Archaeological Phase I Survey of the Proposed Events Center Location at the Two Rivers Mansion Property in Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee

Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE I SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED EVENTS CENTER LOCATION AT THE TWO RIVERS MANSION PROPERTY IN NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

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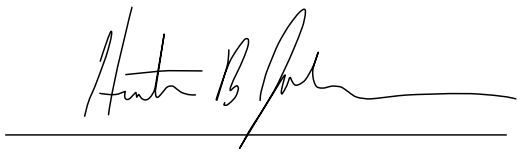

Hunter B. Johnson
Principal Investigator

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ABSTRACT

Under contract with The Friends of Two Rivers Mansion, Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research (TVAR) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of a proposed events center location at the Two Rivers Mansion (40DV700) property in Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee. The survey area consists of approximately 3 acres west of the Two Rivers Mansion. The purpose of this investigation was to aid Nashville Metro Parks and The Friends of Two Rivers Mansion in documenting cultural resources within the survey area and determining what impacts might occur to identified resources during construction.

Several surface and subsurface archaeological features were identified during the survey. Additionally, shovel testing within the survey area revealed significant archaeological deposits. It is the opinion of TVAR that the survey area contains intact subsurface cultural features that may significantly contribute to research regarding the history of the site and region. It is also recommended that the survey area be considered a contributing component to the NRHP eligibility of the site. Accordingly, TVAR recommends avoidance of the survey area or additional archaeological investigations to mitigate any impacts from construction activities.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

Under contract with The Friends of Two Rivers Mansion, Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research (TVAR) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of a proposed events center location at the Two Rivers Mansion (40DV700) property in Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee. The survey area consists of approximately 3 acres west of the Two Rivers Mansion (Figure 1.1). An Italianate house located within the site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP #72001238). The land encompassing the Two Rivers Mansion and its associated structures represents an area of considerable prehistoric and historical significance. The purpose of this investigation was to aid Nashville Metro Parks and The Friends of Two Rivers Mansion in documenting cultural resources within the survey area and determine what impacts might occur to identified resources during construction. The primary goal of this investigation was to identify any resources, evaluate the significance of each resource, and provide management strategies for each identified resource. The survey was consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Identification* (National Parks Service [NPS] 1983) and met the requirements established by the Tennessee Historical Commission (THC) (Tennessee Department of State [TDS] 2009).

TVAR conducted the archaeological survey between October 30 and November 1, 2017, under the supervision of Hunter Johnson with the assistance of Henry Alexander, Chandler Burchfield, Travis Rael, and Jeremy Spoons. Travis Rael oversaw all aspects of laboratory and data analysis and Hunter Johnson served as Principal Investigator for the project.

Several surface and subsurface archaeological features were identified during the archaeological survey. Additionally, investigations within the survey area revealed significant archaeological deposits. It is the opinion of TVAR that the survey area contains intact subsurface cultural features that may significantly contribute to research regarding the history of the site and region. It is recommended that the survey area be considered a contributing component to the NRHP eligibility of the site. Accordingly, TVAR recommends avoidance of the survey area or additional archaeological investigations to mitigate any impacts from construction activities.

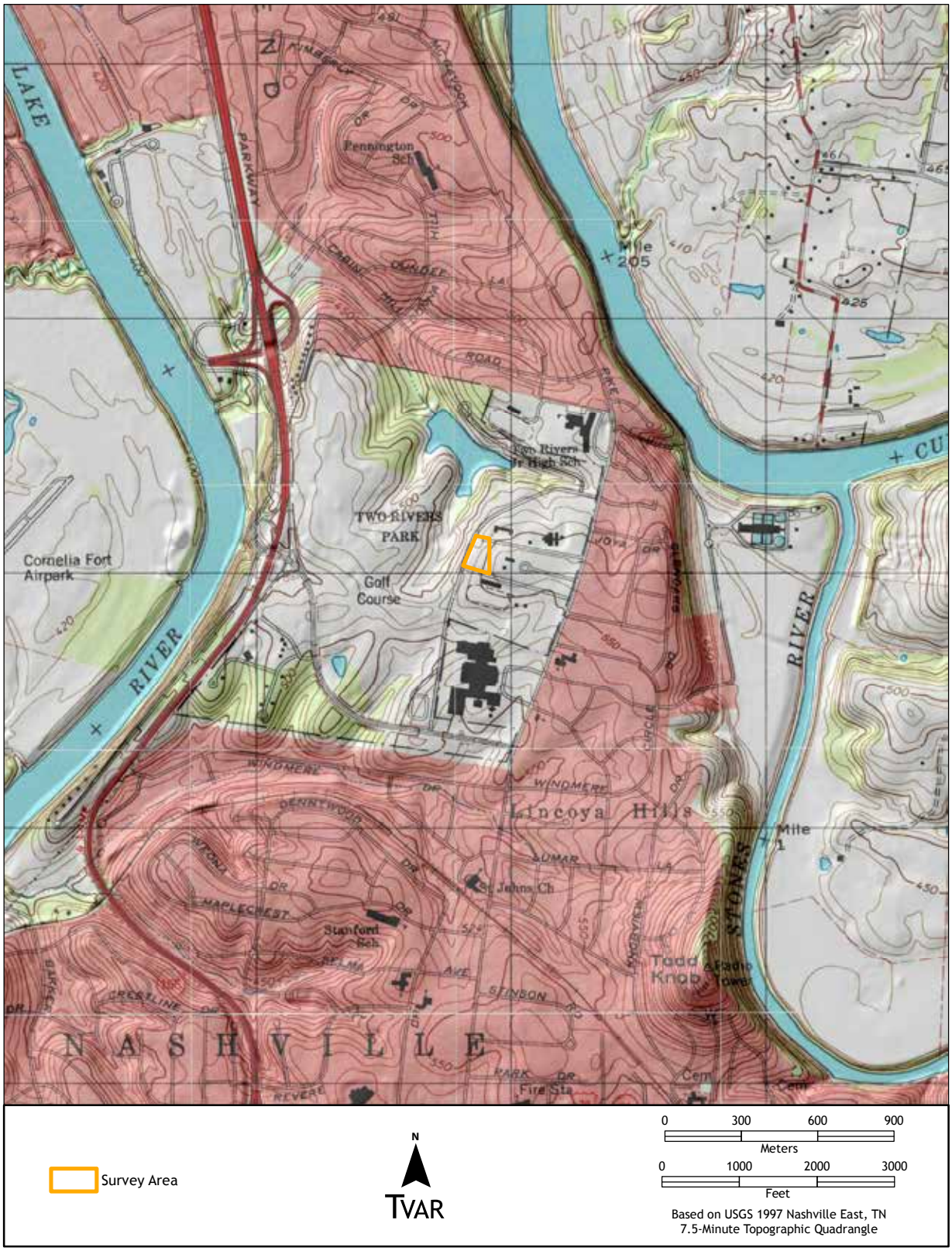

Figure 1.1 Project location map.

