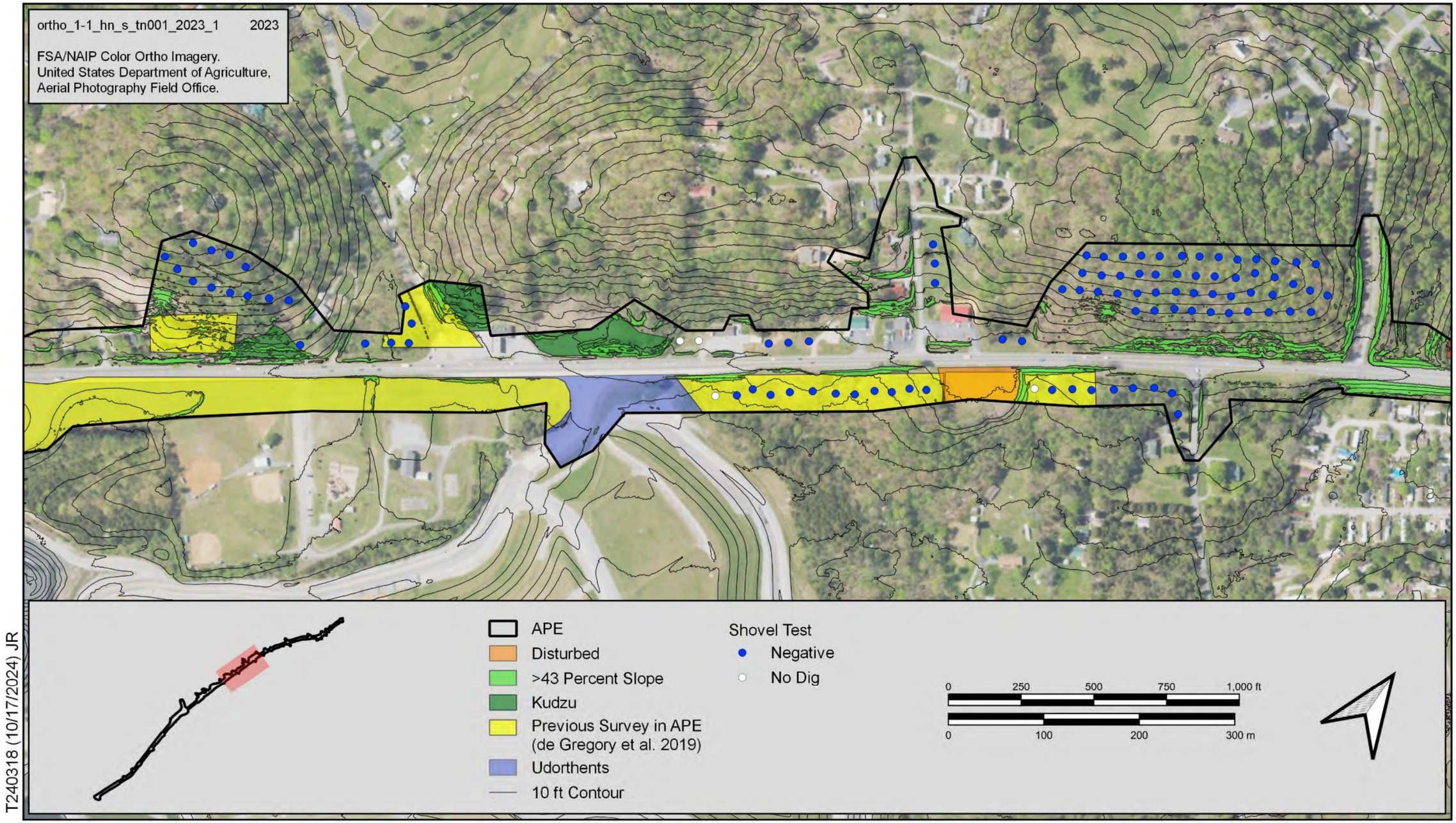

Figure 18e. Survey results depicted on aerial imagery.

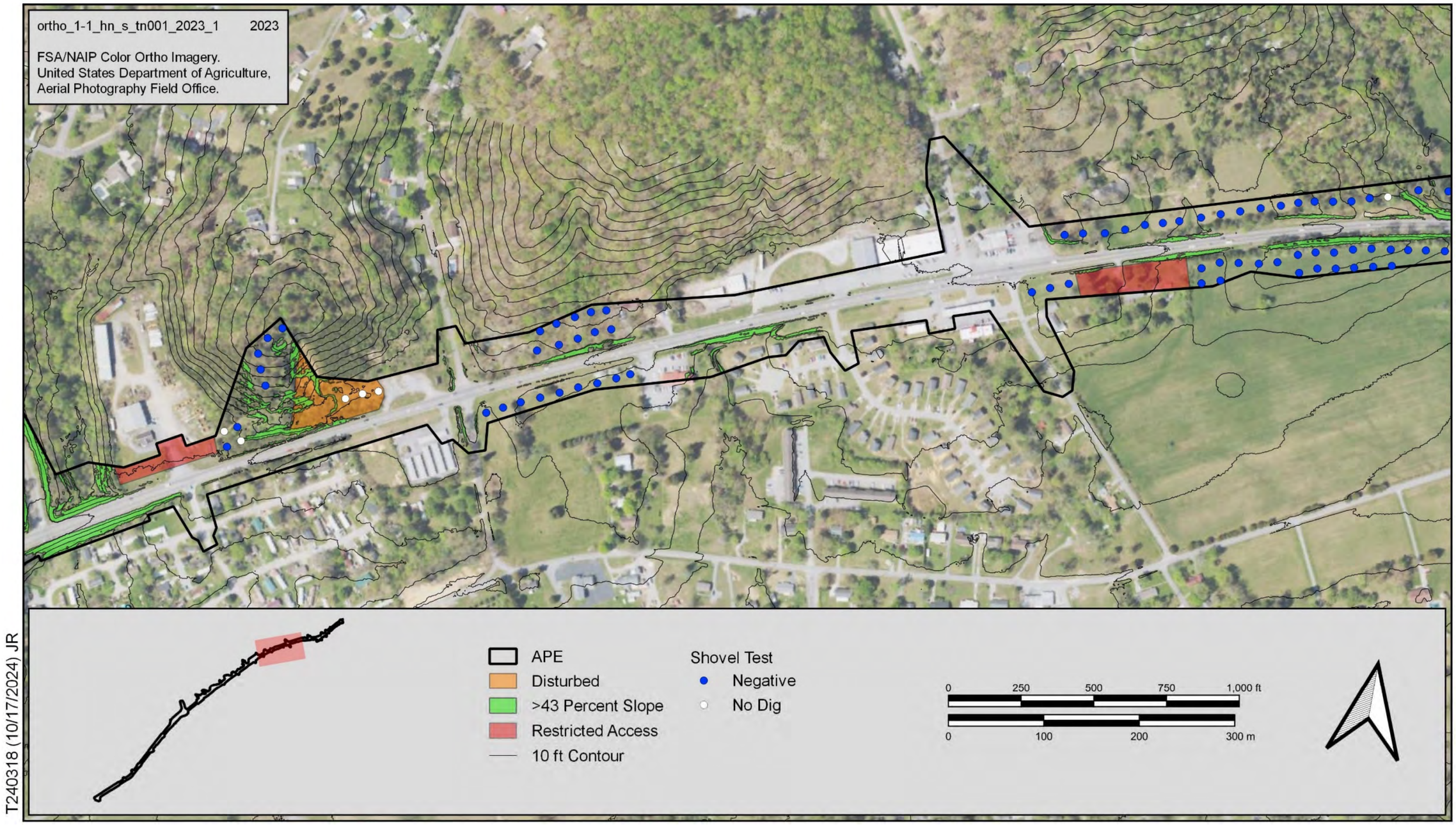

Figure 18f. Survey results depicted on aerial imagery.

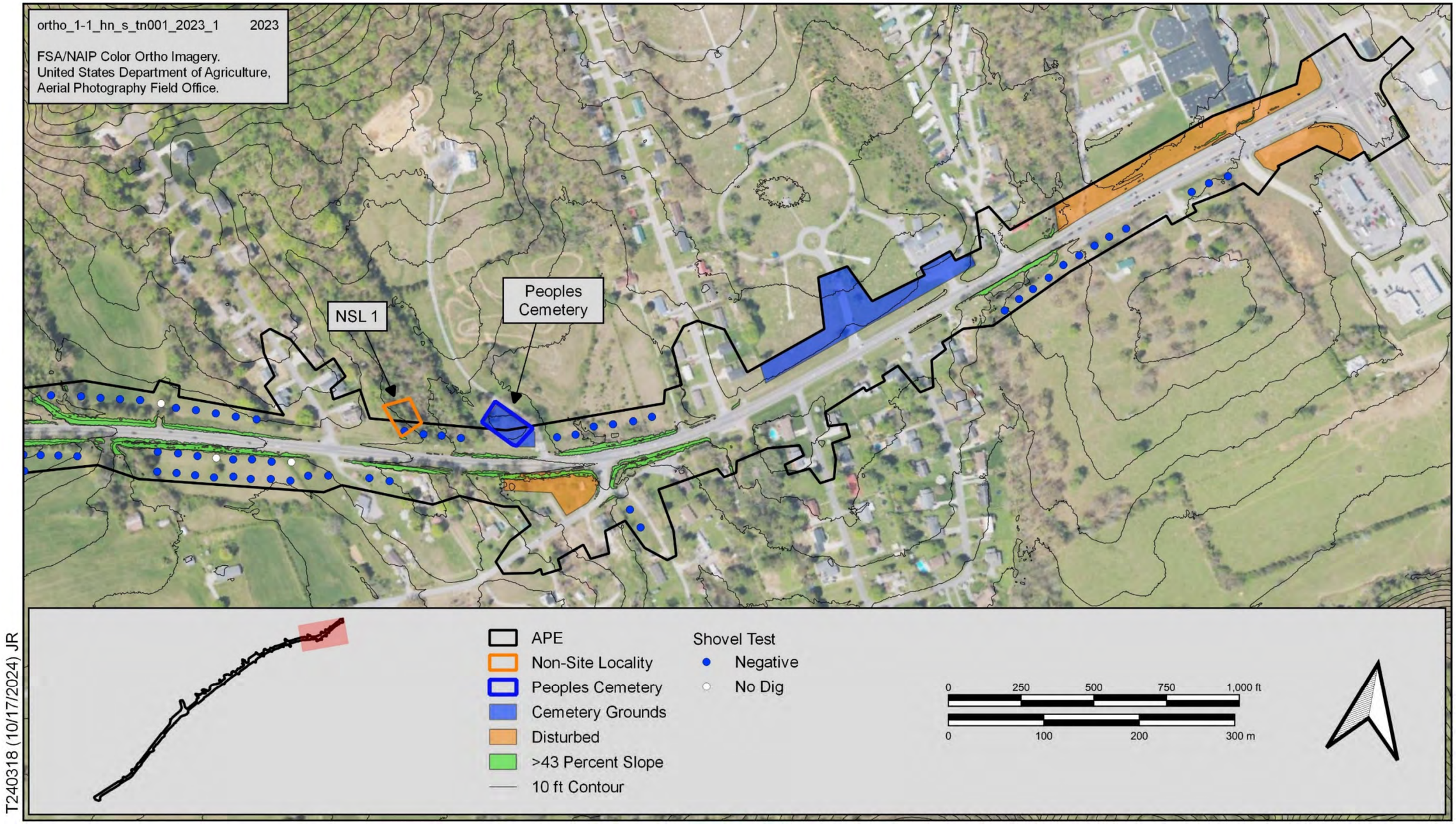

Figure 18g. Survey results depicted on aerial imagery.

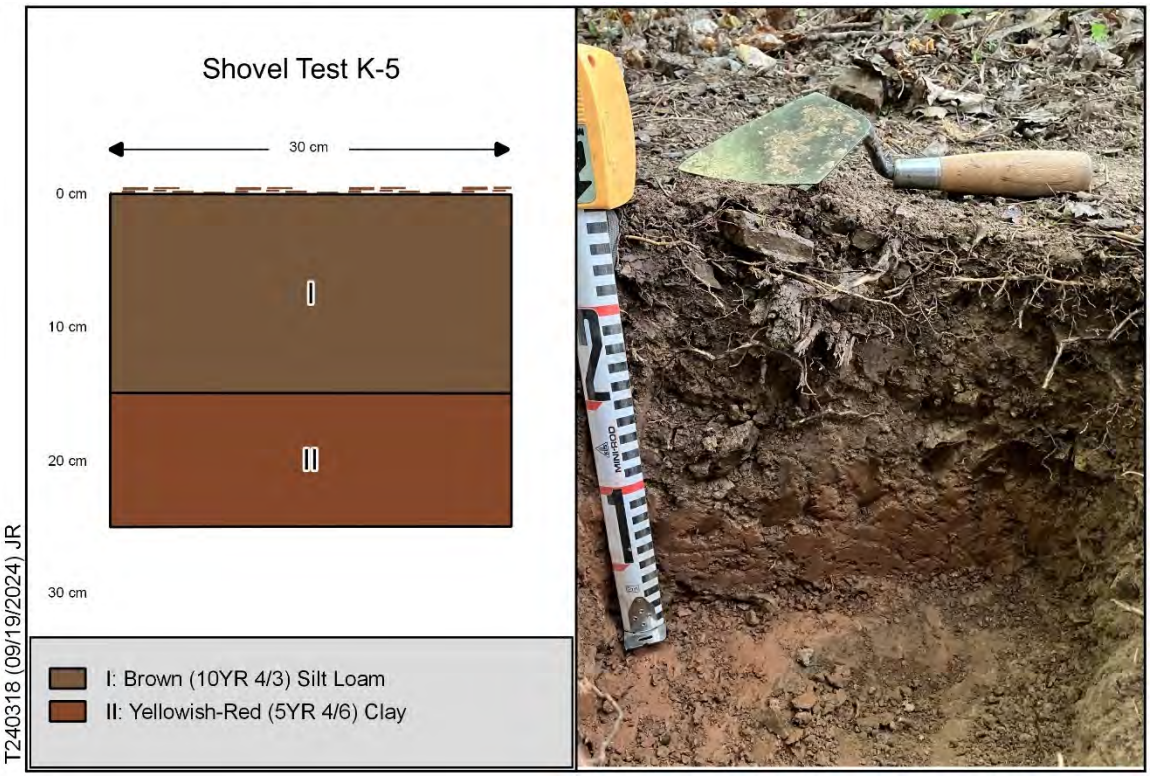

Figure 19. Representative profile of soils within wooded sections of the APE.

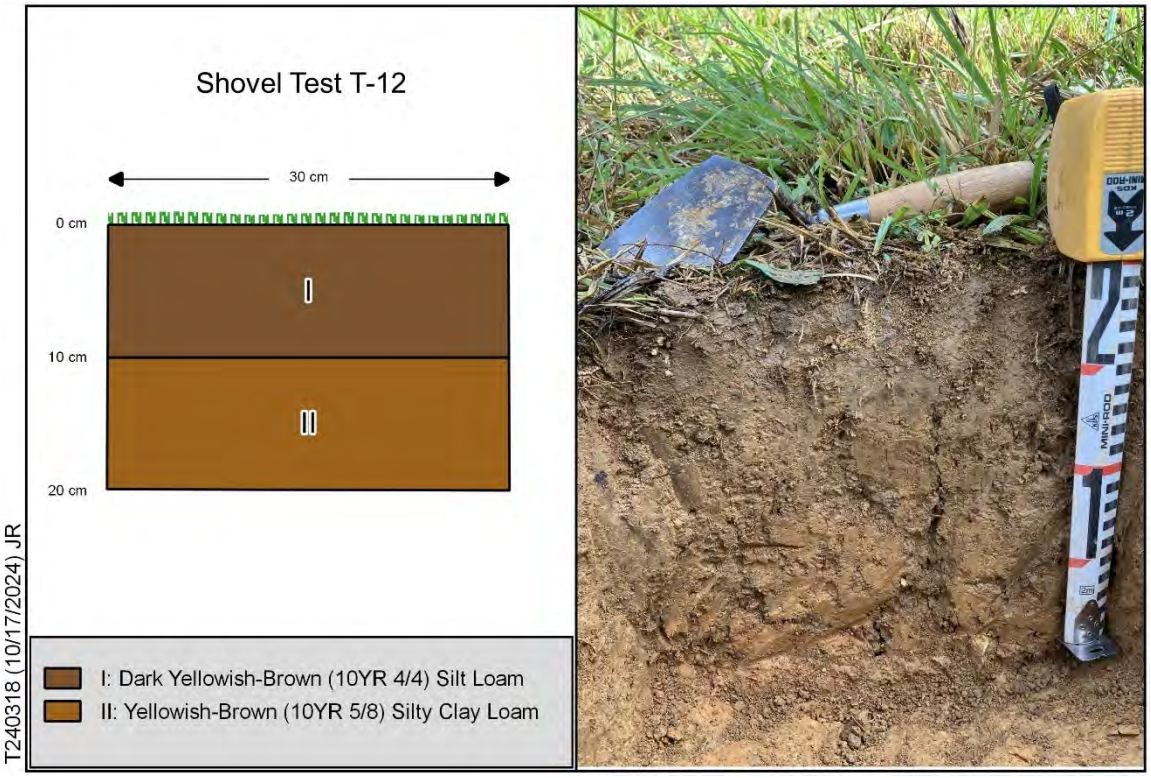

Figure 20. Representative profile of soils within open pasture areas of the APE.

40AN55

Site 40AN55 is a twentieth-century rural domestic site that was initially recorded by Hall and Dixon (1989) during survey work for a proposed land transfer site. The site corresponds to structure 415A that was recorded during the Fielder et al. (1977) survey and was formerly the property of T. W. Fox. A barn, pump house, and structural remains thought to be associated with the main dwelling were documented at the site during the 1989 survey, as was a low density of twentieth-century materials that were recovered from several shovel tests (Hall and Dixon 1989). The site was not assessed for NRHP eligibility, but it was recommended that the site warranted no further investigation (Hall and Dixon 1989).

Site 40AN55 is mapped approximately 100 m (328 ft) west of the intersection of Park Meade Drive and SR 170 and covers an area of approximately 1.0 ha (2.6 acres). Since the 1989 survey, the site has been destroyed by the construction of the Centennial Golf Course and no structural remains were observed during the current survey. Nevertheless, a small portion of the site extended to within the APE and was shovel tested (Figure 21). Three shovel tests were excavated within the bounds of the site, none of which produced cultural material (see Figure 18b). The soils observed in the shovel tests were shallow and disturbed, showing an eroded Ap–B profile, and are likely the result of land-modifying activities during construction of the golf course (Figure 22).

40AN62

Site 40AN62 is an undetermined precontact open habitation site that was also recorded during the Hall and Dixon (1989) survey. A low density of flake debris was recovered from two shovel tests that were excavated at the site. The site was not assessed for NRHP eligibility, but no further investigation was recommended (Hall and Dixon 1989).

Site 40AN62 is mapped along the right bank of the Clinch River, approximately 270 m (886 ft) north of the intersection of Melton Lake Drive and SR 170. Centennial Bluff Boulevard and Melton Lake Drive bound the site to the north and east, respectively. The site encompasses approximately 0.35 ha (0.86 acres). Since the 1989 survey, the site has been destroyed by the construction of Centennial Bluff HOA condominiums (Figure 23). The observed degree of disturbance precluded the placement of shovel tests during the current survey.

40AN178

Site 40AN178 is an undetermined precontact open habitation site that was initially recorded by Herrmann and Frankenberg (2000) during a reconnaissance survey of TVA lands on the Melton Hill Reservoir. The site was defined by a low-density scatter of lithic flake debris recovered from an eroded Ap horizon. The site was recommended not eligible for the NRHP (Herrmann and Frankenberg 2000).

Site 40AN178 is mapped on the east side of SR 170, approximately 450 m (1,476 ft) northeast of the intersection of Old Edgemoor Road and SR 170. The site covers an area of approximately 0.16 ha (0.40 acres). Nearly half of the site extends into the APE and is currently situated in scrubby secondary growth (Figure 24). Six shovel tests were excavated within the bounds of the site during the current survey (see Figure 18b). None of these produced any cultural material. The soils observed in the shovel tests were comparable to those documented during the Hermann and Frankenberg (2000) survey, consisting of a shallow and eroded Ap horizon overlying B subsoil (Figure 25).

Figure 21. Overview of the location of Site 40AN55, facing north.

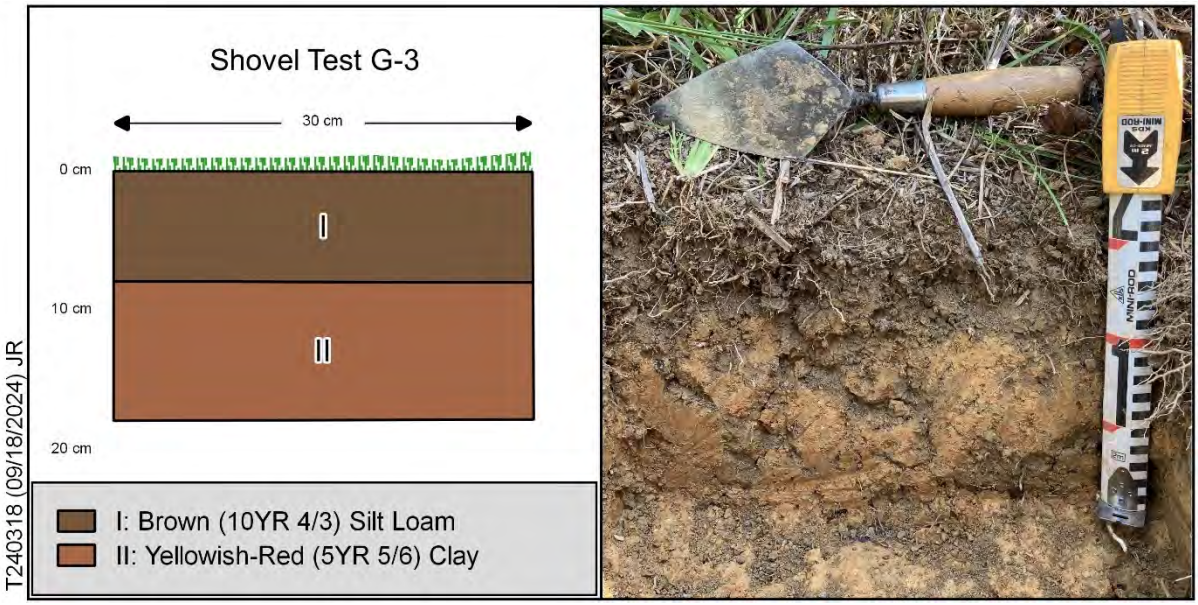

Figure 22. Representative profile of soils at Site 40AN55.

Figure 23. Overview of the location of Site 40AN62, now destroyed by condominiums, facing west.

Figure 24. Overview of the location of Site 40AN178, facing southwest.

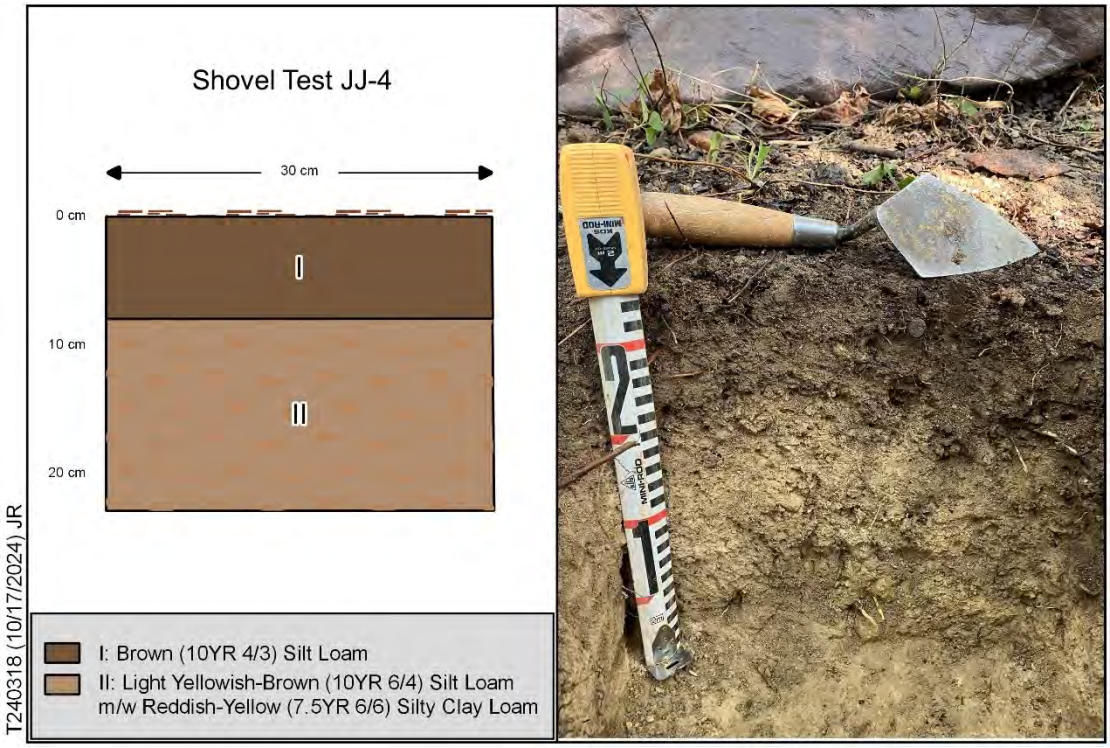

Figure 25. Representative profile of soils at Site 40AN178.

40AN183

Site 40AN183 is an undetermined precontact open habitation site that was also recorded during the Herrmann and Frankenberg (2000) survey. The site was defined by a low density lithic scatter that was restricted to a deflated Ap horizon. It is noted in the survey report that the site had likely been disturbed during construction of a transmission line structure. The site was recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP (Herrmann and Frankenberg 2000); however, the site form on file at TDOA had been updated from unassessed to not eligible.

Site 40AN183 is mapped approximately 65 m (213 ft) southeast of the intersection of Centennial Bluff Boulevard and SR 170. The site covers an area of approximately 0.05 ha (0.13 acres). During the current survey, the site location was found to be in a heavily disturbed area (Figure 26). The more recent disturbance, evidenced by areas of turned up soil and deep rutting, is associated with the 2021 construction of a substation located just to the southwest of the site. Due to this degree of disturbance, only one shovel test was excavated within the mapped boundary of the site (see Figure 18c). No cultural material was recovered from the shovel test and the soils, which showed a shallow Ap–B profile, confirmed the disturbed nature of the site (Figure 27).

Figure 26. Overview of the location of Site 40AN183, facing northeast.

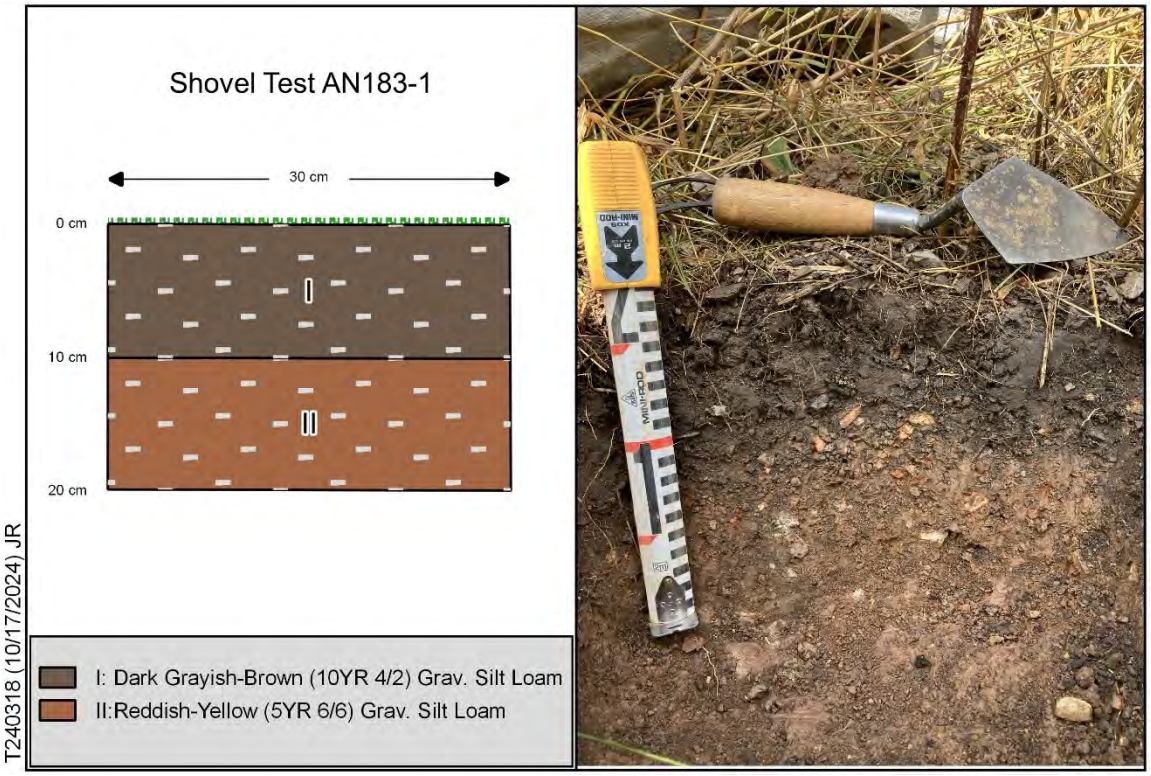

Figure 27. Representative profile of soils at Sites 40AN183 and 40AN184.

40AN184

Site 40AN184 is another undetermined precontact open habitation site that was defined by a low-density scatter of flake debris (Herrmann and Frankenberg 2000). Lithic artifacts were restricted to the Ap horizon, which similar to 40AN183 was shallow, appearing to have been disturbed by power line construction. The site was recommended not eligible for the NRHP (Herrmann and Frankenberg 2000).

Site 40AN184 is mapped approximately 75 m (246 ft) south of the intersection of Centennial Bluff Boulevard and SR 170 and covers an area of approximately 0.08 ha (0.19 acres). The same degree of disturbance that was observed at Site 40AN183 was also observed at Site 40AN184 (Figure 28). This is no surprise given their relative proximity (approximately 50 m [164 ft] from site centroids). Due to the high degree of disturbance, only one shovel test was excavated at the site (see Figure 18c). No cultural material was recovered, and the soils were heavily disturbed, showing a shallow Ap–B profile that is comparable to the profile observed at Site 40AN183 (see Figure 27).

40AN279

Elevation: 250 m (820 ft) AMSL
Component(s): Historic, early twentieth century
Site type(s): Historic, rural domestic, house
Size: 45-x-35 m
Distance to nearest water: 60 m (197 ft)
Direction to nearest water: East
Topography: Low finger ridge
Type and extent of previous disturbance: Land clearing activities, transmission corridor to the south
Land use/ground cover: Secondary growth
Ground surface visibility: Less than 50 percent
Condition: Poor, 76 to 99 percent disturbed
Recommended NRHP status: Not eligible

Site Description

Site 40AN279 is located towards the western terminus of the APE, approximately 200 m (656 ft) northeast of where multiple off ramps for SR 62 merge onto SR 170 (see Figure 18a). The site is located along the north side of SR 170 and is situated on a low west–east trending finger ridge. At the time of the survey, the site was situated in scrubby secondary growth. The site is represented by the remains of a structure foundation and associated well house (Figures 29 and 30). In addition to the structural features, a low density of historic artifacts was recovered from the shovel tests placed around the foundation, as well as a few bottles that were collected from the surface of the site (Figure 31). The site boundary was based on the extent of positive shovel tests placed around the foundation and was extended to include a pile of stone and brick debris. The site measures approximately 45-x-35 m and encompasses approximately 0.13 ha (0.33 acres).

Site 40AN279 corresponds with a structure depicted on the 1935 through 1941 Lovell, Tennessee quadrangles, but is absent from the 1953 Lovell quadrangle, on which the site location is shown within the boundaries of the United States Atomic Energy Commission (Figure 32). The property is designated as plot E-431 (35.0 acres) on the 1944 acquisition map and was acquired from W. B. Peters et ux. (see Figure 32). At the time of a 1975 reconnaissance of historic sites on the Oak Ridge property (Fielder et al. 1977), all that remained of the dwelling was the foundation.

Figure 28. Overview of the location of Site 40AN184, facing southwest.

Figure 29. Overview of Site 40AN279, showing house foundation, facing north.

Figure 30. Well house at Site 40AN279, facing northeast.

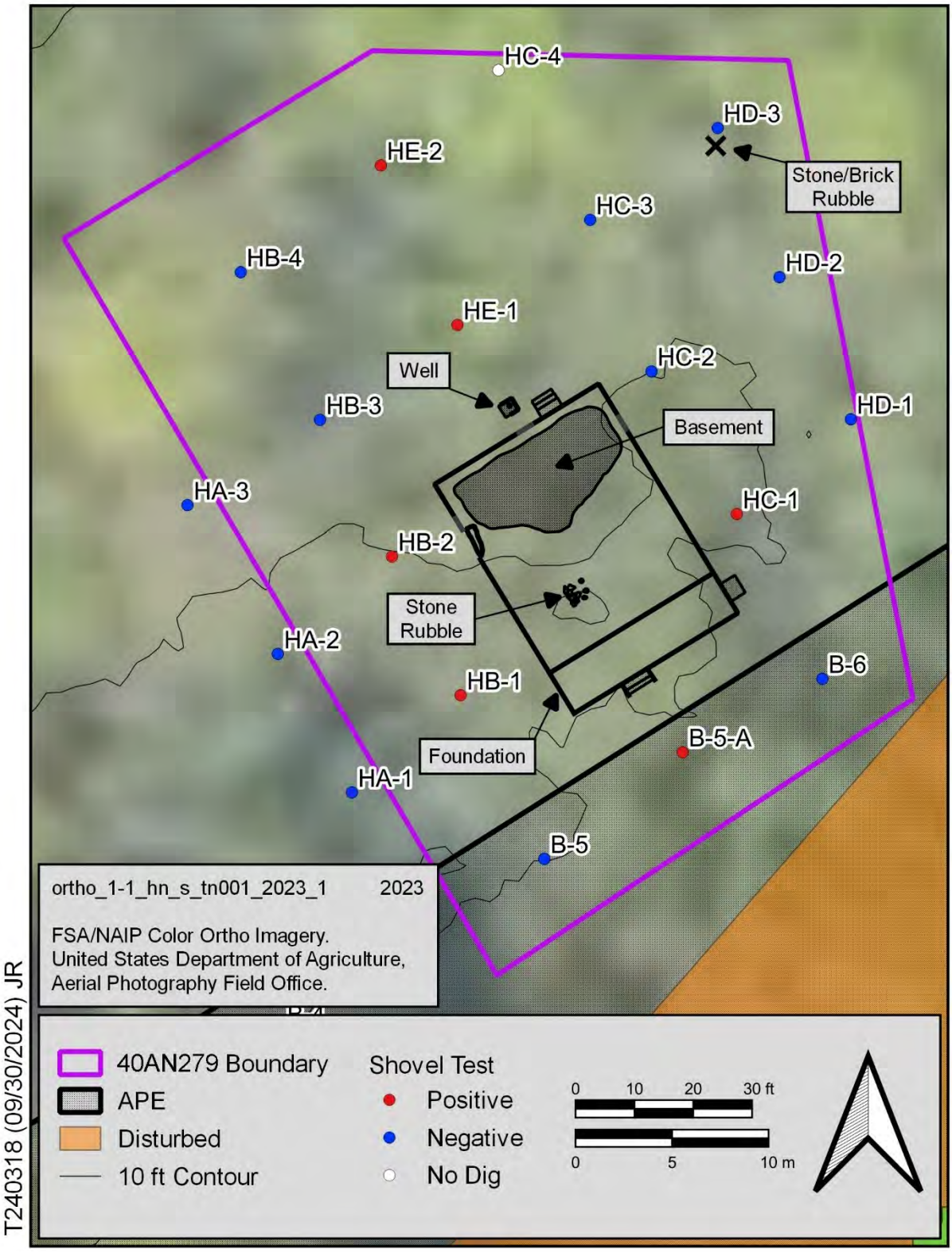

Figure 31. Schematic plan map of Site 40AN279.