CHAPTER 2. ENVIRONMENT

The Two Rivers Mansion Property is located about three-quarters of a mile west of the confluence of Stones River with the Cumberland River in eastern Nashville. The area is part of the Lower Cumberland-Sycamore watershed and lies within the Outer Nashville Basin Level IV ecoregion, which is encompassed by the Interior Plateau Level III ecoregion (Figure 2.1). The Interior Plateau extends from southern Indiana and Ohio to northern Alabama and is characterized by open hills, irregular plains, and tablelands. Vegetation primarily consists of oak-hickory forests, but also includes some areas of bluestem prairie and cedar glades (Griffith et al. 2001). The Outer Nashville Basin Level IV ecoregion is characterized by irregular plains and open hills. Moderate-gradient streams are found throughout. Native vegetation consists primarily of oak-hickory forests, but also transitions to mixed mesophytic forests. Land within the Outer Nashville Basin is used for pasture, garden crops, and the cultivation of corn and hay (Griffith et al. 2001).

Two soil units are mapped within the survey area: Maury-Urban Land Complex (McB), which comprises 83.8 percent of the survey area, and Stiversville loam (StD), which comprises the remaining 16.2 percent. The Maury-Urban Land Complex soil unit consists of 60-65 percent Maury soils and 30-35 percent urban areas. Maury soils are well-drained silt loams formed in loess over clayey residuum and/or alluvium derived from limestone. The soils are generally situated on hillslopes that range from two to seven percent in steepness. Stiversville loam is well-drained and formed in loamy residuum weathered from limestone, sandstone, and shale. The soil type is generally situated on hillslopes that range from 12 to 25 percent in steepness (Natural Resources Conservation Service 2017; Soil Survey Geographic Database 2016).

The geology underlying the survey area consists of the Bigby-Cannon Limestone and Hermitage formations, which are part of the Nashville Group. The most accessible knappable material is available from the Fort Payne formation 8 km northwest of the survey area. Chert from the Fort Payne formation was widely used by prehistoric populations throughout the Southeast (Futato 1999:44; Meeks 1999:31; Walling et al. 2000:302). Although the color of Fort Payne chert varies regionally, its fine-grained, cryptocrystalline nature causes it to fracture easily, making it an ideal material for stone tool manufacture (Marcher 1962:13; Parish 2009a:32). Although known quarries are located further north, in Stewart County, Dover chert has been recovered from sites in proximity to the survey area. The material is unique to the northern Highland Rim and occurs in large nodules, known as “cannonballs,” in limestone bluffs (Parish 2009a:46-48; 2009b:83-86; Smith and Moore 1999:102). Its parent geologic unit has been the subject of some debate, as previous studies assumed that the material came from the Fort Payne formation (Parish 2009a:130). Recent research, however, has shown that Dover chert can be more accurately attributed to the St. Louis formation (Marcher 1962:21-22; Parish 2009a:130-135; Walling et al. 2000:299). The material is generally light to dark brown, but can also be dark black or white (Parish 2009a:46-48). The color variation can be attributed to weathering and silcate replacement processes (Parish 2009b:86).

Based on field observations and data recorded during Phase I investigations, vegetation within the survey area consists primarily of hardwood forest (Figure 2.3). Two Rivers Parkway, an unnamed road, and the rear entrance drive to the Two Rivers Mansion bound the survey area to the west, south, and north, respectively.

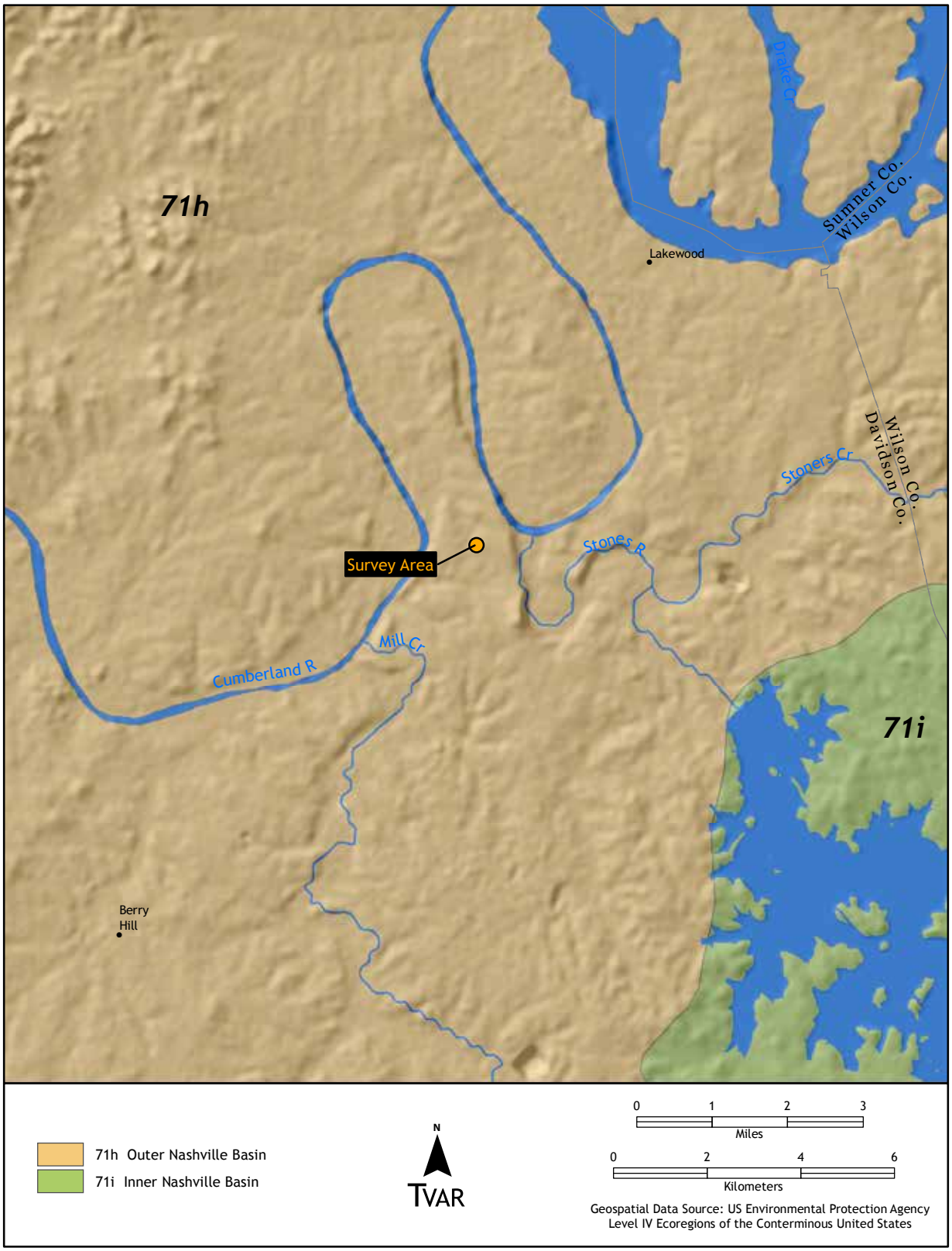

Figure 2.1. Location of the survey area within the Outer Nashville Basin Level IV ecoregion.