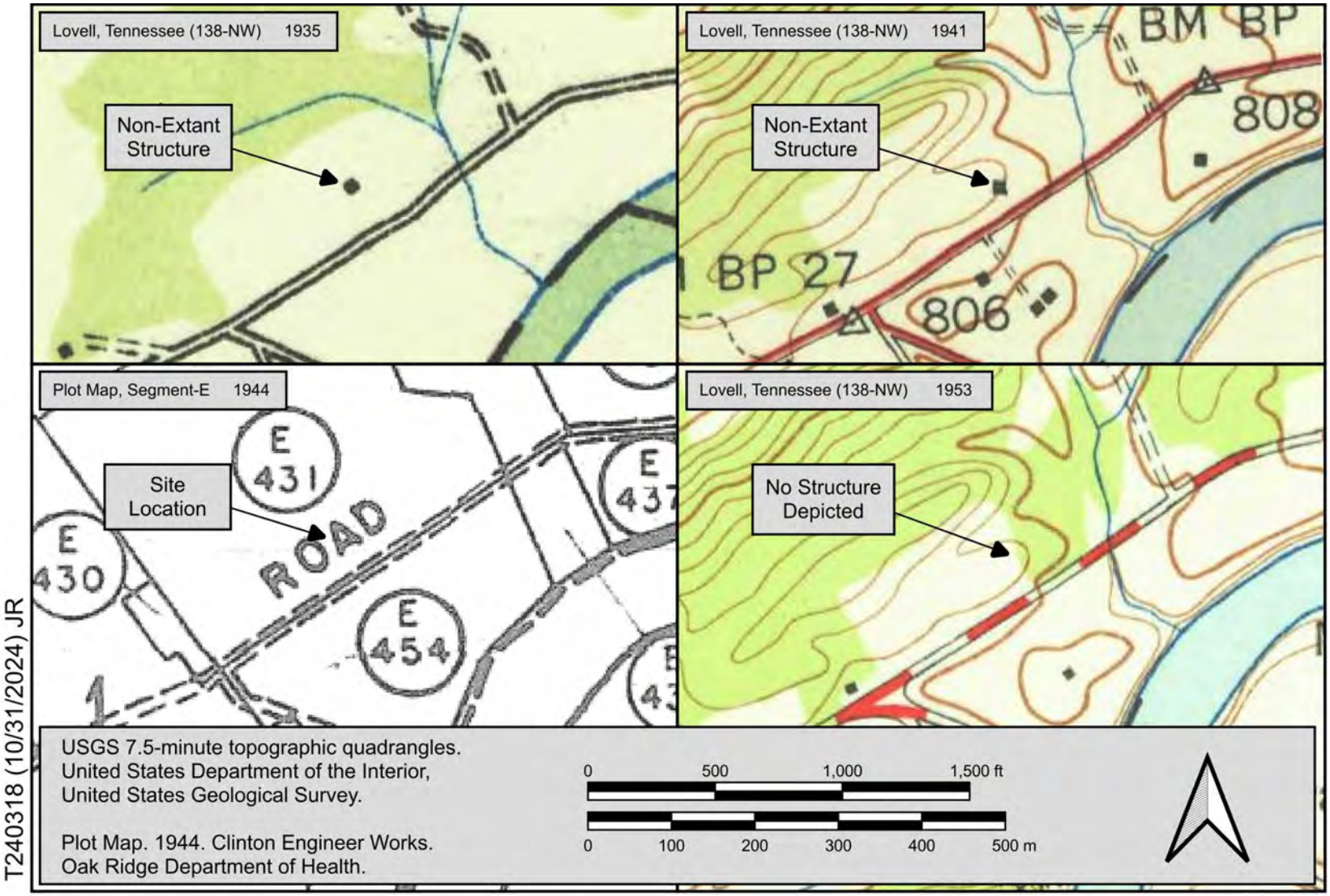

Figure 32. Structure depicted at the location of Site 40AN279 on the 1935, 1940, and 1941 Lovell, Tennessee (138-NW) quadrangles. Structure is not depicted on the 1953 Lovell, Tennessee (138-NW) quadrangle.

Still present at the site is the concrete foundation for the dwelling and the remains of a well house located just off the back of the house. The foundation is oriented to the southeast and the dwelling would have once fronted the old Edgemoor Road. The foundation's footprint measures approximately 14-x-9 m (45-x-30 ft) and is made of seemingly thin concrete that is approximately 15–20 cm (6–8 in) thick. Entry steps are still present at the front and rear of the foundation. The well house is located several feet from the rear entry of the main dwelling. No other features were observed at the site, although a loose pile of stone and brick rubble was located approximately 15 m to the northeast of the rear of the foundation (see Figure 31). The site boundary was extended to include the rubble debris.

Site Specific Methods

The site was investigated via pedestrian survey and systematic shovel testing (see Figure 31). The site was initially located based on the dwelling remains. Shovel tests were then excavated at a 10 m interval along transects spaced at 10 m apart. A maximum of two transects were placed parallel to all sides of the foundation due to the majority of the site falling outside of the APE. Prior disturbance from an overhead transmission line corridor precluded the placement of a second transect in the front of the foundation.

The main purpose of the shovel testing was to determine the integrity of soils, the presence of additional features, and the presence of artifacts that are associated with the historic residency of the site. A total of 18 shovel tests were excavated within, or immediately outside of, the bounds of the site. Six of these shovel tests produced historic artifacts. In addition to the shovel tests, a sample of bottles was collected from the surface of the site.

Soils

The soils documented at the site were shallow and disturbed, presumably from the demolition of the residential structure and other land clearing activities that had taken place at some time on the property. Shovel Test B-5-A was the only positive shovel test at the site that was located within the APE and provides a representative profile of the soils documented at the site (Figure 33). Zone I was a dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) silt loam Ap horizon that extended to approximately 15 cm bgs overlying a strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay B horizon (subsoil). In general, the other shovel tests excavated at the site showed a similar Ap–B profile.

Artifacts

A low density of historic artifacts was recovered from the shovel tests excavated at the site; a sample of bottles was also collected from the surface of the site (Table 3). In total, 27 historic artifacts were recovered with these materials belonging to the activities (n = 1), architectural (n = 3), and kitchen (n = 16) groups, or were indeterminate (n = 7) as to group.

The kitchen group is best represented, accounting for approximately 59 percent of the assemblage, and consists of glass container fragments (n = 12), whole glass bottles (n = 3), and a plate fragment (n = 1) of institutional porcelain (hotel china). Glass container fragments primarily consist of machine-made colorless bottles, but also include Ball Blue canning jars and amethyst glass. The whole glass bottles were collected as a sample from the surface of the site and consisted of two colorless soda bottles and one amber beer bottle, all of which are likely to have been discarded post-residency of the site. The architectural group consists of two wire nails and one machine-cut nail. The activities group is represented by a machine-made glass marble. Artifacts indeterminate as to group consist of two fragments of sheet metal, one indeterminate ferrous metal (possible toy gun fragment), and one perforated brass pin.

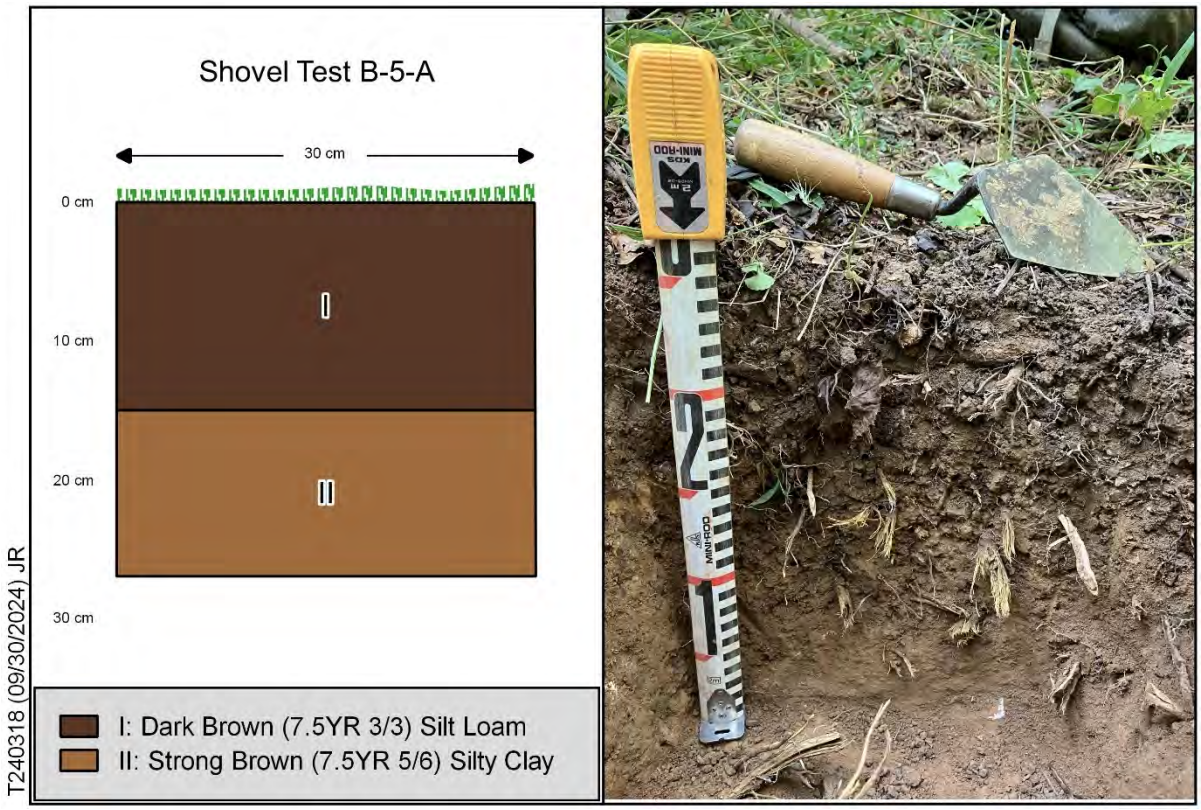

Figure 33. Representative profile of soils at Site 40AN279.

Table 3. Historic Materials (by Functional Group) Recovered from Site 40AN279.

Provenience	Activities	Architecture		Kitchen		Indeterminate	Total
		Cut Nail	*Wire Nail*	*Glass*	*Ceramic*		
B-5-A	1						1
HB-1				2			2
HB-2				2		1	3
HC-1			1			2	3
HE-1				3	1	4	8
HE-2		1	1	5			7
Surface				3			3
Total	1	1	2	15	1	7	27

The majority of artifacts within the assemblage provide limited diagnostic utility and are of general twentieth-century manufacture. Although the color of container glass has limited analytical utility, it serves as a basic descriptor and means of sorting small fragments (Jones and Sullivan 1989). Colorless glass does not become common until the early twentieth century, when additional compounds were included in the batch to counteract the iron impurities that produce colors (Jones and Sullivan 1989). Manganese was commonly used for this purpose during the late nineteenth century and up to the beginning of World War I. Manganese produced a colorless glass, but was unstable when exposed to ultraviolet light, resulting in glass containing manganese turning a pinkish or purple tint, collectively known as solarized or amethyst (Jones and Sullivan 1989). This inclusion makes vessels from this period relatively easy to date. Canning jars made by the Ball Brothers Company began to appear in their characteristic shade of blue in about 1909 as a result of the company's use of sand from the Hoosier Slide dune. Following the disappearance of the dune by 1920 and the using up of the company's stockpile over the next decade, the last Ball Blue jars were produced in 1937 (Lindsey 2022; Lockhart et al. n.d.).

The historic assemblage, as a whole, contains materials commonly found at early to mid-twentieth-century sites. The high percentage of container glass fragments suggests that most of these artifacts represent domestic refuse. It cannot, however, be discounted that some of these materials were likely discarded by non-residents after the site was abandoned in the early 1940s.

Deed Research

Approximately 200 acres, within which Site 40AN279 is located, was deeded from E. C. Scarborough to Mary Pritchard in 1873 (Anderson County Deed Book [ACDB] X-1:474). Mary was the daughter of E. C. and married Thomas Pritchard in 1868, with whom she had at least five children (Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002 [TSM]; US Federal Census, Anderson County, Tennessee, Ninth Civil District 1880:5 and 1900:6). Thomas died in 1886 and Mary would remarry to J. Dave Chamberlain in 1888, and have at least two more children (Find a Grave 2024; TSM; US Federal Census, Anderson County, Tennessee, Ninth Civil District 1900:6). Mary passed away in 1900 (Find a Grave 2024). Shortly after Mary's death, Dorcas (Pritchard) Christmas (Mary's eldest daughter), and her husband Thomas, deeded the 200 acres to Mary's widower, and Dorcas' step-father, J. D. Chamberlain (ACDB R-2:399). There is no record of the property ever being deeded to Dorcas, and it may have been inherited. In 1906, the court case H. W. Larue et al. v. Willie Chamberlain et al., involving several of Mary's heirs, being her children with her first husband, Thomas Pritchard (Minnie [Larue], Lucretia [Viles], and Etta [Russell]), and those of her second husband, J. D. Chamberlain (Willie and Wright Chamberlain), divided the 200 acres amongst the parties involved. "Lot 1", within which Site 40AN279 is located, contained 60 acres was deeded to Lucretia (Pritchard) Viles and her husband, Houk. The Viles' deeded the 60 acres to Jennie McNee in 1912 (ACDB D-3:441 and F-3:146). Afterwards, the property changed hands five times in only ten years: Jennie and Peter McNee to J. C. Mitchell in 1913 (ACDB F-3:148); J. C. Mitchell to J. C. McNelley in 1914 (ACDB G-3:316); John (J. C.) and Maggie McNelley to Fred and Clemmie Davis in 1916 (ACDB I-3:244); the Davis' to E. P. and Ada Larkin in 1919 (ACDB J-3:573); and the Larkins to J. L and Sallie Hackworth in 1923 (ACDB S-3:315). The Hackworths would hold the property for approximately 11 years before deeding approximately 40 acres to W. B. and Annie Peters in 1934 (ACDB A-4:476). As mentioned earlier, the US Government would acquire the property from the Peters in the early 1940s. Based on the construction materials (i.e. concrete) observed in the foundation, as well as the longevity of certain ownership, it is likely that the dwelling was constructed by either the Hackworth or Peters families.

Summary and Recommendations

Site 40AN279 represents an early twentieth-century domestic occupation that is associated with a residency that was abandoned in the early 1940s, at which time the US Government acquired ownership

of the parcel. The foundation of the dwelling and remains of a well house are still visible at the site, but no other features were apparent. A low density of historic materials was recovered from the shovel tests excavated at the site, as were some bottles from the surface of the site that may represent post-residency refuse. The soils documented in the shovel tests appeared to be disturbed in nature. Due to the lack of undisturbed historic deposits and the general paucity of historic artifacts, Site 40AN279 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended.

40AN280

Elevation: 247 m (810 ft) AMSL
Component(s): Historic, early twentieth century
Site type(s): Historic, rural domestic, house
Size: 45-x-40 m
Distance to nearest water: 60 m (197 ft)
Direction to nearest water: Southeast
Topography: Creek valley
Type and extent of previous disturbance: Demolition, road construction to the north and south
Land use/ground cover: Secondary growth
Ground surface visibility: Less than 50 percent
Condition: Poor, 76 to 99 percent disturbed
Recommended NRHP status: Not eligible

Site Description

Site 40AN280 is located at the far western terminus of the APE, situated in a small triangle of land just south of SR 170 and north of the merging on/off ramps for SR 170 and SR 62 (see Figure 18a). The site is situated in a low creek valley that has been overtaken by secondary growth (Figure 34). The site is represented by a moderate density of historic artifacts that were recovered from shovel tests excavated at the site (Figure 35). The eastern and western site boundaries were based on the extent of positive shovel tests, whereas the northern and southern boundaries extended to SR 170 and the SR 170/SR 62 ramps, respectively. The site measures approximately 45-x-40 m and encompasses approximately 0.15 ha (0.38 acres).

Site 40AN280 corresponds with a structure depicted on the 1935 through 1941 Lovell, Tennessee quadrangles. The site is absent from the 1953 Lovell quadrangle, on which map the site location is shown within the boundaries of the United States Atomic Energy Commission (Figure 36). The property is designated as plot E-406 (98.3 acres) on the 1944 acquisition map and was acquired from J. S. Daniels (see Figure 36). No structural remains were identified at the site during the 1975 reconnaissance of historic sites on the Oak Ridge property (Fielder et al. 1977).

Site Specific Methods

The site was investigated via pedestrian survey and systematic shovel testing (see Figure 35). Shovel tests were initially excavated at a 20 m interval along transects spaced at 20 m apart. The interval between shovel tests was reduced to 10 m for all radial shovel tests to better refine the site boundary and for additional artifactual and soils data from within the site. A total of 12 shovel tests were excavated within the bounds of the site, 7 of which produced historic artifacts.

Figure 34. Overview of Site 40AN280, facing northeast.

Soils

The soils documented at the site were heavily disturbed from previous road construction activities. An Ap-B profile was common to the site. Two shovel tests (W-2-10E and W-3) that were placed in the vicinity of the mapped structure location showed similarly disturbed soils, but did however contain an apparent zone of demolition debris. In Shovel Test W-2-10E, the demolition zones are represented by a very dark grayish-brown (10YR 3/2) gravelly silt loam overlying a brown (10YR 4/3) gravelly silt loam (Figure 37). Shovel Test W-3 on the other hand showed a dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam (Ap) overlying a dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/6) gravelly clay loam, which was interpreted as the demolition zone (Figure 38). In both shovel tests, clay subsoil (B) was immediately contacted beneath the demolition zones.

Artifacts

A moderate density of historic artifacts was recovered from the shovel tests excavated at the site (Table 4). In total, 96 historic artifacts were recovered with these materials belonging to the activities (n = 1), architectural (n = 13), clothing (n = 1), furniture (n = 2), kitchen (n = 78), and personal (n = 1) groups.

The kitchen group is best represented, accounting for approximately 81 percent of the assemblage. Kitchen group materials consist of glass container fragments (n = 55) and ceramics (n = 23). The majority of glass container fragments were indeterminate as to vessel (n = 50) and of colorless, machine-made glass (n = 54). Those that could be determined included two amber bottle fragments, a cobalt blue bottle fragment, and a Ball Blue canning jar. The ceramic artifacts consist mostly of undecorated whiteware (n = 19), but also include blue transferware (n = 1), undecorated ironstone (n = 1) and porcelain (n = 1), and Albany/Bristol stoneware (n = 1). Ceramic vessel types that could be determined include plate (n = 18) and cup (n = 2) fragments.

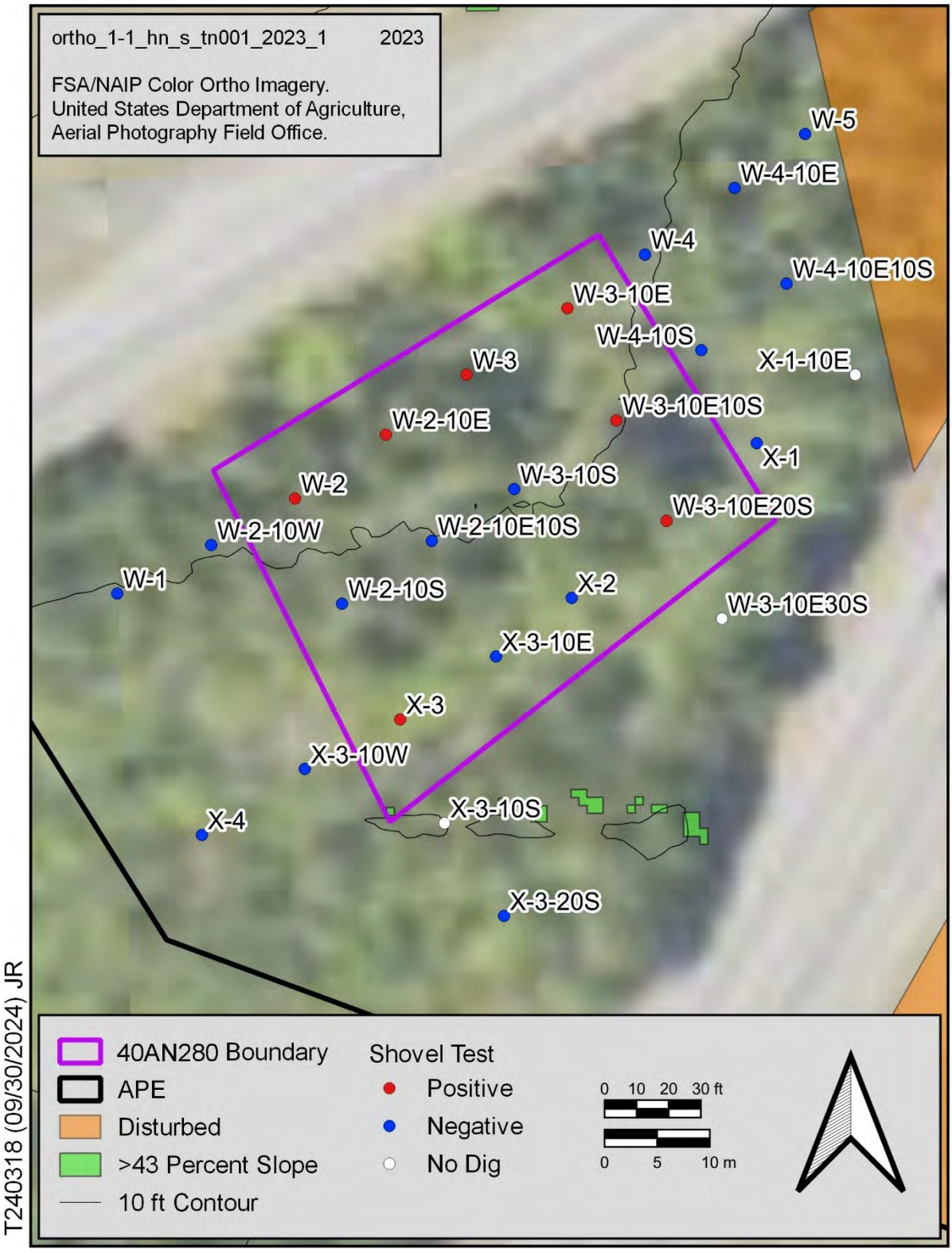

Figure 35. Schematic plan map of Site 40AN280.

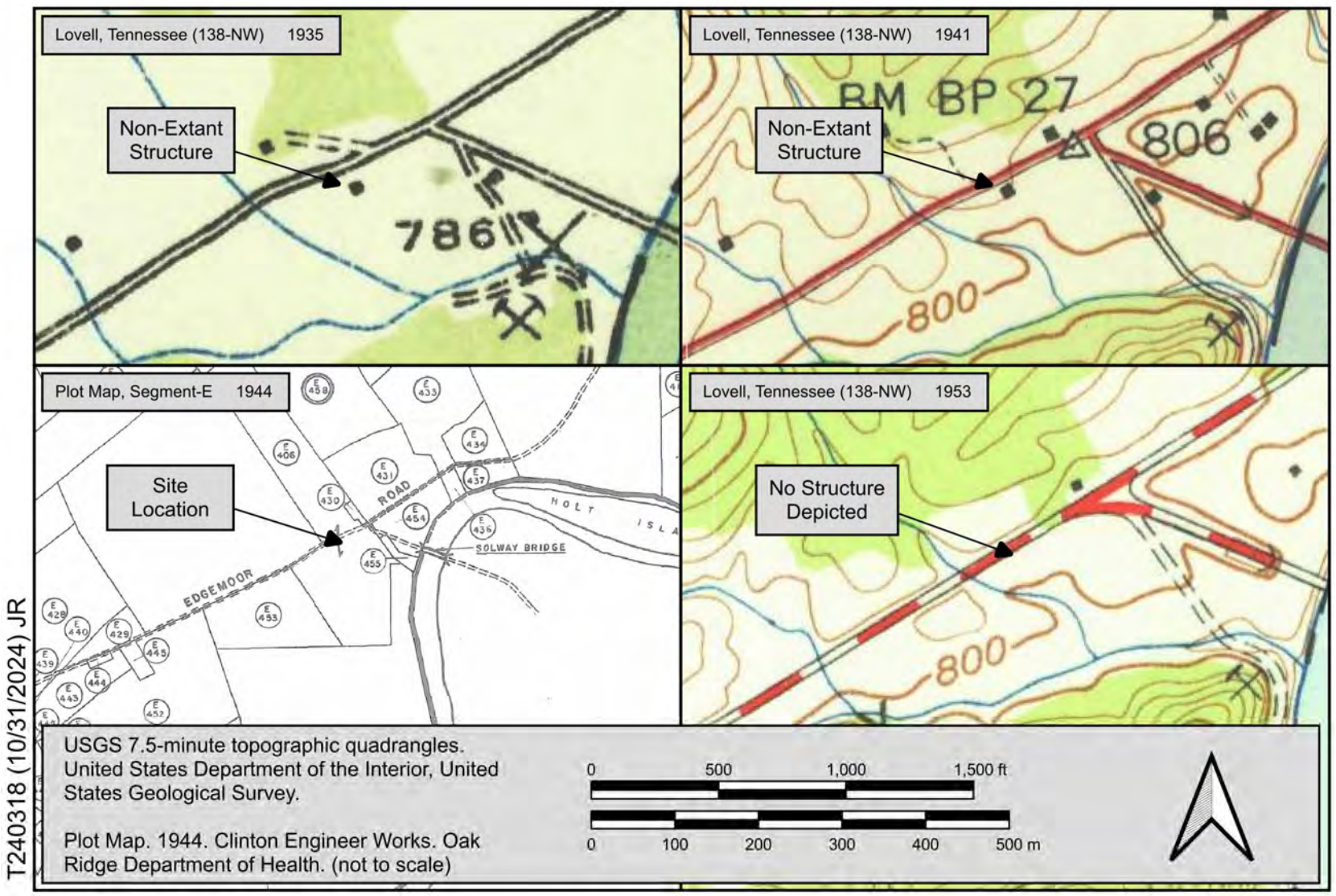

Figure 36. Structure depicted at the location of Site 40AN280 on the 1935, 1940, and 1941 Lovell, Tennessee (138-NW) quadrangles. Structure is not depicted on the 1953 Lovell, Tennessee (138-NW) quadrangle.

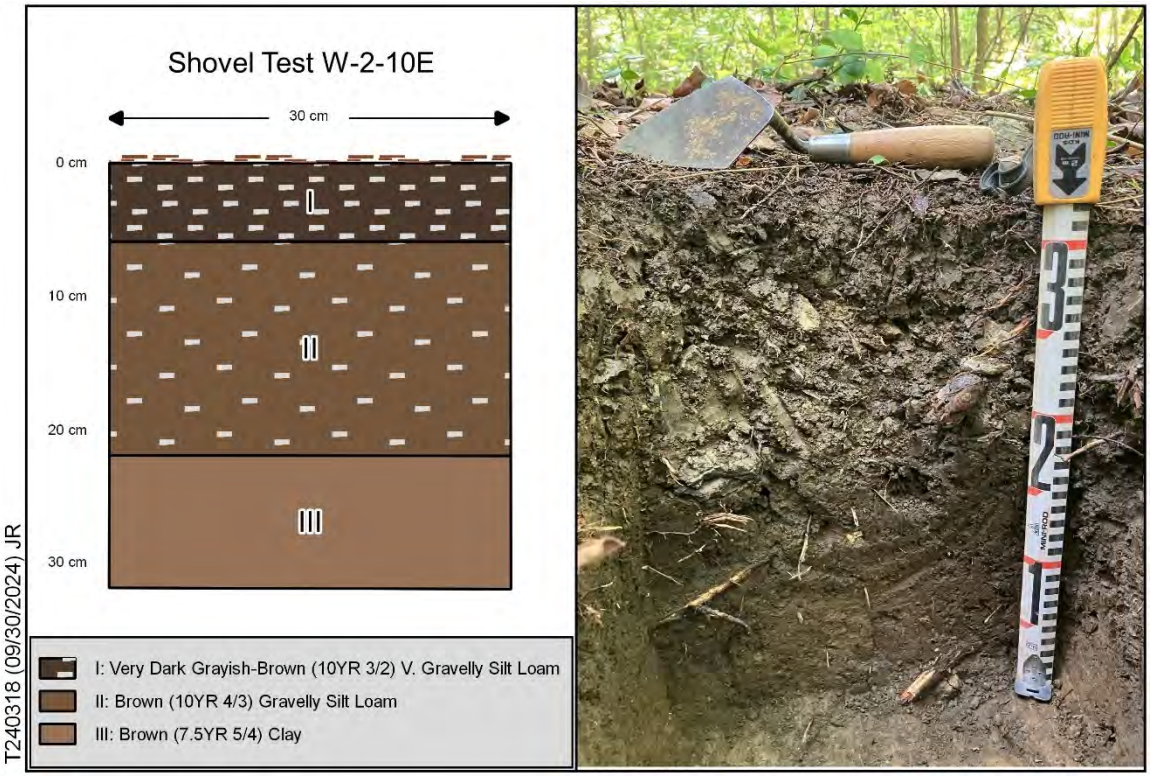

Figure 37. Shovel Test W-2-10E profile at Site 40AN280.

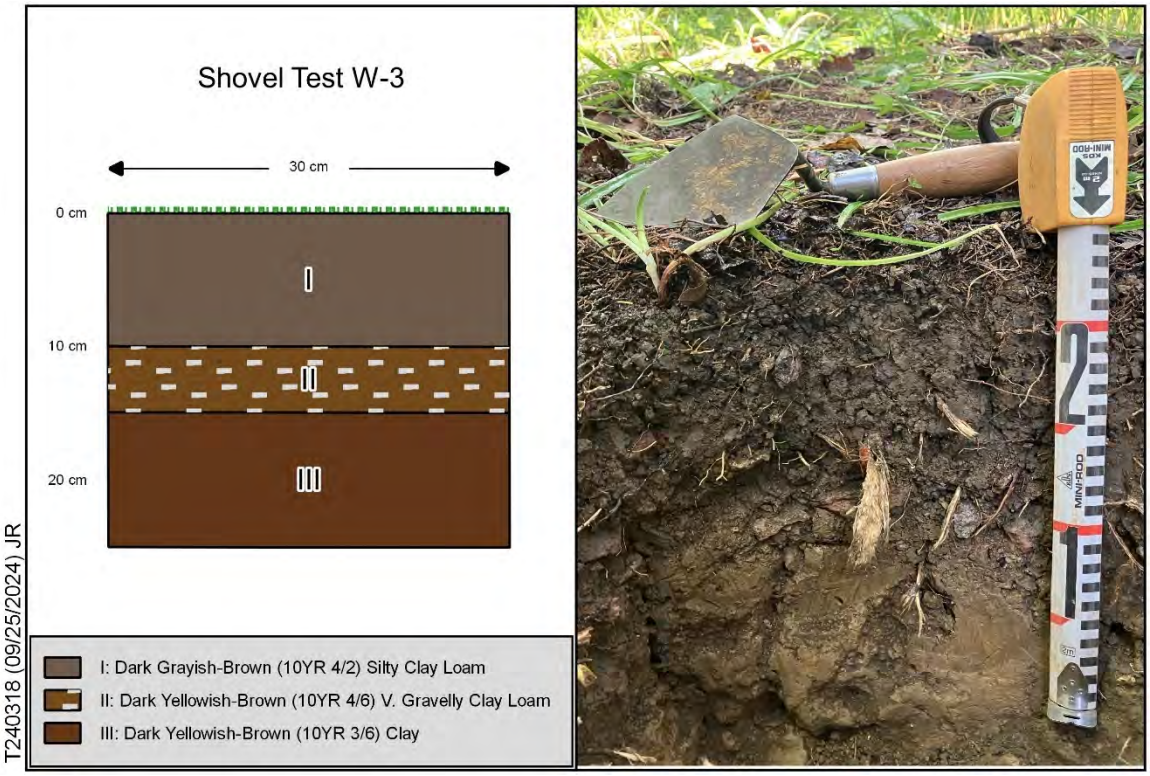

Figure 38. Shovel Test W-3 profile at Site 40AN280.

Table 4. Historic Materials (by Functional Group) Recovered from Site 40AN280.

Provenience	Activities	Architectural			Clothing	Furniture	Kitchen		Personal	Total
		Cut Nail	*Wire Nail*	*Flat Glass*			*Glass*	*Ceramic*		
W-2							4			4
W-2-10E	1	4	3	1	1		46	9	1	66
W-3		1	2	1			4	3		11
W-3-10E								1		1
W-3-10E10S			1							1
W-3-10E20S							1	10		11
X-3						2				2
Total	1	5	6	2	1	2	55	23	1	96

White-bodied earthenware was first produced in England around 1810. It was not innovated, per se, like most other wares, but rather evolved from pearlware and creamware. Due to the addition of cobalt in the clay and/or glaze, white-bodied earthenware has a much whiter body than its forbearers and is considerably harder. White-bodied earthenwares first appear in American households in the 1820s and by the 1830s it had become the most pervasive earthenware in America. White-bodied earthenwares remain common today. A myriad of decorations can be found on white-bodied earthenwares but generally they can be organized into nine categories: undecorated, hand painted, transfer printed (including flow blue), sponge/spatter, annular, luster and embossing, decal, art ware, and fiesta ware (Stelle 2011).

The term ironstone refers to a typically white bodied ware introduced from England to America in the early 1840s. These are generally plain or molded with no further decoration. Ironstone wares, generally, remained plain or molded until circa 1885, when transfer printing was revived. The body color of most ironstones made in the nineteenth and into the early twentieth century was white, although blue and gray body ironstones were also made (Garrow 1982, 1995; Henry and Garrow 1982; Majewski and O'Brien 1987).

Stonewares are a high-fired ceramic used to produce numerous forms of utilitarian vessels. Vessel types produced in stoneware were primarily hollow ware forms such as jugs, churns, and storage vessels, although other forms such as mixing bowls, and pitchers are known to exist (Greer 1981). The stoneware sherd was decorated with an Albany slip on the interior and a Bristol glaze on the exterior, which indicates a date of manufacture in the late nineteenth century to the early twentieth century.

The architectural group is also relatively well represented in the assemblage (14 percent). Architectural materials consist of five fully machine cut nails, six wire nails, and two fragments of plate glass. Other artifacts recovered from the site consist of a 1905 penny (personal group), a shell button (clothing), a metal implement (activities), and two fragments from glass shelving (furniture).

Cut nails were used throughout the nineteenth century and are still in use in some applications today. Early variants were individually cut and headed by hand, but by 1835, they were completely manufactured by machines (Jurney 1987). Wire nails were in use as early as the 1850s in Europe but did not gain widespread popularity in the United States until the end of the nineteenth century, when they largely replaced cut nails for most applications (Avery 2002).

The artifact assemblage as a whole provides limited diagnostic utility, with most artifacts appearing to have general twentieth century manufacture. This is very apparent in the kitchen group materials that predominate the assemblage. Given the proximity to several roads, a large amount of road litter scatters the surface of the site and it is possible, if not likely, that some modern artifacts are included within the assemblage. Some of the materials that provide a better temporal range, including the blue transferware, Albany/Bristol stoneware, and Ball Blue canning jar, taken together with the near equal number of cut and wire nails, suggests that domestic occupation of the site first occurred during the late nineteenth century and continued into the early to mid-twentieth century.