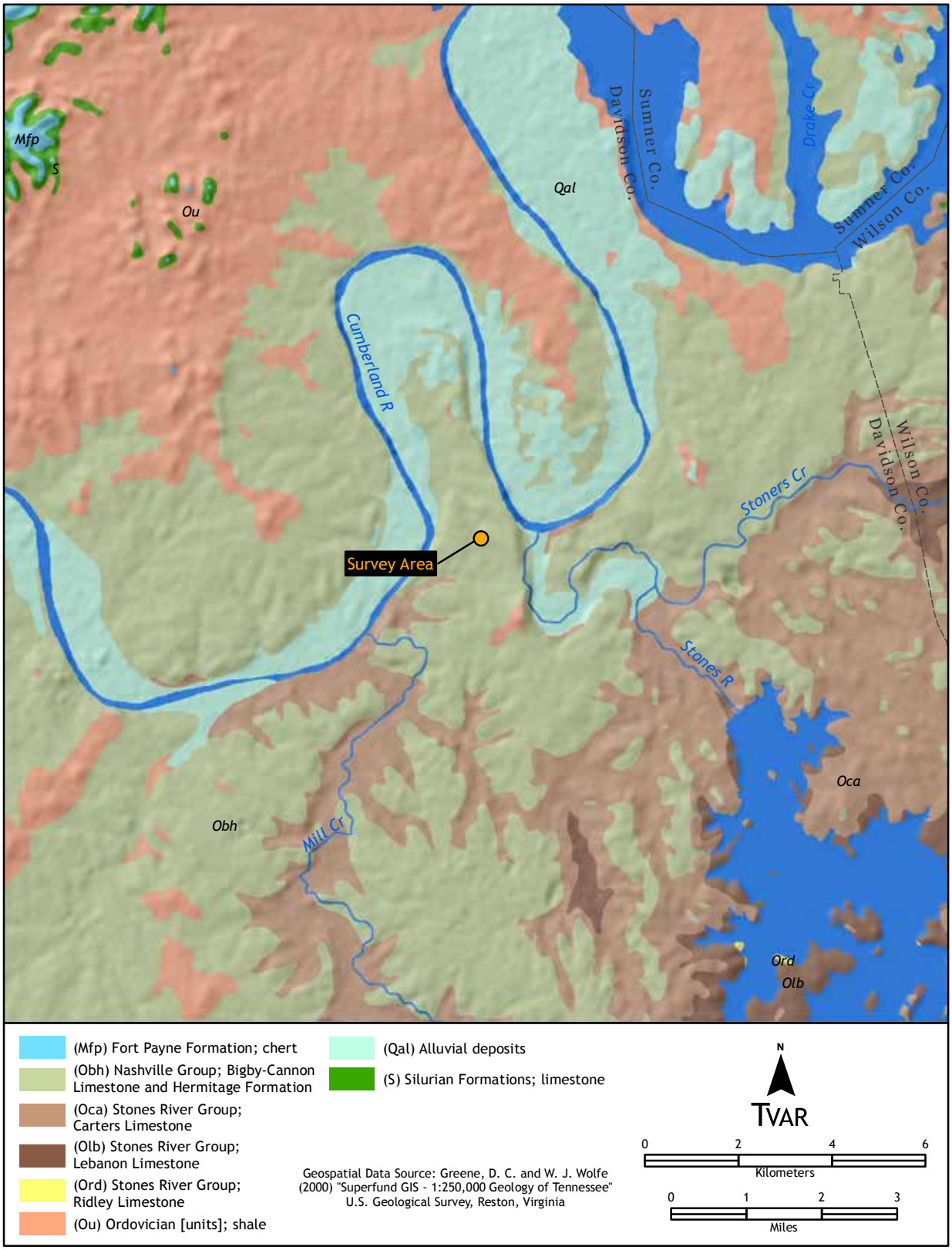

Figure 2.2. Map of the bedrock geology underlying the survey area.

Figure 2.3. Aerial view of survey area.

CHAPTER 3. BACKGROUND

The Cumberland River valley was occupied prehistorically by American Indians for over 12,000 years (Albertson et al. 1999; Anderson et al. 1996; Anderson and Mainfort 2002; Braly et al. 2015; Claassen 1996; Cobb and Butler 2002; Deter-Wolf 2013; Deter-Wolf and Moore 2015; Garland 1992:63; Jolley 1978; 1980; Kimball 1985; Koerner et al. 2015; Meeks 1999; Meeks et al. 2015; McNutt 2008; McNutt and Weaver 1983; Miller et al. 2012; Moore 2005; Moore and Smith 2001, 2009; Peres et al. 2012; Polhemus 1987:1209-1230; Sassaman 1993 and 2005; Sherwood et al. 2004; Smith 1992, 1993; Smith et al. 1993; Spears et al. 2008; Walling et al. 2000; and Walthall 1980). Limited American Indian material culture was identified during the survey. As such the following discussion will focus primarily on the archaeological components identified by TVAR or that were previously identified in the immediate vicinity. Additional contextual information is provided later in the site assessment and descriptions of materials recovered sections of the report.

Although pottery appears in earlier contexts, the beginning of the Woodland is associated with the widespread use of ceramics (Anderson and Mainfort 2002:4-9). Middle and East Tennessee Early Woodland assemblages are typically characterized by fabric-marked quartz- or quartzite-tempered pottery including Swannanoa and Watts Bar types, while fabric impressed and cord-marked vessels tempered with sand are dominate attributes of west Tennessee assemblages (Faulkner and McCollough 1974:324-326; Keel 1976:230; Lafferty 1981:305; Lewis and Kneberg 1957). One quartz tempered sherd was excavated from the project area and could be indicative of an Early Woodland component at the site. The only other presumed prehistoric artifacts from the site include six pieces of chert debitage that cannot be directly associated with a particular time frame.