Deed Research

Site 40AN280 is located within "Lot 2", which contained 100 acres that was deeded to Willie and Wright Chamberlain as a result of the aforementioned court case of H. W. Larue et al. v. Willie Chamberlain et al., settled in 1906. In 1912, the Chamberlain brothers deeded the 100 acres to Hattie and J. Arthur Atchley (ACDB E-3:531), who in 1916 deeded the property to William N. Daniel (ACDB I-3:152). It is unclear what happened to Mr. Daniel, but in 1918 the property was put to auction and deeded from the W. T. Kennerly Trustee to J. S. and Mattie Daniels (ACDB H-3:408). The Daniels' would hold the property until it was acquired by the US Government in the 1940s. As mentioned before, no structural remains were observed at the site. The inclusion of cut nails within the artifact assemblage may indicate that a dwelling was constructed during when Mary (Pritchard) Chamberlain owned the property prior to 1900, though this conclusion is tentative given the re-use, as well as persistence of use, of late nineteenth-century construction materials by rural communities in the early twentieth century.

Summary and Recommendations

Site 40AN280 represents a late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century domestic occupation that is associated with a residency that was abandoned after the US Government acquired ownership in the early 1940s. A moderate density of historic materials was recovered from the shovel tests, however, the site has been nearly destroyed by the construction of the SR 170 and SR 62 interchanges. In addition, the surface of the site is littered with road refuse. The soils documented at the site are heavily disturbed and no evidence of structural remains are present. Due to the lack of undisturbed historic deposits, the lack of structural features, and the potential for mixing of modern road litter within the historic artifact assemblage, Site 40AN280 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended.

Historic Non-Site Locality (NSL 1)

NSL 1 is located approximately 80 m (262 ft) east of the intersection of Mockingbird Hill Lane and SR 170 (see Figure 18g). The non-site is situated in an overgrown wooded area on the north side of SR 170, and is represented by a surface scatter of artifacts that appear to date to the second half of the twentieth century (Figure 39). None of the shovel tests that were excavated at NSL 1 produced any additional historic material. The majority of artifacts that were observed at the site consisted of discarded glass Clorox bottles and metal food canisters (Figures 39 and 40). A collapsed outbuilding, dilapidated fence rows, and an extant barn, the latter of which falls outside of the APE, were also included within the boundary of the non-site (Figures 42 and 43). An unoccupied structure (e.g., barn) is first depicted at this location on the 1952 Powell, Tennessee quadrangle; no structures are depicted the earlier Powell Station (1936 and 1941) quadrangles. NSL 1 was given a non-site designation because it cannot be confidently associated with a pre-1950 occupation and lacks the sufficient archival and historic map data to obtain a site number from TDOA. NSL 1 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and no further work is recommended.

Figure 39. Overview of NSL 1, facing southeast.

Figure 40. Ground scatter of Clorox bottles at NSL 1.

Figure 41. Example of metal food canister at NSL 1.

Figure 42. Collapsed outbuilding at NSL 1, facing northeast.

Figure 43. Barn at NSL 1, facing north.

Peoples Cemetery

The Peoples Cemetery is located approximately 100 m (328 ft) west of the intersection of Old Edgemoor Lane and SR 170. The cemetery is situated on a low hilltop at an approximate elevation of 265 m (870 ft). The cemetery is inactive, but maintained, with all interments appearing to be contained within a chain-linked fence (Figure 44). The cemetery is in relatively good condition and the dimensions are 46-x-26 m (150-x-85 ft), encompassing an area of approximately 0.12 ha (0.30 acres).

The cemetery contains an unknown number of burials. The current survey documented 19 inscribed grave markers composed of both marble slabs and limestone field stones, as well as 83 upright uninscribed field stones, and 10 fallen field stones (Figure 45). Photographs of the inscribed grave markers can be found in Appendix D. All observed grave markers were plotted using a Bad Elf Flex Extreme receiver.

Seven surnames are represented at the cemetery including Altum, Ferguson, Frost, Lee, Messamore, Milligan, and Peoples (Table 5). Based on the grave markers that had inscriptions, the earliest interment was in 1847 and the latest in 1920. A memorial stone for Thomas Frost Sr. (1735–1807) is also present at the site. The stone indicates Frost as a member of the "1st Families of Tennessee." The stone is of modern manufacture and it is unclear when it was placed at the cemetery. It is also unclear if Thomas Frost Sr. is actually interred at the cemetery. If this gentleman is interred at the cemetery, then the earliest interment date can be pushed back to the early nineteenth century.

The Peoples Cemetery is a mid-nineteenth-century to early twentieth-century cemetery that extends to within the APE. The NRHP eligibility of the cemetery cannot be determined without additional investigation consisting of archaeological testing and archival research. It is recommended that the cemetery is taken into consideration during planning and avoided during construction activities. If the cemetery cannot be avoided, then further archaeological work is recommended.

Figure 44. Overview of the Peoples Cemetery, facing west.

Table 5. Individuals Interred at the Peoples Cemetery based on Grave Marker Inscriptions.

Marker No.	Name	Birth Date	Death Date	Notes
HS-1	John Peoples	09/12/1842	12/21/1876	
HS-2	Sarah E. Peoples	05/02/1867	04/06/1868	
HS-3	S. M. Peoples	05/12/1826	09/13/1898	
HS-4	R. M. Peoples	09/16/1816	09/14/1884	
HS-5	Rebecca Messamore	02/23/1841	02/15/1910	Wife of Joseph Messamore
HS-6	Joseph A. Messamore	12/21/1839	11/30/1920	Co. H 1st Tenn. Infantry
HS-7	Anna Frost	06/15/1785	03/20/1853	Wife of Joshua Frost
HS-8	Drewceller [sic] Frost	05/08/1818	04/01/1851	Wife of P. C. Frost
HS-9	M. T. Altum	04/11/1853	12/19/1886	
HS-10	Wm. C. Altum	10/29/1829	11/27/1863	
HS-11	Nancy E. Miligan		01/18/1876	Wife of G. R. Miligan
HS-12	Fannie Lea [sic?]	03/06/1885	04/05/1885	Daughter of T. J. and S. E. Lea
HS-13	George W. Lee	04/12/1860	03/28/1885	
HS-14	Mary Ann Lee	04/04/1825	07/07/1905	
HS-15	J. C. Altum		02/22/1858	
HS-16	J. C. Altom [sic]		06/17/1847	
HS-17	Mary Miligan		01/18/1876	
HS-18	Jas. Ferguson		06/28/1863	
MS-1	Thomas Frost Sr.	1735	1807	First Families of Tennessee

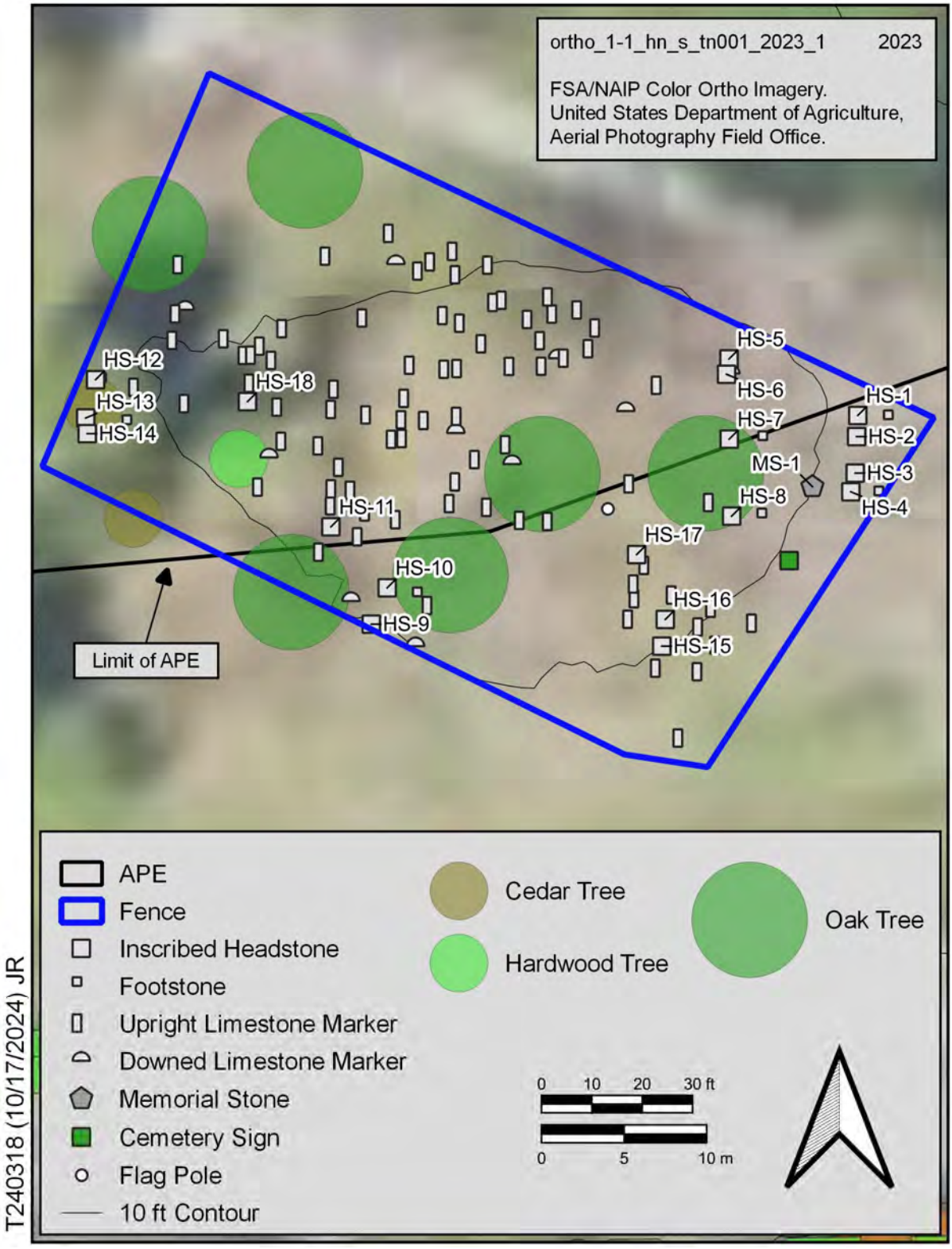

Figure 45. Plan map of the Peoples Cemetery depicted on aerial imagery.

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed SR 170 widening project in Anderson County, Tennessee, required that an archaeological survey be conducted. As a result of the survey, two newly recorded sites (40AN279 and 40AN280) were located within the APE. In addition to the new sites, one historic cemetery (Peoples Cemetery) and one historic non-site locality (NSL 1) were also documented. Five previously recorded archaeological sites (40AN55, 40AN62, 40AN178, 40AN183, and 40AN184) that are located within, or extend to, the APE could not be relocated within the APE.

Site 40AN279 represents early twentieth-century domestic occupations that are associated with a non-extant house. A concrete foundation and remnant well house are all that remains structurally at the site. A scant number of historic artifacts was recovered from disturbed contexts at the site. Based on the paucity of historic artifacts and disturbed nature of the site, 40AN279 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and no further work is recommended.

Site 40AN280 represents late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century domestic occupations that are also associated with a non-extant house. No structural remains were identified at the site. A moderate density of historic artifacts was recovered from the site, but these were in disturbed contexts and potentially mixed with modern refuse that littered the site. Based on the disturbed nature of the site, the lack of structural features, and the potential for mixing of modern and historic materials, Site 40AN280 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and no further work is recommended.

NSL 1 is represented by a mid-twentieth-century and later surface scatter of artifacts that were identified in a disturbed area next to a modern barn. This resource is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP and no further work is recommended.

The Peoples Cemetery contains interments that date from the mid-nineteenth century through early twentieth century. A portion of the cemetery extends into the APE. The cemetery should be considered during construction planning. If the cemetery cannot be avoided during construction, then further archaeological work is recommended for this resource.

If any unanticipated discoveries are made during the course of proposed construction, ground disturbing activities should cease and Matthew Bean, TDOT archaeologist, should be notified at 931-809-4746.

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APPENDIX A. PERMITS

STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF ARCHAEOLOGY
Cole Building #3, 1216 Foster Avenue
NASHVILLE, TN 37243
(615) 741-1588

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERMIT

NO. 001588

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF TENNESSEE CODE ANNOTATED SECTION 11-6-101 ET SEQ. PERMISSION IS HEREBY GRANTED TO:

ANDREW BRADBURY

REPRESENTING:

CULTURAL RESOURCE ANALYSTS, INC.

FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION ON THE FOLLOWING DESIGNATED STATE-OWNED OR CONTROLLED LANDS:

PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGY SURVEY OF CLINTON HIGHWAY (SR-170) FROM SR-62 TO SR-9, ANDERSON COUNTY

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPLICATION FILED AUGUST 1, 2024 IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIVISION OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND IN CONFORMITY WITH THE DATA SUBMITTED THEREIN WHICH IS CONSIDERED AS A PART OF THIS PERMIT.

ISSUED THIS 19TH DAY OF AUGUST 2024

TO EXPIRE THE 19TH DAY OF AUGUST 2025

ADDITIONAL TERMS TO PERMIT APPLICATION: ARTIFACTUAL REMAINS AND PROJECT RECORDS ARE THE PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE. THIS PERMIT IS SUBJECT TO PERIODIC REVIEW AND/OR CANCELLATION BY THE DIVISION OF ARCHAEOLOGY SHOULD CONDITIONS WARRANT SAME.

Phillip R. Hodges

DIRECTOR/STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST

andrew Bradbury

APPLICANT

CN-0939

OMB No. 1024-0037

No.: 2024-3

Tennessee Valley Authority

PERMIT FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

To conduct archeological work on TVA Lands under the authority of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470aa-mm) and its implementing regulations (18 CFR Part 1312).

1. Permit issued to: Andrew Bradbury, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.	2. Under application dated: 8/1/2024
3. Address: 119 W. Summit Hill Drive 2nd Floor Knoxville, TN 37902	4. Telephone number(s) 865-249-6035
	5. E-mail address(es) twhurdle@crai-ky.com apbradbury@crai-ky.com jross@crai-ky.com

6. Name of Permit Administrator: Andrew Bradbury, RPA Telephone number(s): 865-249-6035. Email address(es): apbradbury@crai-ky.com	7. Name of Principal Investigator(s): Andrew Bradbury, RPA Telephone number(s): 865-249-6035 Email address(es): apbradbury@crai-ky.com
8. Name of Field Director(s) authorized to carry out field projects Jason Ross	Telephone number(s): 865-507-0692 Email address(es): jross@crai-ky.com

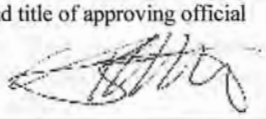
9. Activity authorized:
The field work will be conducted in accordance with the guidelines provided by the TDOA and in TDOT's scope of work referenced above. In total,1,890 shovel tests are assumed for the project and will be excavated at 20-meter intervals. A total of 200 artifacts are assumed. Additionally, a total of 49 previously recorded archaeological sites are locate within a1-mile buffer of the ETSA. Of these, five previously recorded sites are located within the ETSA. These include 40AN55, 40AN62, 40AN178, 40AN183, and 40AN184. None of these five sites are listed in the NRHP. Sites 40AN55 and 40AN62 are early twentieth century historic sites that have not been assessed for the NRHP. Sites 40AN178, 40AN183, and 40AN184 are undetermined precontact sites that have been recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Survey is being conducted to reassess the previously recorded sites and identify additional archaeological resources within the ETSA

10. On lands described as follows:
Anderson County, TN, approx. 6.2 linear miles along SR 170. The environmental technical survey area (ETSA) includes TVA land around Bull Run Fossil Plant along SR 170.

11. During the duration of the project From: 8/1/2024 To: 8/1/2025

12. Name and address of the curatorial facility in which collections, records, data, photographs, and other documents resulting from work under this permit shall be deposited for permanent preservation on behalf of the United States Government.
Office of Archaeological Research
13075 Moundville Archaeological Park
Moundville, AL 35474

13. Permittee is required to observe the listed standard permit conditions and the special permit conditions attached to this permit.

14. Signature and title of approving official  Brandon Hartline- Senior Manager, Cultural Resources	15. Date 09/19/2024

15. Standard Permit Conditions

a. This permit is subject to all applicable provisions of 18 CFR Part 1312 and TVA policies and procedures, which are made a part hereof.

b. The permittee and this permit are subject to all other Federal, State, and local laws and regulations applicable to the public lands and resources.

c. This permit shall not be exclusive in character and shall not affect the ability of the land managing bureau to use, lease or permit the use of lands subject to this permit for any purpose.

d. This permit may not be assigned.

e. This permit may be suspended or terminated for breach of any condition or for management purposes at the discretion of the approving official, upon written notice.

f. This permit is issued for the term specified in 11 above.

g. Permits issued for a duration of more than one year must be reviewed annually by the agency official and the permittee.

h. The permittee shall obtain all other required permit(s) to conduct the specified project.

i. Archeological project design, literature review, development of the regional historic context framework, site evaluation, and recommendations for subsequent investigations must be developed with direct involvement of an archeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation; fieldwork must be generally overseen by an individual who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation.

j. Permittee shall immediately request that the approving official (14. above) make a modification to accommodate any change in an essential condition of the permit, including individuals named and the nature, location, purpose, and time of authorized work, and shall without delay notify the approving official of any other changes affecting the permit or regarding information submitted as part of the application for the permit. Failure to do so may result in permit suspension or revocation.

k. Permittee may request permit extension, in writing, at any time prior to expiration of the term of the permit, specifying a limited, definite amount of time required to complete permitted work.

l. Any correspondence about this permit or work conducted under its authority must cite the permit number. Any publication of results of work conducted under the authority of this permit must cite the approving bureau and the permit number.

m. Permittee shall submit a copy of any published journal article and any published or unpublished report, paper, and manuscript resulting from the permitted work (apart from those required in items q. and s., below), to the approving officials and the appropriate official of the approved curatorial facility (item 12 above).

n. Prior to beginning any fieldwork under the authority of this permit, the permittee, following TVA's policies and procedures, shall contact the field office manager responsible for administering the lands involved to obtain further instructions.

o. Permittee may request a review, in writing to the official concerned, of any disputed decision regarding inclusion of specific terms and conditions or the modification, suspension, or revocation of this permit, setting out reasons for believing that the decision should be reconsidered.

p. Permittee shall not be released from requirements of this permit until all outstanding obligations have been satisfied, whether or not the term of the permit has expired. Permittee may be subject to civil penalties for violation of any term or condition of this permit.