The 1898 land plat for Frank McGavock's Two Rivers property encompassed 400 acres and is the boundary used to define the site (40DV700) under consultation with the Tennessee Division of Archaeology (TDOA). Within this 400 acre parcel at the mouth of Pennington Bend in the middle Cumberland River four previously recorded archaeological sites exist. These sites include 40DV41, 40DV101, 40DV304, and 40DV566 (Figure 3.1). Three of the four sites and a Locus, designated as WP 14, are recorded as having Mississippian components and containing stone box burials (Table 3.1). As early as the mid-1850's David McGavock was encountering stone box burials on his property. In 1858 A.W. Putnam, a prominent Nashville lawyer and historian, wrote a letter to the Tennessee Historical Society (THS) describing his experiences at the McGavock place. Mr. McGavock first informed the THS that he plowed up 50 to 100 graves while building a road on his place. Putnam visited the site, which is likely 40DV41. Several years later Putnam revisited the McGavock property in another location, likely WP 14. Putnam's visits were focused on the excavation of stone box burials. In 1971 large scale construction was occurring in Pennington Bend and included the construction of Briley Parkway and a large golf course. Salvage excavations of numerous stone box burials at 40DV41 were directed and described by Malcolm Parker (1972). Additionally one of Parker's field assistants, Jeanette Rudy, wrote about her experiences (Rudy 1973). Kevin Smith recently provided additional information about the stone box burial sites located on the McGavock property (Smith 2012). No definitive Mississippian artifacts or archaeological deposits were identified during the current project.

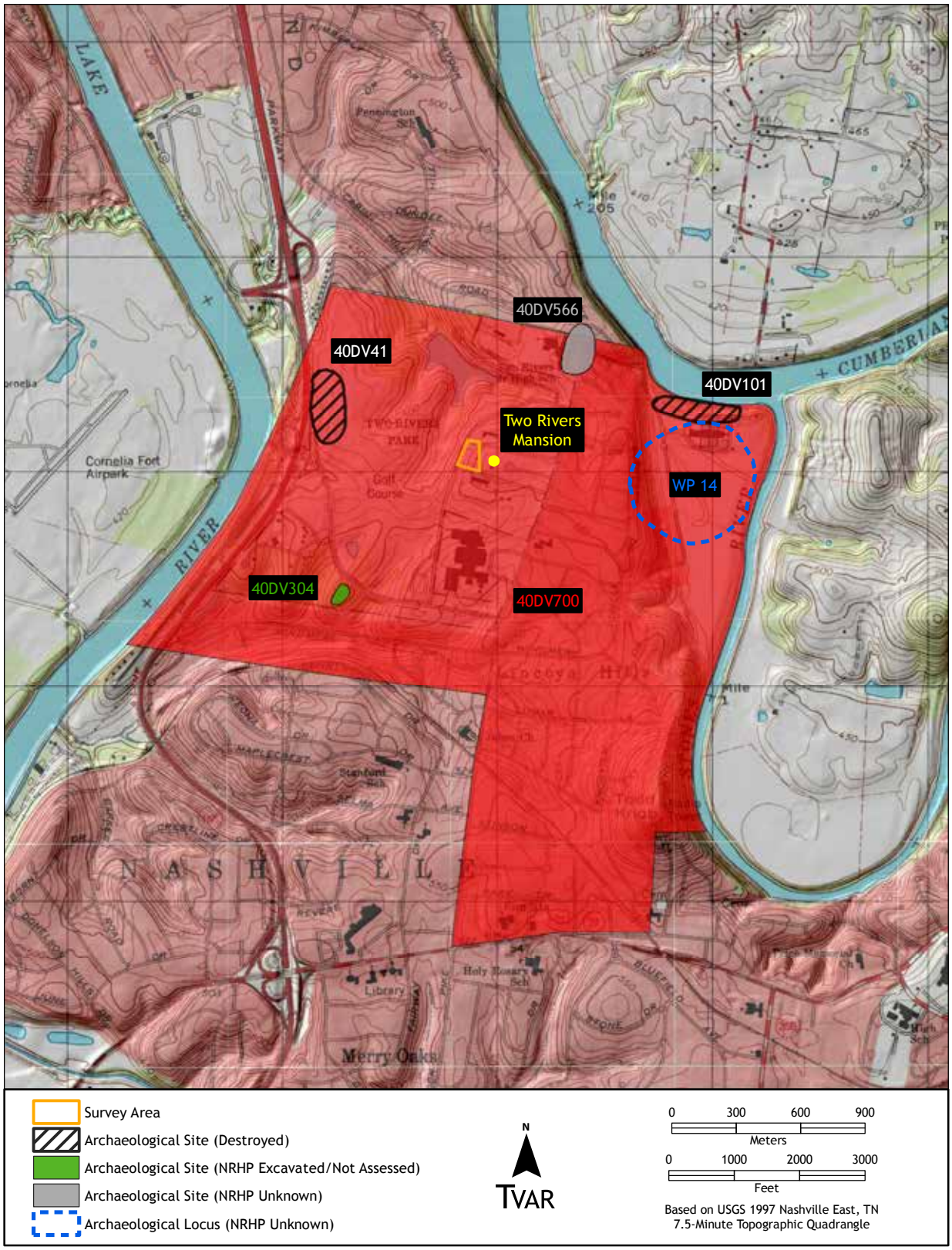

Figure 3.1. Cultural resources within 40DV700.

Table 3.1. Cultural Resources Documented Within 40DV700.

Site/Locus Number	NRHP Status	Temporal Affiliation	Reference
40DV41	Partially Destroyed	Mississipian	Parker 1972; Rudy 1973; Smith 2012
40DV101	Destroyed	Middle Woodland	TDOA 2017
40DV304	Unknown	Unknown	TDOA 2017
40DV566	Unknown	Mississipian	TDOA 2017
WP 14	Unknown	Mississipian	TDOA 2017

Archaeological investigations focused on the ca. 1802 house at Two Rivers was conducted in 1976 under the supervision of Jane Hinshaw (1977). These investigations were focused on determining if the house originally had porches. Excavations were limited to areas immediately surrounding the house and determined that the house did not originally have associated porches. Several post features were identified, along with numerous artifacts. The excavated artifact assemblage included materials dating to the earliest Euro-American occupation of the site, as well as later twentieth century materials. These later artifacts were likely associated with modern porch additions to the house as well as updates to the structure itself. These excavations also resulted in the identification of several pieces of chert debitage and a core likely related to an earlier American Indian component at the site.

History of the Immediate Project Area

The Italianate house at Two Rivers was constructed in 1859 for David H. McGavock. With the use of slave labor, bricks and stone were made and quarried on site (Senkevitch 1971). For the house's wood frame, porch, and interior woodwork, timber was harvested from the immediately surrounding property. At its largest, the farm encompassed 1,085 acres and included more than 50 buildings and structures (Metro Parks Nashville 2016:4).

Two Rivers Farm is located at the confluence of the Cumberland and Stones Rivers on land once known as McSpadden Bend and owned by Nicholas Coonrod. Coonrod, a signatory of the Cumberland Compact, was granted a 640-acre tract from the North Carolina legislature (Metro Parks Nashville 2016:28). Coonrod also purchased several other large tracts within present-day Davidson County and it is unknown if he ever lived at the property containing Two Rivers. In 1794, Coonrod sold the 640-acre property to David Buchanan (Metro Parks Nashville 2016:28). He constructed the extant ca. 1802 house on the Two Rivers property. Beginning in 1805, however, Buchanan parceled off the land due to outstanding debts. A 175-acre tract containing the Two Rivers farm was sold to John Arnold and then to Willie Barrow (Metro Parks Nashville 2016:31).

Barrow named the property Belmont, and leased out homesteads to tenant farmers. In 1812, he advertised three plantations for rent on Pennington Bend, consisting of 75 acres apiece (Metro Parks Nashville 2016:32). Two years later, he advertised an additional 250 acres for rent that included 100 improved acres and a two-story, six-room house. Barrow took a particular interest in education, and he became involved in the establishment of the Belmont Domestic (Female) Academy and the Nashville Female Academy (Metro Parks Nashville 2016:32). The first girls' school in Middle Ten-

nessee was opened at Two Rivers in 1816 by Dr. James Priestly. The school building was located approximately one mile west of the Two Rivers house, on the bluff overlooking the Cumberland River (Senkevitch 1971).

In October of 1818, Barrow put the property containing Two Rivers up for sale, which at that time included 200 improved acres, a number of buildings and cabins, a distillery containing 100 tubs, a granary, a horse-drawn mill, and eight springs. The property containing Two Rivers came to be owned by William Harding, who purchased a 476-acre tract from Barrow in 1819 (Metro Parks Nashville 2016:33). Harding was born in Virginia in 1788 prior to settling in Davidson County in 1823. By 1832, he named the property Two Rivers, which then included more than 1,000 acres and was operated by 70 slaves. Harding and his wife had one daughter, William Elizabeth Harding (known as Willie), although Harding died prior to the girl's birth (Metro Parks Nashville 2016:34).Willie inherited the majority of her father's estate, which was placed in a trust until the time she was married. Harding's widow remarried, to Reverend Frank A. Owen, and in 1838 she sold the 360-acre tract containing the ca. 1802 house at Two Rivers to Joseph Clay. Following the death of Clay's wife two years later, he sold the property William L. Nichol, the former mayor of Nashville (Metro Parks Nashville 2016:35).

Willie largely spent her early years in Memphis, returning to Nashville as a young woman to attend the Nashville Female Academy (Metro Parks Nashville 2016:35). In 1850, Willie married David McGavock and the family settled on the former Harding property at Two Rivers the following year (Figure 3.2). The family initially lived in the small whitewashed brick house constructed in 1802 by Coonrod (Metro Parks Nashville 2016; Senkevitch 1971). Willie and David had one son, Frank O. McGavock, who was born in September of 1851. Following Frank's birth, Willie was plagued by health problems (Metro Parks Nashville 2016:36).

By 1855, the Two Rivers farm included 1,200 acres: 300 dedicated to corn, 125 to shell grain, and 75 to cotton; the remainder was timbered. Structures on the property included a barn, bath house, corn house, horse stables, slave dwellings for the McGavock's 51 slaves, smoke house, and a spring house (Metro Parks Nashville 2016:38). During the antebellum period, wheat, corn, and cotton, as well as cattle, sheep, and hogs were raised at Two Rivers Farm. Wool and dairy goods were profitable animal by-products as well. Additionally, the property likely included kitchen and medicinal herb gardens adjacent to the kitchen and small gardens were likely located near the slave dwellings to supplement their plantation-provided rations (Metro Parks Nashville 2016:38).

McGavock's financial success allowed for the beginning of construction on the Two Rivers mansion in 1859. During the Civil War, McGavock was arrested for ferrying Confederate soldiers across the Cumberland River and providing them with food. He was briefly imprisoned and ordered to pay a $150 fine (Metro Parks Nashville 2016:52). Upon his release, he fled the area, leaving Willie and their son behind at Two Rivers. After years of resisting the Union occupation, McGavock eventually signed a loyalty oath in February of 1864. In August of that year, a daughter was born to the McGavocks, but she passed away at the age of six (Metro Parks Nashville 2016:52).

As a result of the turmoil caused by the Civil War and the resultant economic downturn, the home was not completed until the late 1870s (Figure 3.3) (Metro Parks Nashville 2016:41). The two-story Italianate-style house was built approximately 75 ft northeast of the ca. 1802 residence.