15. Standard Permit Conditions (continued)

q. Permittee shall submit a preliminary report to the approving official within a timeframe established by the approving official, which shall be no later than 6 weeks after the completion of any episode of fieldwork, setting out what was done, how it was done, by whom, specifically where, and with what results, including maps, GPS data, an approved site form for each newly recorded archeological site, and the permittee's professional recommendations, as results require. If other than 6 weeks, the timeframe shall be specified in Special Permit Condition p. Depending on the scope, duration, and nature of the work, the approving official may require progress reports, during or after the fieldwork period or both, and as specified in Special Permit Condition r.

r. Permittee shall submit a clean, edited draft final report to the agency official for review to insure conformance with standards, guidelines, regulations, and all stipulations of the permit. The schedule for submitting the draft shall be determined by the agency official.

s. Permittee shall submit a final report to the approving official not later than 180 days after completion of fieldwork. Where a fieldwork episode involved only minor work and/or minor findings, a final report may be submitted in place of the preliminary report. If the size or nature of fieldwork merits, the approving official may authorize a longer timeframe for the submission of the final report as specified in Special Permit Condition q.

t. Up to twenty copies of the final report will be submitted to the office issuing the permit.

u. The permittee agrees to keep the specific location of sensitive resources confidential. Sensitive resources include threatened species, endangered species, and rare species, archeological sites, caves, fossil sites, minerals, commercially valuable resources, and sacred ceremonial sites.

v. Permittee shall deposit all artifacts, samples, and collections, as applicable, and original or clear copies of all records, data, photographs, and other documents, resulting from work conducted under this permit, with the curatorial facility named in item 12, above, not later than 90 days after the date the final report is submitted to the approving official. Not later than 180 days after the final report is submitted, permittee shall provide the approving official with a catalog and evaluation of all materials deposited with the curatorial facility, including the facility's accession and/or catalog numbers.

w. Permittee shall provide the approving official with a confirmation that museum collections described in v. above were deposited with the approved curatorial facility, signed by an authorized curatorial facility official, stating the date materials were deposited, and the type, number and condition of the collected museum objects deposited at the facility.

x. Permittee shall not publish, without the approving official's prior permission, any locational or other identifying archaeological site information that could compromise the Government's protection and management of archaeological sites. Including the taking of photos/location and the use of social media.

y. Suspected or known human remains and/or funerary objects will not be knowingly disturbed, collected, or removed as part of the proposed investigations. If suspected or verified human remains or funerary objects are identified, all excavations will cease immediately. No photos are to be taken and posted of the human remains and/or funerary objects. All information on human remains or funerary objects will be treated as confidential and will not be released or discussed without permission, including but not limited to the use of social media.

z. For excavations and other activities undertaken under this permit, permittee shall consult the applicable standards promulgated under the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA), including those which are contained in 29 CFR §1926.650, §1926.651 and §1926.652 and elsewhere in the federal regulations implementing OSHA . For questions regarding these standards contact the local area OSHA office, OSHA at 1-800-321-OSHA, or the OSHA website at http://www.osha.gov.

aa. Special permit conditions attached to this permit are made a part hereof.

16. Special Permit Conditions

[redacted] a. Permittee shall allow the approving official and TVA officials, or their representatives, full access to the work area specified in this permit at any time the permittee is in the field, for purposes of examining the work area and any recovered materials and related records.

[redacted] b. Permittee shall cease work upon discovering any human remains and shall immediately notify the approving official or TVA official. Work in the vicinity of the discovery may not resume until the authorized official has given permission.

[redacted] c. Permittee shall backfill all subsurface test exposures and excavation units as soon as possible after recording the results and shall restore them as closely as reasonable to the original contour.

[redacted] d. Permittee shall not use mechanized equipment in designated, proposed, or potential wilderness areas unless authorized by the agency official or a designee in additional specific conditions associated with this permit.

[redacted] e. Permittee shall take precautions to protect livestock, wildlife, the public, or other users of the public lands from accidental injury in any excavation unit.

[redacted] f. Permittee shall not conduct any flint knapping or lithic replication experiments at any archeological site, aboriginal quarry source, or non-site location that might be mistaken for an archeological site as a result of such experiments.

[redacted] g. Permittee shall perform the fieldwork authorized in this permit in a way that does not impede or interfere with other legitimate uses of the public lands, except when the authorized officer specifically provides otherwise.

[redacted] h. Permittee shall restrict vehicular activity to existing roads and trails unless the authorized officer provides otherwise.

[redacted] i. Permittee shall keep disturbance to the minimum area consistent with the nature and purpose of the fieldwork.

[redacted] j. Permittee shall not cut or otherwise damage living trees unless the authorized officer gives permission.

[redacted] k. Permittee shall take precautions at all times to prevent wildfire. Permittee shall be held responsible for suppression costs for any fires on public lands caused by the permittee's negligence. Permittee may not burn debris without the authorized officer's specific permission.

[redacted] l. Permittee shall conduct all operations in such a manner as to prevent or minimize scarring and erosion of the land, pollution of the water resources, and damage to the watershed.

[redacted] m. Permittee shall not disturb resource management facilities within the permit area, such as fences, reservoirs, and other improvements, without the authorized officer's approval. Where disturbance is necessary, permittee shall return the facility to its prior condition, as determined by the authorized officer.

[redacted] n. Permittee shall remove temporary stakes and/or flagging, which the permittee has installed, upon completion of fieldwork.

[redacted] o. Permittee shall clean all camp and work areas before leaving the permit area. Permittee shall take precautions to prevent littering or pollution on public lands, waterways, and adjoining properties. Refuse shall be carried out and deposited in approved disposal areas.

[redacted] p. Permittee shall submit the preliminary report within _____6_____ days/<u>weeks</u> of completion of any episode of fieldwork.

[redacted] q. Permittee shall submit the final report within ___7_____ days/weeks/<u>months</u> after completion of fieldwork.

☐ r. Permittee shall submit progress reports every _____ months over the duration of the project.

☐ s. Additional special permit conditions are attached.

Special Permit Conditions Continuation Sheet

By signing below, I, the Principal Investigator, acknowledge that I have read and understand the Permit for Archeological Investigations and agree to its terms and conditions as evidenced by my signature below and initiation of work or other activities under the authority of this permit.

Signature and title:	Date:
Principal Investigator	23 Sept 2024

Paperwork Reduction Act and Estimated Burden Statement: This information is being collected pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 470cc and 470mm, to provide the necessary facts to enable the Federal land manager (1) to evaluate the applicant's professional qualifications and organizational capability to conduct the proposed archeological work; (2) to determine whether the proposed work would be in the public interest; (3) to verify the adequacy of arrangements for permanent curatorial preservation, as United States property, of specimens and records resulting from the proposed work; (4) to ensure that the proposed activities would not be inconsistent with any management plan applicable to the public lands involved; (5) to provide the necessary information needed to complete the Secretary's Report to Congress on Federal Archeology Programs; and (6) to allow the Tennessee Valley Authority to evaluate Federal archeological protection programs and assess compliance with the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470aa-mm). Submission of the information is required before the applicant may enjoy the benefit of using publicly owned archeological resources. To conduct such activities without a permit is punishable by felony-level criminal penalties, civil penalties, and forfeiture of property. A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. Public reporting for this collection of information is estimated to average three hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to TVA Natural Resource Management WT-11D, 400 W. Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, TN 37920.

Paperwork Reduction Act and Estimated Burden Statement: This information is being collected pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 470cc and 470mm, to provide the necessary facts to enable the Federal land manager (1) to evaluate the applicant's professional qualifications and organizational capability to conduct the proposed archeological work; (2) to determine whether the proposed work would be in the public interest; (3) to verify the adequacy of arrangements for permanent curatorial preservation, as United States property, of specimens and records resulting from the proposed work; (4) to ensure that the proposed activities would not be inconsistent with any management plan applicable to the public lands involved; (5) to provide the necessary information needed to complete the Secretary's Report to Congress on Federal Archeology Programs; and (6) to allow the Tennessee Valley Authority to evaluate Federal archeological protection programs and assess compliance with the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470aa-mm). Submission of the information is required before the applicant may enjoy the benefit of using publicly owned archeological resources. To conduct such activities without a permit is punishable by felony-level criminal penalties, civil penalties, and forfeiture of property. A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. Public reporting for this collection of information is estimated to average three hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to TVA Natural Resource Management WT-11D, 400 W. Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, TN 37920.

APPENDIX B. SHOVEL TEST DATA.

Table B-1. STP Data.

Site	STP	Type	Zone	Depth	Munsell	Texture	MotMunsell	Mot Texture	Result	Notes
	A-1	STP	0	0-5 cmbgs	10YR 3/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	A-1	STP	I	5-10 cmbgs	10YR 7/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	A-1	STP	II	10-27 cmbgs	5YR 6/8	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	A-2	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 3/3	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	A-2	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 3/6	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	A-3	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 3/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	Stopped at impassable rock
	A-4	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 3/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	A-5	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	A-6	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 3/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	A-7	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	7.5YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	A-7	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	10YR 3/6	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	A-8	STP	I	0-5 cmbgs	10YR 3/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	A-8	STP	II	5-10 cmbgs	10YR 7/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	A-8	STP	III	10-20 cmbgs	5YR 6/8	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	A-9	STP	I	0-5 cmbgs	10YR 3/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	A-9	STP	II	5-20 cmbgs	10YR 7/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	A-9	STP	III	20-30 cmbgs	5YR 6/8	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	A-10	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	A-10	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/6	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	A-11	STP	II	5-20 cmbgs	10YR 7/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	A-11	STP	III	30-30 cmbgs	5YR 6/8	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	A-11	STP	I	0-5 cmbgs	10YR 3/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	A-12	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	A-12	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/6	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	A-13	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 3/3	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	A-13	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	A-14	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	A-14	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	A-15	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	A-15	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/6	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	A-16	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	7.5YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	A-16	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/6	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	B-1	STP	I	0-30 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	B-1	STP	II	30-40 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/8	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	B-2	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	B-2	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	B-3	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	B-3	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	B-4	STP	I	0-5 cmbgs	10YR 3/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	B-4	STP	II	5-10 cmbgs	10YR 7/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	B-4	STP	III	10-20 cmbgs	5YR 6/8	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN279	B-5	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN279	B-5	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/8	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN279	B-5-A	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	7.5YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Positive	Historics
40AN279	B-5A	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/6	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-

Site	STP	Type	Zone	Depth	Munsell	Texture	MotMunsell	Mot Texture	Result	Notes
40AN279	B-6	STP	I	0-30 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN279	B-6	STP	II	30-40 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/8	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	C-1	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	C-2	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 3/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	C-2	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 7/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	C-3	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	7.5YR 3/3	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	C-3	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	C-4	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	D-1	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	D-2	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	D-3	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	D-4	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	D-5	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	D-6	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	D-7	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	D-8	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	D-9	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	D-10	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	D-11	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	D-12	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-1	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/2	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-1	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-2	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-2	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-3	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-4	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 3/3	Silty Clay Loam	10YR 4/4	Clay Loam	Negative	-
	E-5	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-6	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-6	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-7	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-7	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-8	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-8	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-9	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-10	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-10	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-11	STP	I	0-50 cmbgs	7.5YR 3/2	Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-11	STP	II	50-60 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-12	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 4/2	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-12	STP	II	20-30 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-13	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-13	STP	II	20-30 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-14	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-15	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-16	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-16	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-17	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-

Site	STP	Type	Zone	Depth	Munsell	Texture	MotMunsell	Mot Texture	Result	Notes
	E-17	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-18	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-19	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-19	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-20	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-20	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-21	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-21	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-22	STP	I	0-25 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-22	STP	II	25-35 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-23	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-23	STP	II	20-30 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-24	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 3/3	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-24	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/4	Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-25	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-25	STP	II	20-30 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-26	STP	I	0-25 cmbgs	7.5YR 3/3	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-26	STP	II	25-35 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-27	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-27	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-28	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 3/3	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-28	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/4	Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-29	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-29	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-30	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-30	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-31	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-31	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-32	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 3/3	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-32	STP	II	20-30 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/4	Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-33	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 7/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-33	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-34	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 7/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-34	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-35	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-35	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-36	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 7/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-36	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-37	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-37	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-38	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-38	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-39	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 6/2	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-39	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-40	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	Gravel impasse at 10cm
	E-41	STP	I	0-5 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-42	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-

Site	STP	Type	Zone	Depth	Munsell	Texture	MotMunsell	Mot Texture	Result	Notes
	E-43	STP	I	0-7 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-44	STP	I	0-5 cmbgs	10YR 6/2	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-44	STP	II	5-15 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-45	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	Gravel at 10cm
	E-46	STP	I	0-5 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-47	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 3/2	Silt Loam	10YR 5/6	Silty Clay Loam	Negative	-
	E-47	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silty Clay Loam	5YR 5/6	Silty Clay Loam	Negative	-
	E-48	STP	I	0-5 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-49	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	Sod over sub
	E-50	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 6/2	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-50	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-51	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 3/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-52	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 2/2	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-53	STP	I	0-14 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-53	STP	II	14-24 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-54	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 4/1	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-54	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-55	STP	I	0-5 cmbgs	10YR 4/1	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-55	STP	II	5-15 cmbgs	7.5YR 6/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-56	STP	I	0-8 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	E-56	STP	II	8-18 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	F-1	STP	I	0-25 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	F-1	STP	II	25-35 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	F-2	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	F-2	STP	II	20-30 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	F-3	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	F-3	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	F-4	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	F-4	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	G-1	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	G-1	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN55	G-2	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 3/3	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN55	G-2	STP	II	20-30 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/4	Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN55	G-3	STP	I	0-8 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN55	G-3	STP	II	8-18 cmbgs	5YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN55	G-4	STP	I	0-25 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN55	G-4	STP	II	25-35 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/8	Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	G-5	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 3/3	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	G-5	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/4	Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	H-1	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silty Clay Loam	7.5YR 4/6	Clay	Negative	-
	H-2	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 6/6	Silty Clay Loam	7.5YR 5/8	Silty Clay Loam	Negative	-sod over disturbed
	H-3	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silt Loam	7.5YR 5/6	Silty Clay Loam	Negative	-
	H-4	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silt Loam	5YR 5/8	Clay	Negative	-
	H-5	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silty Clay Loam	7.5YR 5/4	Clay	Negative	-
40AN279	HA-1	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 3/2	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN279	HA-1	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/4	Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN279	HA-2	STP	I	0-12 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-

Site	STP	Type	Zone	Depth	Munsell	Texture	MotMunsell	Mot Texture	Result	Notes
40AN279	HA-2	STP	II	12-22 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN279	HA-3	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/8	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN279	HB-1	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 3/2	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Positive	Historics
40AN279	HB-1	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/4	Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN279	HB-2	STP	I	0-13 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Positive	Historics
40AN279	HB-2	STP	II	13-23 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN279	HB-3	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 3/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN279	HB-3	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/8	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN279	HB-4	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 3/2	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN279	HB-4	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/4	Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN279	HC-1	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Positive	Historics
40AN279	HC-1	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN279	HC-2	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 3/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN279	HC-2	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/8	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN279	HC-3	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 3/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN279	HC-3	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/8	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN279	HD-1	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 3/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN279	HD-1	STP	II	20-30 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/8	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN279	HD-2	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 3/2	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN279	HD-2	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	5YR 5/8	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN279	HD-3	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 3/2	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN279	HE-1	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 3/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Positive	Historics
40AN279	HE-1	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/8	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN279	HE-2	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 3/2	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Positive	Historics
40AN279	HE-2	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/4	Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	J-1	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	J-2	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	Sod over shallow gravel
	J-3	STP	I	0-18 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-rock impasse
	J-4	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/2	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	J-5	STP	I	0-2 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	J-6	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	Sod over shallow gravel
	J-7	STP	I	0-2 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	J-8	STP	I	0-2 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	J-9	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	Sod over shallow gravel
	J-10	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/2	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	J-11	STP	I	0-12 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	J-11	STP	II	12-22 cmbgs	10YR 4/2	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	J-13	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/2	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	K-1	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	Gravel impasse at 15cm
	K-3	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/2	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	K-4	STP	I	0-2 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	K-5	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-JR photo
	K-5	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	5YR 4/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-JR photo
	K-6	STP	I	0-7 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	Sod over gravels
	K-7	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	5YR 5/8	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	K-8	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/2	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	K-8	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-

Site	STP	Type	Zone	Depth	Munsell	Texture	MotMunsell	Mot Texture	Result	Notes
	K-10	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	Gravel impasse at 15cm
	K-11	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/1	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	K-12	STP	I	0-2 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	K-13	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	Gravel impasse at 15cm
	K-14	STP	I	0-2 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	L-1	STP	I	0-12 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	L-1	STP	II	12-22 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	L-2	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	Gravel impasse at 12cm
	L-3	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/1	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	L-4	STP	I	0-2 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	L-5	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	Gravel impasse at 10cm
	L-6	STP	I	0-2 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	L-7	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	Gravel impasse at 15cm
	L-8	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	L-8	STP	II	20-30 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	L-9	STP	I	0-2 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	L-10	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/2	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	L-10	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/2	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	L-11	STP	I	0-2 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	M-1	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 3/2	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	M-1	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	M-2	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	Gravel impasse at 20cm
	M-3	STP	I	0-14 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-rock impasse
	M-4	STP	I	0-2 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	M-5	STP	I	0-27 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-rock impasse
	M-6	STP	I	0-2 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	M-7	STP	I	0-2 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	M-8	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	M-9	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	Gravel impasse at 15cm
	M-10	STP	I	0-17 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	M-10	STP	II	17-20 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	N-1	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	N-1	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	P-1	STP	I	0-12 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	Gravel impasse at 12cm
	Q-1	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	Q-2	STP	I	0-25 cmbgs	10YR 5/3	Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	Q-2	STP	II	25-35 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	Q-3	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	Gravel impasse at 20cm. Sod over gravelly sub
	Q-4	STP	I	0-2 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	Q-5	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	R-1	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/1	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	R-1	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 6/1	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	R-3	STP	I	0-11 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-rock impasse
	R-4	STP	I	0-2 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	S-1	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	Gravell impasse at 15cm
	S-2	STP	I	0-14 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-rock impasse
	S-3	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/2	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-