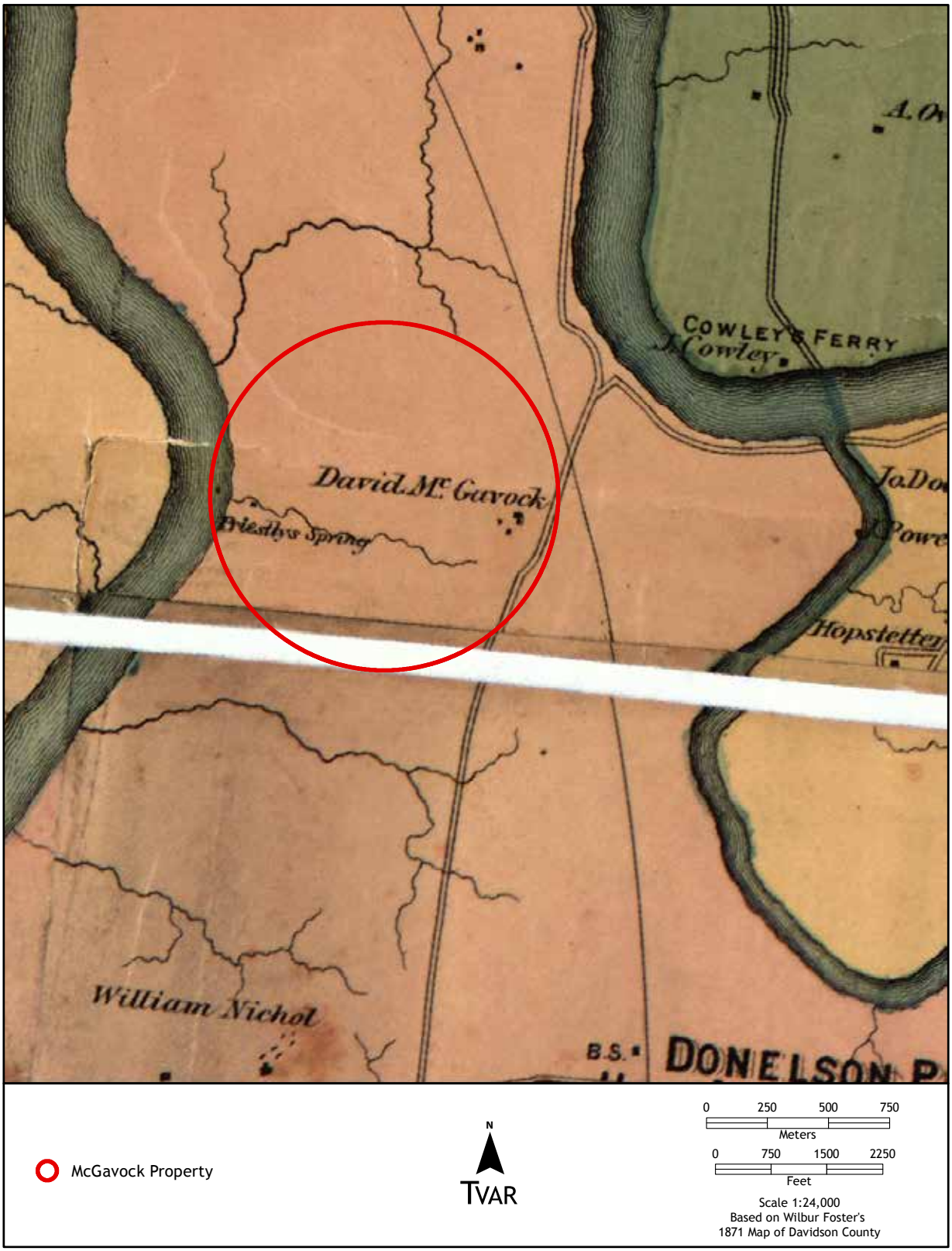

Figure 3.2. Wilbur Foster's 1871 map showing the McGavock property.

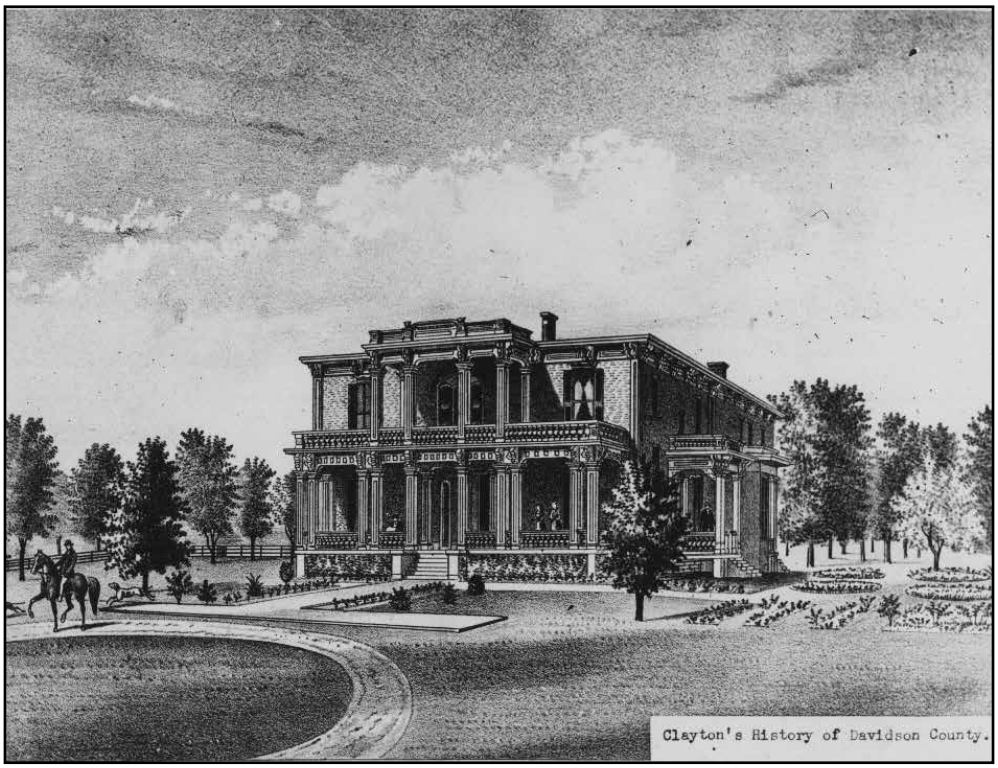

Figure 3.3. Sketch drawing of Two Rivers mansion, ca. 1880 (Clayton 1880).

Although no architect is credited with the building's design, the builder is noted as John Huff, a brick mason. Local stonemason John L. Stewart cut the blocks of limestone used in the building's foundation and lintels (Metro Parks Nashville 2016:42).

During the Reconstruction period, McGavock was faced with the loss of his slave labor and likely leased portions of his property to tenant farmers, who in many cases were former slaves (Metro Parks Nashville 2016:52). In 1870, the Two Rivers farm included 600 improved acres, and McGavock continued to raise wheat, corn, cattle, sheep, and hogs. In addition, the farm continued to produce wool and hay for sale at market. To assist with the daily operations of the property, Willie's mother and stepfather moved back to Two Rivers from their home in St. Louis (Metro Parks Nashville 2016:52). In the meantime, Frank McGavock married Lula Spence in the mid-1870s and together they had two children.

In the 1880s, McGavock employed over 100 laborers, both white and black, to maintain the Two Rivers farm (Metro Parks Nashville 2016:53). The farm expanded to include a pear tree orchard and the mansion was upgraded and expanded during this time as well as the McGavocks began to take on boarders. Improvements included the addition of wood plank floors, construction of an exterior proch staircase, movement of the kitchen from the ca. 1802 house into the mansion, installation of a dumbwaiter, and application of wallpaper (Metro Parks Nashville 2016:53).

While on a trip to New Hampshire, the McGavocks became exposed to the breeding of Morgan horses, and in 1887 they purchased several with the plan of establishing a stud farm (Metro Parks Nashville 2016:55). Morgan horses were largely used in the Northeast for pulling buggies and coaches, and the McGavocks saw an opportunity to introduce the breed in the South. By 1889, they

owned two stallions, a dozen brood mares, and five weanlings, becoming the first stud farm in the region (Metro Parks Nashville 2016:56). In 1891, the McGavocks deeded the property to their son Frank, by then a widower, with the understanding they would occupy the home until their deaths. An inventory transcribed in the legal document notes that the property then included a dairy operation, garden, orchard and more than fifty buildings such as sheds, barns, and tenant houses (Figure 3.4) (Metro Parks Nashville 2016:56).

The family fell on difficult economic times in the mid-1890s as the result of a financial depression and gambling debts incurred by David McGavock. As a result, the Morgan horses and the Two Rivers Stock Farm enterprise were sold off (Metro Parks Nashville 2016:56, 60). The stock farm was conveyed to Marcus Cartwright, a bookmaker and saloon owner, who allowed the McGavocks to remain on the property until they repaid David's debts. A mortgage company provided a loan to Frank and his new wife, Clara, but unpaid taxes resulted in a second lien placed on the property in 1900 by the State of Tennessee (Metro Parks Nashville 2016:61). An appraiser's inventory of the farm noted that the property included 13 barns, 15 tenant houses, dairies, granaries, grist and saw mill, ice house, and tool houses. In addition, the property included a "Negro Church and schoolhouse" (Figure 3.5) (Herndon and Oehrlein 1976:5).

The McGavocks managed to hold on to the property, and in 1902 Frank transferred ownership of the 500-acres containing Two Rivers to his son, Spence. Spence worked as a shoe salesman and continued to lease the property to tenant farmers (Metro Parks Nashville 2016:61). During a 1933 tornado, many structures at Two Rivers were destroyed. McGavock descendants continued to live on the property through the 1960s. The Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County purchased the 447-acre tract containing Two Rivers in 1966 for use as a public park and school (Metro Parks Nashville 2016). Presently, Two Rivers mansion is situated on a 14-acre site and operates as a museum and events center.

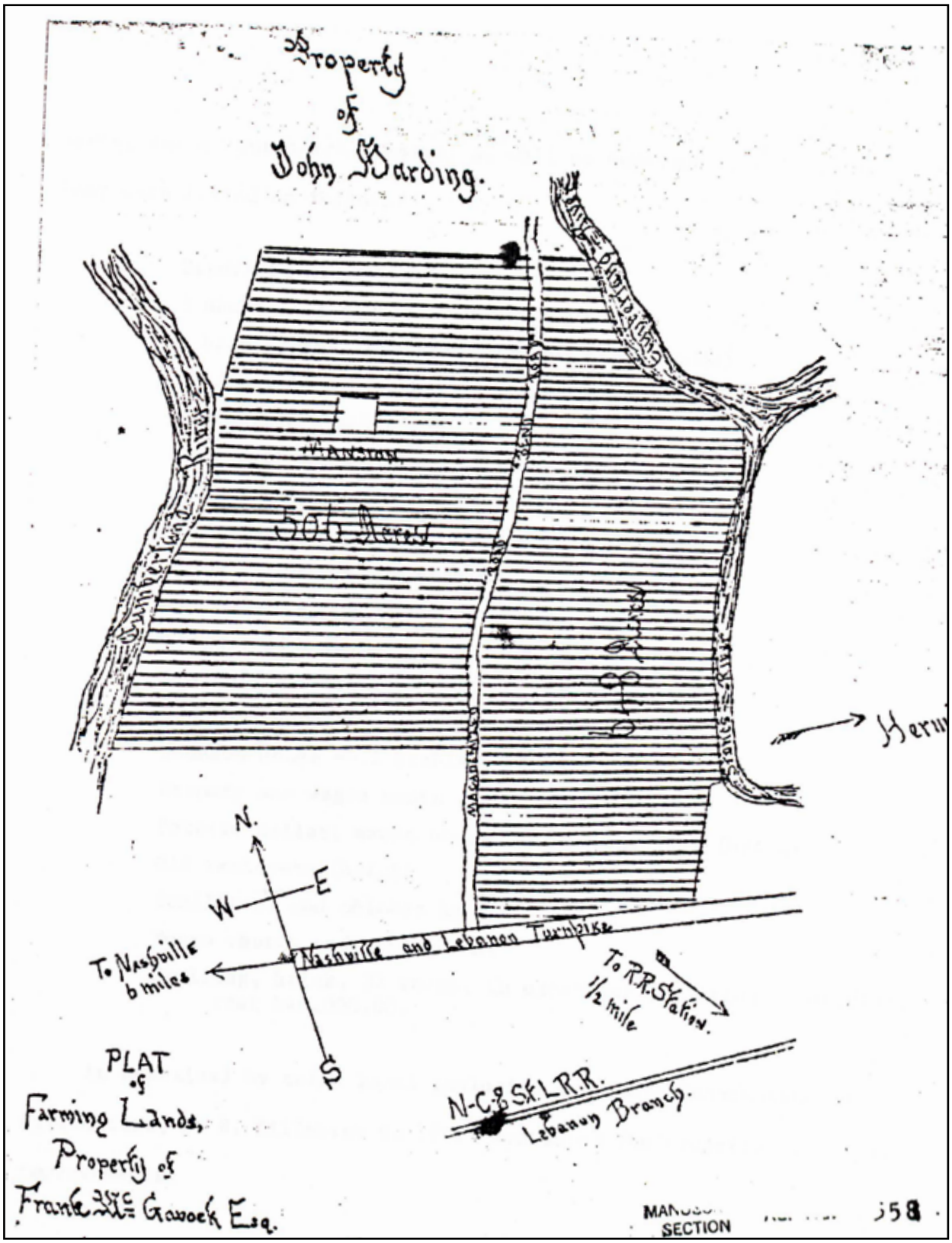

Figure 3.4. Map of Frank McGavock's property ca. 1898 (Herndon 1976:5).