Site	STP	Type	Zone	Depth	Munsell	Texture	MotMunsell	Mot Texture	Result	Notes
	S-4	STP	I	0-2 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	S-5	STP	I	0-2 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	T-1	STP	I	0-14 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silty Clay Loam	5YR 4/6	Clay	Negative	-disturbed
	T-1	STP	II	14-24 cmbgs	5YR 4/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-disturbed
	T-2	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/4	Silty Clay Loam	10YR 5/6	Silty Clay Loam	Negative	Sod over mottle sub. Probably disturbed
	T-3	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	T-4	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silt Loam	5YR 5/8	Clay	Negative	-
	T-5	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	T-5	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Silty Clay Loam	10YR 5/6	Clay	Negative	-
	T-6	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	T-6	STP	II	20-30 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silt	- -	-	Negative	-
	T-7	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	T-7	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 4/6	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	T-8	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	T-8	STP	II	20-30 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	T-9	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	T-9	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	T-10	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	T-10	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 7/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	T-11	STP	I	0-12 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	T-11	STP	II	12-22 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silt	- -	-	Negative	-
	T-12	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	T-12	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 5/8	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	T-13	STP	I	0-12 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/6	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-sub under sod
	T-14	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 6/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	T-14	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/6	Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	T-15	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	T-15	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silt	- -	-	Negative	-
	T-16	STP	I	0-5 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	T-16	STP	II	5-15 cmbgs	10YR 5/8	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	T-17	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silty Clay	5YR 5/6	Silty Clay	Negative	-sod over disturbed
	T-19	STP	I	0-25 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	Rock at 25cm
	T-20	STP	I	0-18 cmbgs	10YR 5/3	Sandy Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	T-20	STP	II	18-28 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Sandy Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	T-21	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 5/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	T-21	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	T-22	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	T-22	STP	II	20-30 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silt	- -	-	Negative	-
	T-23	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	T-23	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 5/8	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	T-24	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	T-24	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 4/6	Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	T-25	STP	I	0-25 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	T-25	STP	II	25-35 cmbgs	10YR 5/8	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	T-26	STP	I	0-22 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	T-26	STP	II	22-32 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silt	- -	-	Negative	-
	T-27	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-

Site	STP	Type	Zone	Depth	Munsell	Texture	MotMunsell	Mot Texture	Result	Notes
	T-27	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	T-28	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/8	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	U-1	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	5YR 5/6	Clay	10YR 5/6	Clay	Negative	-disturbed
	U-2	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 3/2	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	U-2	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/6	Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	U-3	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	Gravel impasse at 15cm
	U-4	STP	I	0-107 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	U-4	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 5/8	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	U-5	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 6/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	U-5	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	U-6	STP	I	0-14 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	U-6	STP	II	14-24 cmbgs	10YR 4/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	U-7	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 4/2	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	Gravel impasse at 20cm
	U-8	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	U-8	STP	II	20-30 cmbgs	10YR 5/8	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	U-9	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 6/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	U-9	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	U-10	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 4/2	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	V-1	STP	I	0-7 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	V-2	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	V-2	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	V-3	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	Sod over sub
	V-4	STP	I	0-5 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	V-4	STP	II	5-15 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	V-5	STP	I	0-17 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	V-5	STP	II	17-27 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	V-6	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	V-6	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	V-7	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	Sod over sub
	V-8	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 7/3	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	V-9	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay Loam	7.5YR 4/6	Silty Clay Loam	Negative	-disturbed under sod
	V-10	STP	I	0-5 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	V-10	STP	II	5-15 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	V-11	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 4/2	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	Rock at 15
	V-12	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/1	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	V-12	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 5/2	Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	W-1	STP	I	0-25 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	10YR 5/3	Silty Clay	Negative	Barbed wire. Discarded
	W-1	STP	II	25-35 cmbgs	10YR 6/6	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	Barbed wire. Discarded
40AN280	W-2	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Positive	Historics
40AN280	W-2	STP	II	20-30 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/8	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN280	W-2-10E	STP	I	0-6 cmbgs	10YR 3/2	Silt Loam	- -	-	Positive	Historics
40AN280	W-2-10E	STP	II	6-22 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Positive	Historics
40AN280	W-2-10E	STP	III	22-32 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN280	W-2-10E10S	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN280	W-2-10S	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	W-2-10W	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 3/4	Silt Loam	5YR 5/8	Silty Clay	Negative	-
40AN280	W-3	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/2	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Positive	Historics

Site	STP	Type	Zone	Depth	Munsell	Texture	MotMunsell	Mot Texture	Result	Notes
40AN280	W-3	STP	II	10-15 cmbgs	10YR 4/6	Clay Loam	- -	-	Positive	Historics
40AN280	W-3	STP	III	15-25 cmbgs	10YR 3/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN280	W-3-10E	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 4/2	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Positive	Historics
40AN280	W-3-10E	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	10YR 4/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN280	W-3-10E10S	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/2	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Positive	Historics
40AN280	W-3-10E10S	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 4/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN280	W-3-10E20S	STP	I	0-18 cmbgs	10YR 5/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Positive	Historics
40AN280	W-3-10E20S	STP	II	18-28 cmbgs	5YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN280	W-3-10S	STP	I	0-13 cmbgs	10YR 3/2	Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-rock impasse
	W-4	STP	I	0-22 cmbgs	10YR 3/2	Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	W-4	STP	II	22-32 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	W-4-10E	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	W-4-10E10S	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	W-4-10S	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 4/2	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	W-4-10S	STP	II	20-30 cmbgs	10YR 4/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	W-5	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 3/2	Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-rock impasse at sub transition
	X-1	STP	I	0-25 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	X-1	STP	II	25-35 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN280	X-2	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 5/3	Silt Loam	10YR 6/6	Silty Clay	Negative	-
40AN280	X-3	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 3/2	Clay Loam	- -	-	Positive	Historics
40AN280	X-3	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN280	X-3-10E	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	X-3-10W	STP	I	0-12 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-sod over sub
	X-3-20S	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	7.5YR 4/6	Silty Clay	Negative	Rock impasse at 15cm
	X-4	STP	I	0-9 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	Y-1	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 6/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	Y-1	STP	II	20-30 cmbgs	10YR 6/8	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	Y-2	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	Y-2	STP	II	20-30 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	Y-3	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	7.5YR 5/6	Clay	Negative	-
	Z-1	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	7.5YR 5/6	Clay	Negative	-
	Z-2	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	7.5YR 5/6	Clay	Negative	-
	AA-1	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	AA-1	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	AA-2	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	AA-2	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	AA-3	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	AA-3	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	AA-4	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	5YR 5/8	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	AA-5	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	5YR 4/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	AA-6	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	5YR 5/8	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	AA-7	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	5YR 4/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	AA-8	STP	I	0-4 cmbgs	5YR 5/8	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	AA-9	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	5YR 5/8	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	AA-10	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	5YR 4/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	AA-11	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	5YR 5/8	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	AA-12	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	5YR 5/8	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-

Site	STP	Type	Zone	Depth	Munsell	Texture	MotMunsell	Mot Texture	Result	Notes
	AA-13	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	5YR 4/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	AA-14	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	5YR 5/8	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	BB-1	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 3/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	BB-1	STP	II	20-30 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/6	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	BB-2	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 3/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	BB-2	STP	II	20-30 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	BB-3	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/6	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	BB-4	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/6	Silty Clay	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	Negative	-
	BB-5	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	BB-6	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 3/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	BB-6	STP	II	20-30 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/6	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	BB-7	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 3/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	BB-7	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	BB-8	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	7.5YR 5/6	Silty Clay	Negative	-
	BB-9	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	BB-9	STP	II	20-30 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/6	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	BB-10	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 3/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	BB-10	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	BB-11	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	7.5YR 5/6	Silty Clay	Negative	-
	BB-12	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/6	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	BB-12	STP	II	20-30 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/6	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	BB-13	STP	I	0-13 cmbgs	10YR 3/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	BB-13	STP	II	13-23 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	BB-14	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	7.5YR 5/6	Silty Clay	Negative	-
	BB-15	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/6	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	BB-15	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/6	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	BB-16	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	7.5YR 5/6	Silty Clay	Negative	-
	BB-17	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	7.5YR 5/6	Silty Clay	Negative	-
	BB-18	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/6	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	BB-18	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/6	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	BB-19	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	BB-20	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	BB-21	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	BB-22	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	BB-23	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	7.5YR 5/6	Silty Clay	Negative	-
	BB-24	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 3/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	BB-24	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	BB-25	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	BB-26	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	BB-27	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	BB-27	STP	II	10-30 cmbgs	5YR 5/8	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	CC-1	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	CC-2	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	CC-2	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	10YR 6/8	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	CC-3	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	CC-3	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	10YR 6/8	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	CC-4	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-

Site	STP	Type	Zone	Depth	Munsell	Texture	MotMunsell	Mot Texture	Result	Notes
	CC-4	STP	II	20-30 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	CC-5	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	CC-5	STP	II	20-30 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	CC-6	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 3/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	CC-6	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/6	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	CC-7	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/8	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	CC-8	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/8	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	CC-9	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/8	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	CC-10	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	CC-11	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	CC-12	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	CC-12	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	CC-13	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	CC-14	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	CC-15	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	CC-16	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	CC-17	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	CC-18	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	CC-18	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	CC-19	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	CC-20	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	CC-20	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	10YR 5/8	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	CC-21	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	CC-21	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	CC-22	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	CC-22	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	CC-23	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	CC-23	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	DD-1	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	DD-1	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	DD-2	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	DD-3	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/8	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	DD-4	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	DD-5	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	DD-6	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	DD-7	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/8	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	DD-8	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/8	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	DD-9	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	DD-10	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	DD-11	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	DD-12	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	DD-13	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	DD-13	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	DD-14	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	DD-14	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	DD-15	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	DD-16	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-

Site	STP	Type	Zone	Depth	Munsell	Texture	MotMunsell	Mot Texture	Result	Notes
	DD-17	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	DD-17	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	DD-18	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	DD-18	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/8	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	DD-19	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	DD-20	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/8	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	EE-1	STP	I	0-5 cmbgs			- -	-	Negative	-
	EE-2	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	EE-3	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	EE-4	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	EE-4	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	EE-5	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/6	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	EE-5	STP	II	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/6	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	EE-6	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	EE-7	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	EE-8	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	EE-8	STP	II	20-30 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	EE-9	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	FF-1	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	FF-1	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	5YR 5/8	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	FF-2	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	FF-2	STP	II	20-30 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	GG-1	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	GG-2	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	GG-2	STP	II	20-30 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	GG-3	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	GG-4	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	GG-5	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	GG-6	STP	I	0-23 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	GG-6	STP	II	23-33 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	GG-7	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 3/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	GG-7	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 6/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	GG-8	STP	I	0-16 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	GG-8	STP	II	16-26 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	GG-9	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 4/2	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	GG-9	STP	II	20-30 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	GG-10	STP	I	0-18 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	10YR 5/4	Silty Clay Loam	Negative	-
	GG-10	STP	II	18-28 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	GG-11	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	5YR 4/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	Sod over sub
	GG-12	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	5YR 4/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	Sod over sub
	GG-13	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	GG-13	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	GG-14	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	5YR 4/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	Sod over sub
	GG-15	STP	I	0-12 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	GG-15	STP	II	12-22 cmbgs	5YR 4/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	GG-16	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	GG-16	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-

Site	STP	Type	Zone	Depth	Munsell	Texture	MotMunsell	Mot Texture	Result	Notes
	GG-17	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	Sod over sub
	GG-18	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	GG-18	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	GG-19	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	GG-19	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	HH-1	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	5YR 5/8	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	HH-2	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	5YR 5/8	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	HH-3	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	5YR 5/8	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	JJ-1	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	JJ-1	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	JJ-2	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	JJ-2	STP	II	20-30 cmbgs	10YR 6/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN178	JJ-3	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN178	JJ-3	STP	II	20-30 cmbgs	10YR 6/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN178	JJ-4	STP	I	0-8 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN178	JJ-4	STP	II	8-23 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silt Loam	7.5YR 6/6	Silty Clay Loam	Negative	-
40AN178	JJ-5	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN178	JJ-5	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 4/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	JJ-6	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	JJ-6	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 4/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	JJ-7	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	JJ-7	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silt Loam	7.5YR 6/6	Silty Clay Loam	Negative	-
40AN178	KK-1	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN178	KK-1	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silt Loam	7.5YR 6/6	Silty Clay Loam	Negative	-
40AN178	KK-2	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN178	KK-2	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silt Loam	7.5YR 6/6	Silty Clay Loam	Negative	-
40AN178	KK-3	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN178	KK-3	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silt Loam	7.5YR 6/6	Silty Clay Loam	Negative	-
	LL-1	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 5/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-1	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-2	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 5/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-2	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-3	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-3	STP	II	10-15 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-3	STP	III	15-25 cmbgs	5YR 4/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-4	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 5/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-4	STP	II	20-30 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-5	STP	I	0-5 cmbgs	7.5YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-5	STP	II	5-15 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-5	STP	III	15-25 cmbgs	5YR 4/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-6	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-6	STP	II	10-25 cmbgs	7.5YR 6/3	Silt	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-7	STP	I	0-5 cmbgs	7.5YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-7	STP	II	5-25 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-7	STP	III	25-35 cmbgs	5YR 4/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-8	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-8	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-

Site	STP	Type	Zone	Depth	Munsell	Texture	MotMunsell	Mot Texture	Result	Notes
	LL-9	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 2/2	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-9	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 7/3	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-10	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-10	STP	II	10-15 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-10	STP	III	15-25 cmbgs	5YR 4/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-11	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	7.5YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-11	STP	II	15-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-11	STP	III	20-30 cmbgs	5YR 4/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-12	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 3/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-12	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	5YR 4/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-13	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 3/3	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-13	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	5YR 4/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-14	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 3/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-14	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-15	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-15	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 4/2	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-16	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-16	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-17	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	7.5YR 3/2	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-17	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	5YR 4/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-18	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	5YR 4/6	Clay	Negative	-
	LL-19	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Clay Loam	2.5YR 4/8	Clay	Negative	-
	LL-19	STP	II	10-25 cmbgs	7.5YR 6/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-19	STP	III	25-35 cmbgs	7.5YR 7/2	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-20	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	5YR 4/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-21	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silty Clay Loam	5YR 4/6	Clay	Negative	-
	LL-22	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-22	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-23	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-23	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-24	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	LL-24	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	MM-1	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	7.5YR 3/2	Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	MM-1	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	5YR 4/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	MM-2	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	MM-2	STP	II	20-30 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/6	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	NN-1	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	NN-1	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	NN-2	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	NN-2	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	NN-3	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	NN-3	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	NN-4	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	NN-4	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	NN-5	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	NN-5	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	NN-6	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-

Site	STP	Type	Zone	Depth	Munsell	Texture	MotMunsell	Mot Texture	Result	Notes
	NN-6	STP	II	10-25 cmbgs	10YR 6/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	NN-6	STP	III	25-35 cmbgs	10YR 6/6	Silt	- -	-	Negative	-
	NN-7	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	NN-7	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	PP-1	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	PP-1	STP	II	10-15 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	QQ-1	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 2/2	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	QQ-1	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	QQ-4	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	QQ-4	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	QQ-5	STP	I	0-14 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	QQ-5	STP	II	14-24 cmbgs	10YR 5/4		- -	-	Negative	-
	QQ-7	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	Rock impasse at 20 cm bgs
	QQ-8	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	Sod over gravelly sub
	QQ-9	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	QQ-9	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 5/3	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	QQ-10	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	QQ-10	STP	II	20-30 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	QQ-11	STP	I	0-16 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	Rock impasse at 16 cm bgs
	QQ-12	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	QQ-12	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	QQ-13	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	Sod over gravelly sub
	QQ-14	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	Sod over sub
	QQ-14	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	5YR 4/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	Sod over sub
	RR-1	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	RR-1	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	5YR 4/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	RR-2	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	Gravel impasse at 15 cm bgs
	RR-3	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	5YR 4/6	Clay	Negative	Disturbed gravelly soil
	RR-4	STP	I	0-23 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	RR-4	STP	II	23-33 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/4	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	SS-1	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 3/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	SS-1	STP	I	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	SS-3	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	Sod over sub
	SS-4	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 3/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	SS-4	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	TT-1	STP	I	0-23 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	TT-1	STP	II	23-33 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	UU-1	STP	I	0-14 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	UU-1	STP	II	14-24 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/6	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	UU-2	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 4/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	UU-2	STP	II	20-30 cmbgs	10YR 5/3	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	UU-3	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	Rock/root impasse at 20cm bgs
	VV-1	STP	I	0-22 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	VV-1	STP	II	22-32 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/6	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	VV-2	STP	I	0-25 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	VV-2	STP	II	25-35 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	WW-1	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-

Site	STP	Type	Zone	Depth	Munsell	Texture	MotMunsell	Mot Texture	Result	Notes
	WW-1	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	WW-3	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	WW-3	STP	II	20-30 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	WW-4	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	WW-4	STP	II	20-30 cmbgs	10YR 5/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	WW-5	STP	I	0-18 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	WW-5	STP	II	18-28 cmbgs	5YR 4/6	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	WW-6	STP	I	0-18 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	WW-6	STP	II	18-28 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	WW-7	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	WW-7	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	WW-8	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	WW-8	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	WW-9	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	WW-9	STP	II	10-30 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	WW-10	STP	I	0-14 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	
	WW-10	STP	II	14-24 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	
	WW-11	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	WW-11	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	WW-12	STP	I	0-5 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	Sod over sub
	WW-12	STP	II	5-15 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	Sod over sub
	XX-1	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	Negative	-
	XX-1	STP	I	15-25 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	XX-2	STP	I	0-20 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	XX-2	STP	II	20-30 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	XX-3	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	Rock impasse at 15 cm bgs
	XX-4	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	Gravel impasse at 10 cm bgs
	YY-1	STP	I	0-25 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	YY-1	STP	II	25-35 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	YY-2	STP	I	0-18 cmbgs	10YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	YY-2	STP	II	18-28 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	YY-3	STP	I	0-16 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	YY-3	STP	II	16-26 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	YY-4	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 3/4	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	YY-4	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	YY-5	STP	I	0-16 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	Backyard. Probably disturbed
	YY-5	STP	II	16-26 cmbgs	5YR 4/6	Clay	- -	-	Negative	Backyard. Probably disturbed
	YY-8	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	YY-8	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	YY-10	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	YY-10	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	YY-12	STP	I	0-14 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	YY-12	STP	II	14-24 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/6	Silty Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	YY-13	STP	I	0-18 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	YY-13	STP	II	18-28 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	ZZ-1	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	ZZ-1	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-

Site	STP	Type	Zone	Depth	Munsell	Texture	MotMunsell	Mot Texture	Result	Notes
	ZZ-2	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-gravel impasse at 15cm bgs
	ZZ-3	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	7.5YR 4/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	ZZ-3	STP	II	15-25 cmbgs	7.5YR 5/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	AAA-1	STP	I	0-25 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	AAA-1	STP	II	25-35 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Clay	- -	-	Negative	-
	AAA-2	STP	I	0-14 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	AAA-2	STP	II	14-24 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	AAA-3	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	Rock impasse at 15cm
	AAA-4	STP	I	0-15 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	Rock impasse at 15cm
	BBB-1	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	Sod over gravelly sub
	BBB-2	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	Sod over gravelly sub
	BBB-3	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	Sod over gravelly sub
	BBB-4	STP	I	0-12 cmbgs	10YR 3/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
	BBB-4	STP	II	12-22 cmbgs	10YR 5/4	Silty Clay Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN183	AN183-1	STP	I	0-10 cmbgs	10YR 4/2	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN183	AN183-1	STP	II	10-20 cmbgs	5YR 6/6	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN184	AN184-1	STP	I	0-7 cmbgs	10YR 4/2	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-
40AN184	AN184-1	STP	II	7-20 cmbgs	10YR 6/3	Silt Loam	- -	-	Negative	-

APPENDIX C. HISTORIC ARTIFACT DATA

Table C-1. Historic Artifact Data.

Site	Catalog#	Bag	Unit	Zone	Level	Top Dep	Bot Dep	Group_Name	Material	Object-Type	Part	Manufacture-Vessel Type	Color-Nail Wt	Decoration-Description	Condition-Vessel Part	Count	Weight	Thickness(glass)	Incept	Termina l	Notes
40AN279	1.001	001	5A	I	1	0	15	Activities	Glass	Marble	Complete	Machine-Made	Blue	N/A	Complete	1	6.3				
40AN279	2.001	002	HB-1	I	1	0	10	Kitchen	Glass	Glass Container	Bottle	Automatic Machine	Colorless	Undecorated	Body	1	0.8		1905	1982	
40AN279	2.002	002	HB-1	I	1	0	10	Kitchen	Glass	Glass Container	Soda Bottle	Machine-Made	Colorless	Embossed	Body	1	5.2				ribbed
40AN279	3.001	003	HB-2	I	1	0	13	Indeterminate	Ferrous Metal	Sheet Metal	Fragment	Indeterminate	N/A	N/A	Fragment	1	1.7				
40AN279	3.002	003	HB-2	I	1	0	13	Kitchen	Glass	Glass Container	Bottle	Machine-Made	Colorless	Undecorated	Body	1	0.6				
40AN279	3.003	003	HB-2	I	1	0	13	Kitchen	Glass	Glass Container	Indeterminate	Machine-Made	Colorless	Embossed	Body	1	3.002		1905	2020	
40AN279	4.001	004	HC-1	I	1	0	15	Indeterminate	Ferrous Metal	----	Fragment	Indeterminate	N/A	N/A	Corroded	1	18				possible toy gun fragment?
40AN279	4.002	004	HC-1	I	1	0	15	Architectural	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Head and Shank	Wire	N/A	N/A	Indeterminate	1	2.9		1880	2020	
40AN279	4.003	004	HC-1	I	1	0	15	Indeterminate	Non-Ferrous Metal	----	----	----	----		----	1	5.2				brass perforated pin, unknown function.
40AN279	5.001	005	HE-1	I	1	0	15	Indeterminate	Ferrous Metal	Sheet Metal	Fragment	Indeterminate	N/A	N/A	Fragment	4	5.9				
40AN279	5.002	005	HE-1	I	1	0	15	Kitchen	Glass	Glass Container	Indeterminate	Machine-Made	Colorless	Undecorated	Body	1	3.3		1905	2020	
40AN279	5.003	005	HE-1	I	1	0	15	Kitchen	Glass	Glass Container	Bottle	Machine-Made	Colorless	Undecorated	Base	1	1.1				"…10…"
40AN279	5.004	005	HE-1	I	1	0	15	Kitchen	Glass	Glass Container	Canning Jar	Indeterminate	Ball Blue	Embossed	Body	1	0.7				
40AN279	5.005	005	HE-1	I	1	0	15	Kitchen	Ceramic	Institutional Porcelain	Place Setting	Plate	N/A	----	Rim with Body	1	22				green annular
40AN279	6.001	006	HE-2	I	1	0	10	Kitchen	Glass	Glass Container	Bottle	Machine-Made	Colorless	Undecorated	Body	2	3.8		1905	2020	
40AN279	6.002	006	HE-2	I	1	0	10	Architectural	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Head and Shank	Wire	N/A	N/A	Indeterminate	1	3.5		1880	2020	heavily corroded
40AN279	6.003	006	HE-2	I	1	0	10	Architectural	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Head and Shank	Fully Machine Cut	N/A	N/A	Indeterminate	1	3.6		1830	2020	
40AN279	6.004	006	HE-2	I	1	0	10	Kitchen	Glass	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Amethyst	N/A	Body	1	1				very dark intentional amethyst
40AN279	6.005	006	HE-2	I	1	0	10	Kitchen	Glass	Glass Container	Canning Jar	Indeterminate	Ball Blue	Undecorated	Body	2	4.2				
40AN279	7.001	007				0	0	Kitchen	Glass	Glass Container	Soda Bottle	Machine-Made	Colorless	Undecorated	Complete	1	204.2		1933	1980	external narrow threaded finish; base: "[B in circle]/7 78/28"; Brockway Glass Co.
40AN279	7.002	007				0	0	Kitchen	Glass	Glass Container	Soda Bottle	Machine-Made	Colorless	Undecorated	Complete	1	204.6		1954		external narrow threaded finish; base: "[I within O] V-1/78" Owens-Illinois Glass Co.
40AN279	7.003	007				0	0	Kitchen	Glass	Glass Container	Beer Bottle	Machine-Made	Amber	Undecorated	Complete	1	309.5		1915	1978	crown finish; base: "[N in square] [30 over dot]/7" Obear-Nester Glass Co.
40AN280	8.001	008	W-2	I	1	0	20	Kitchen	Glass	Glass Container	Indeterminate	Machine-Made	Colorless	Undecorated	Body	1	2.1		1905	2020	
40AN280	8.002	008	W-2	I	1	0	20	Kitchen	Glass	Glass Container	Bottle	Machine-Made	Cobalt Blue	Undecorated	Body	1	1.9				
40AN280	8.003	008	W-2	I	1	0	20	Kitchen	Glass	Glass Container	Canning Jar	Blown in Mold	Ball Blue	Undecorated	Body	2	16.5				
40AN280	9.001	009	W2+10E	I	1	0	6	Activities	Ferrous Metal	Unidentified Implement	Complete	Indeterminate	N/A	N/A	Complete	1	446.8				1/8" thick plat emetal, rectangular, curved, perforated in each corner
40AN280	10.001	010	W2+10E	II	2	6	22	Architectural	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Shank	Wire	N/A	N/A	Indeterminate	1	1.7		1880	2020	
40AN280	10.002	010	W2+10E	II	2	6	22	Architectural	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Complete	Wire	20d	N/A	Bent	2	26.8		1880	2020	
40AN280	10.003	010	W2+10E	II	2	6	22	Architectural	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Head and Shank	Fully Machine Cut	N/A	N/A	Indeterminate	4	7.6		1830	2020	
40AN280	10.004	010	W2+10E	II	2	6	22	Kitchen	Glass	Glass Container	Indeterminate	Machine-Made	Colorless	Undecorated	Body	44	9.1		1905	2020	

Site	Catalog#	Bag	Unit	Zone	Level	Top Dep	Bot Dep	Group_Name	Material	Object-Type	Part	Manufacture-Vessel Type	Color-Nail Wt	Decoration-Description	Condition-Vessel Part	Count	Weight	Thickness(glass)	Incept	Termina l	Notes
40AN280	10.005	010	W2+10E	II	2	6	22	Kitchen	Glass	Glass Container	Bottle	Indeterminate	Amber	Undecorated	Body	2	5.5				
40AN280	10.006	010	W2+10E	II	2	6	22	Architectural	Flat Glass	Window Pane	Fragment	Plate	Aqua Tint	N/A	N/A	1	2				
40AN280	10.007	010	W2+10E	II	2	6	22	Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware	Place Setting	Plate	N/A	Undecorated	Body	5	13.4		1830	2024	
40AN280	10.008	010	W2+10E	II	2	6	22	Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware	Place Setting	Plate	N/A	N/A	Rim	2	2.2				
40AN280	10.009	010	W2+10E	II	2	6	22	Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware	Place Setting	Plate	N/A	N/A	Rim	1	4.9				
40AN280	10.010	010	W2+10E	II	2	6	22	Kitchen	Ceramic	American Stonewares	Other	Indeterminate	N/A	Albany + Bristol slip	Body	1	6.2		1890	1920	
40AN280	10.011	010	W2+10E	II	2	6	22	Clothing	----	Button	Sew through	----	N/A	N/A	Complete	1	0.6	12.6			two hole sew through shell/mother of pearl button
40AN280	10.012	010	W2+10E	II	2	6	22	Personal	Cuprous Metal	Coin	Penny	Minted	N/A	Indian Head Cent	Complete	1	2.8		1905	1905	1905 Indian head penny
40AN280	11.001	011	W-3	II	2	10	15	Architectural	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Head and Shank	Fully Machine Cut	N/A	N/A	Indeterminate	1	0.7		1830	2020	
40AN280	11.002	011	W-3	II	2	10	15	Kitchen	Glass	Glass Container	Indeterminate	Machine-Made	Colorless	Undecorated	Body	4	15.1		1905	2020	
40AN280	11.003	011	W-3	II	2	10	15	Architectural	Flat Glass	Window Pane	Fragment	Plate	Aqua Tint	N/A	N/A	1	3.5				
40AN280	11.004	011	W-3	II	2	10	15	Architectural	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Complete	Wire	10d	N/A	Bent	1	5.5		1880	2020	
40AN280	11.005	011	W-3	II	2	10	15	Architectural	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Complete	Wire	20d	N/A	Bent	1	14.8		1880	2020	
40AN280	11.006	011	W-3	II	2	10	15	Kitchen	Ceramic	Hard Paste Porcelain	Other	Indeterminate	N/A	Undecorated	Rim	1	2.2				
40AN280	11.007	011	W-3	II	2	10	15	Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware	Other	Indeterminate	N/A	Undecorated	Body	1	11.5		1830	2024	
40AN280	11.008	011	W-3	II	2	10	15	Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware	Place Setting	Cup	N/A	Transfer Printed, Blue	Body	1	0.8				
40AN280	12.001	012	W3+10E	I	1	0	15	Kitchen	Ceramic	Ironstone	Place Setting	Cup	N/A	Undecorated	Body	1	2.1		1840	2020	
40AN280	13.001	013	W3+10E+10 S	I	1	0	10	Architectural	Ferrous Metal	Nail	Complete	Wire	8d	N/A	Bent	1	4.8		1880	2020	
40AN280	14.001	014	W3+10E+20 S	I	1	0	18	Kitchen	Glass	Glass Container	Indeterminate	Machine-Made	Amber	Undecorated	Body	1	2		1905	2020	
40AN280	14.002	014	W3+10E+20 S	I	1	0	18	Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware	Place Setting	Plate	N/A	Undecorated	Body	7	9.2		1830	2024	
40AN280	14.003	014	W3+10E+20 S	I	1	0	18	Kitchen	Ceramic	Whiteware	Place Setting	Plate	N/A	Undecorated	Body	3	2.2		1830	2024	fragmentary green printed maker's mark
40AN280	15.001	015	X-3	I	1	0	10	Furniture	Glass	----	Shelf	----	Colorless	N/A	N/A	2	14.7				

APPENDIX D. GRAVEMARKER PHOTOGRAPHS

Figure D-1. Grave marker (HS-1) for John Peoples (1842-1876).

Figure D-2. Grave marker (HS-2) for Sarah E. Peoples (1867-1868).

Figure D-3. Grave marker (HS-3) for S. M. Peoples (1826-1898).

Figure D-4. Grave marker (HS-4) for R. M. Peoples (1816-1884).

Figure D-5. Grave marker (HS-5) for Rebecca Messamore (1841-1910).

Figure D-6. Grave marker (HS-6) for Joseph A. Messamore (1839-1920).

Figure D-7. Grave marker (HS-7) for Anna Frost (1785-1853).

Figure D-8. Grave marker (HS-8) for Drewceller [sic] Frost (1818-1851).

Figure D-9. Grave marker (HS-9) for M. T. Altum (1853-1886).

Figure D-10. Grave marker (HS-10) for William C. Altum (1829-1863).

Figure D-11. Grave marker (HS-11) for Nancy E. Miligan (d. 1876).

Figure D-12. Grave marker (HS-12) for Fannie Lea [sic?] (1885-1885).

Figure D-13. Grave marker (HS-13) for George W. Lee (1860-1885).

Figure D-14. Grave marker (HS-14) for Mary Ann Lee (1825-1905).

Figure D-15. Grave marker (HS-15) for J. C. Altum (d. 1858).

Figure D-16. Grave marker (HS-16) for J. C. Altom [sic] (d. 1847).

Figure D-17. Grave marker (HS-17) for Mary Miligan (d. 1876).

Figure D-18. Grave marker (HS-18) for Jas. Ferguson (d. 1863).

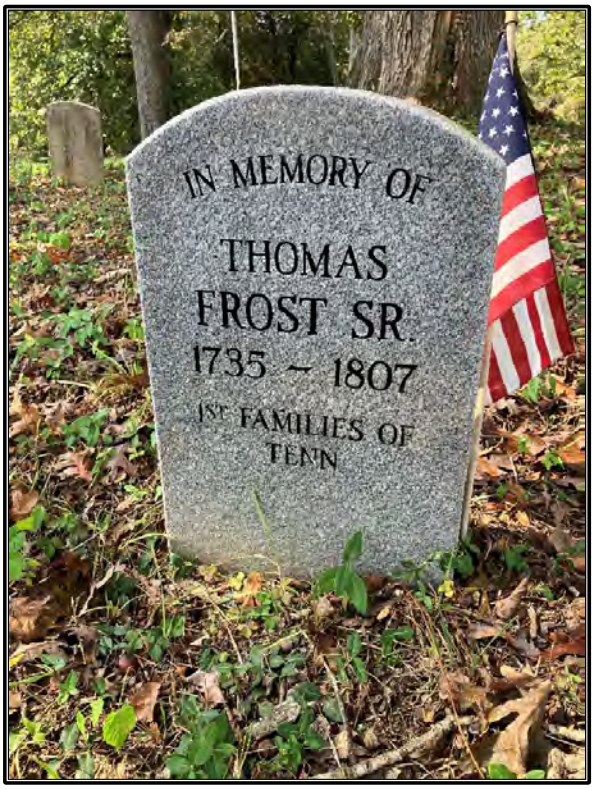


Figure D-19. Memorial stone (MS-1) for Thomas Frost, Sr. (1735-1807).

Environmental Studies

Native American Coordination

Environmental Studies Request

Project Information

Route: SR-170

Termini: From SR-62 (Oak Ridge Highway) to SR-9 (US-25W, Clinton Highway)

County: Anderson

PIN: 124121.00

Request

Request Type: Initial Environmental Study

Project Plans: Line and Grade

Date of Plans: 3/5/25; 2/9/2

Location: Link

Certification

Requestor: Ray Magsanoc

Title: Senior Environmental Planner

Signature: Ray Magsanoc

Digitally signed by Ray Magsanoc
Date: 2025.04.30 13:02:45 -04'00'

Environmental Study

Technical Section

Section: Native American Coordination

Study Results

An invitation to participate in the Section 106 process was sent on February 14, 2018 to all federally recognized Native American tribes with interests in the subject county: Cherokee Nation, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Shawnee Tribe, Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

The Muscogee (Creek) Nation responded and accepted the invitation to be a consulting party on March 13, 2018. Cultural resources reports were sent to this consulting party on June 13, 2025.

Native American Coordination was re-initiated for the subject project on June 20, 2024 and August 20, 2024 due to additional tribes being interested in the subject county.

An invitation to participate in the Section 106 process was sent June 20, 2024 to Thlopthlocco Tribal Town and Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma.

An invitation to participate in the Section 106 process was sent August 20, 2024 to Kialegee Tribal Town, Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas, and Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana.

To date, no other responses have been received.

In accordance with Section 106 regulations, tribes must be provided a reasonable opportunity to comment on the proposed undertaking. TDOT Cultural Resources staff will document all additional requests for information, comments, or additional communications with recognized tribes on this undertaking. TDOT will re-initiate consultation if additional cultural resources studies are required or if archaeological materials or human remains are discovered during construction.

Commitments

Did the study of this project result in any environmental commitments? **No**

Additional Information

Is there any additional information or material included with this study? **No**

Certification

Responder: Lauren Le Pere

Title: Native American Coordination

Signature: Lauren Le Pere

Digitally signed by Lauren Le Pere
Date: 2025.06.16 09:59:34 -05'00'