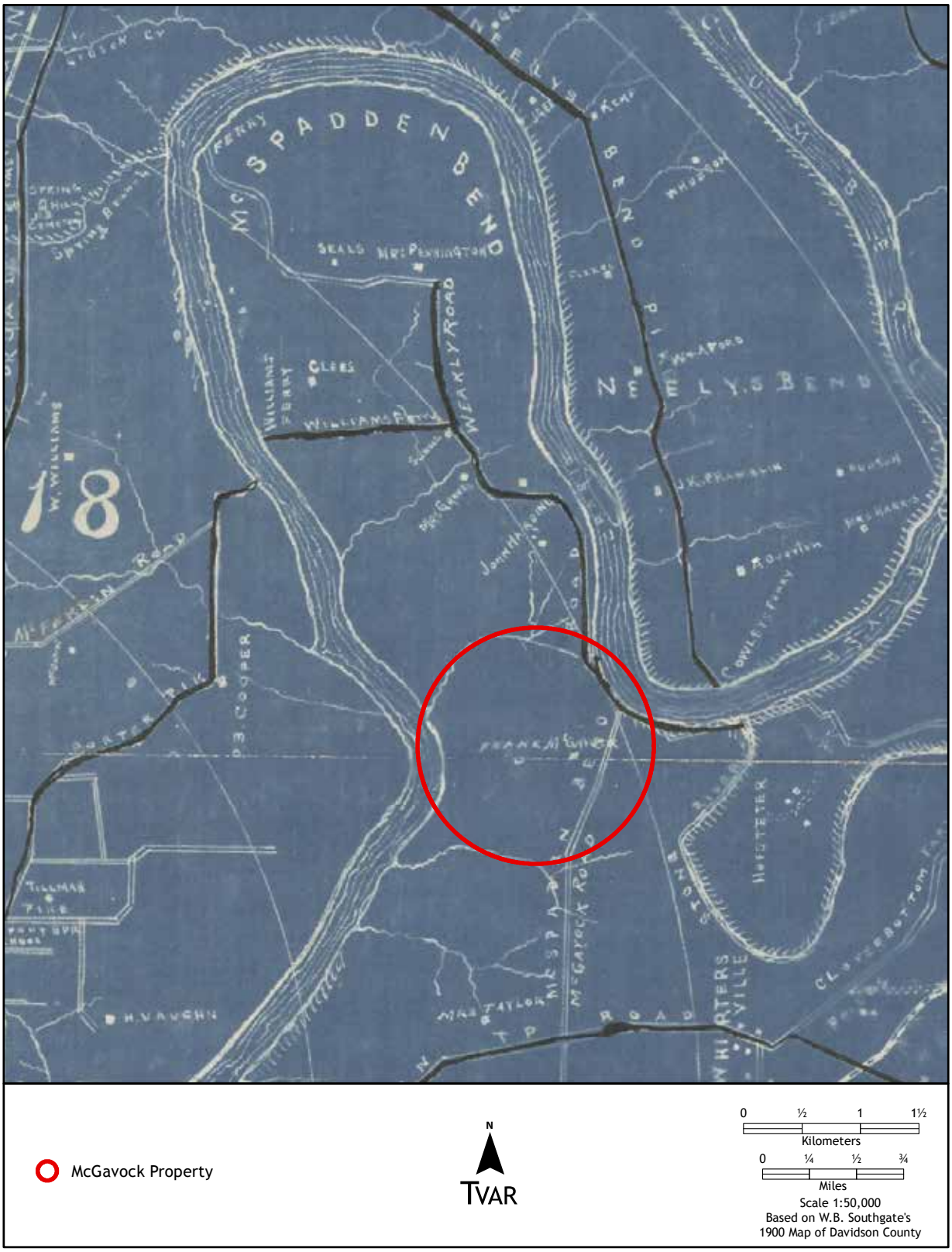

Figure 3.5. W. B. Southgate's 1900 map of Davidson County showing the Frank McGavock property.

CHAPTER 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Under contract with The Friends of Two Rivers Mansion, Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research (TVAR) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of a proposed events center location at the Two Rivers Mansion (40DV700) property in Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee. The survey area consists of approximately 3 acres west of the Two Rivers Mansion. The 1859 Italianate style house within the property is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The land encompassing the Two Rivers Mansion and its associated structures represents an area of considerable prehistoric and historical significance. The purpose of this investigation was to aid Nashville Metro Parks and The Friends of Two Rivers Mansion in documenting cultural resources within the survey area and determine what impacts might occur to identified resources during construction of the events center. The primary goal of this investigation was to identify any resources, evaluate the significance of each resource, and provide management strategies for each identified resource.

Investigations conducted at the Two Rivers Event Center location complied with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, was consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Identification* (NPS 1983), and met the minimum requirements established by the THC (TDS 2009). The following provides a discussion of the field methods employed during the survey, descriptions of the archaeological resources identified, and recommendations regarding their NRHP eligibility.

Methods of Investigation

The Phase I investigation included pedestrian reconnaissance of the survey area with a combination of shovel testing and surface inspection as the basis for the identification of archaeological resources. Systematic shovel testing was conducted at 30 m intervals within the survey area. Shovel tests were 30-x-30 cm square units and excavated to a depth of 70 cm below surface (cmbs) or until impenetrable substrate, the water table, or sterile subsoil was encountered. All test soils were passed through 1/4-inch hardware mesh to recover cultural materials. Artifacts recovered in the screen were bagged and labeled by provenience, including a shovel test number and a temporary site number. In addition to the investigations within the surveyed area, several locations outside of the project boundaries were visited to observe the current state of preservation.

All locations investigated during the survey were recorded using a field computer (Topcon GRS-1 and Trimble Geo7X) equipped with a global positioning system (GPS) receiver with submeter precision and specialized data-capturing software tailored to archaeological surveying. The combination of hardware and software provided for realtime data acquisition and visualization while furnishing important information to the field crews, including the locations of archaeological sites, environmental features, and survey boundaries. Using software developed by TVAR, detailed information such as soil descriptions, survey area features, and photographic information was recorded at the time of observation and linked via geographic coordinates.

Survey Results

A total of 43 shovel test locations were excavated during the survey, 41 of which yielded artifacts. In addition to shovel testing, artifacts were collected at two surface collection points. Numerous large artifacts were observed on the surface within the survey area including a metal livestock trough, ornamental gate, and bed frame.

The survey resulted in the documentation of site 40DV700, which includes all identified structural components and surrounding areas associated with the Two Rivers Farm. The site's boundary corresponds to the 1898 plat of the farm as requested by the TDOA. Additionally, TDOA assigned several shovel test proveniences containing both prehistoric and historic artifacts as prehistoric site 40DV701, which lies within 40DV700.

40DV700

Located at 3130 McGavock Pike Road at the mouth of Pennington Bend and approximately 970 m west of the confluence of the Cumberland and Stones Rivers, the historic Two Rivers Farm complex (40DV700) encompasses 501 ha (1237 ac.) and contains multiple houses, spring houses, and structure foundations (Figure 4.1). The site is situated along the top of a hill, associated western slopes, and western basin where springs originate. Two Rivers Golf Course, Two Rivers Lake, McGavock Pike, and Two Rivers Park bound the site to the west, north, east, and south, respectively. At the time of investigation, hardwood forest covered the western slopes, basin, and survey area. The remaining areas consisted of parking lots and manicured grounds associated with the Two Rivers mansion and park facilities. Understandably, the site is part of a larger late eighteenth to early twentieth century agrarian landscape encompassing over 1,000 acres of land.

As previously detailed, the Two Rivers Farm complex site includes two extant houses, two spring houses, and several associated foundation remains. A 1951 USGS aerial map of the property depicts many of these structures (Figure 4.2). Table 4.1 lists the structures and their current state of preservation observed during the investigations. Mr. Jerry Allan and Mrs. Laura Carrillo, who together have been caretakers of the property since 1966, provided important information about the identification of some of the buildings. Listed on the NRHP in 1972 for its architectural integrity and role in the development of Nashville and the surrounding region, Two Rivers mansion is an Italianate style house built in 1859 by David H. McGavock (Figure 4.3). An earlier ca. 1802 Federal style house erected by David Buchanan lies 18 m south of the mansion (Figure 4.4). Two ca. 1930s non-extant structures depicted in the aerial include a house and garage to the northwest and west of the mansion, respectively (Figures 4.5-4.6). A stone spring house and retainer wall are located in the basin west of the mansion (Figures 4.7-4.8). Another stone retainer wall is located northwest of the spring house, and a concrete trough lies just west of the wall (Figures 4.9-4.10). The location of the stone wall approximately matches the northwest wall of Structure 11 depicted in the aerial. Consequently, it is possible that this wall also served as a foundation of Structure 11. Although further research of this area is warranted to determine the use of Structure 11, it is also possible that this building contained the bath house mentioned in Chapter 3, given its location to fresh water. McGavock Springs, located in the northern portion of the site, consists of an upper stone spring house and lower concrete spring

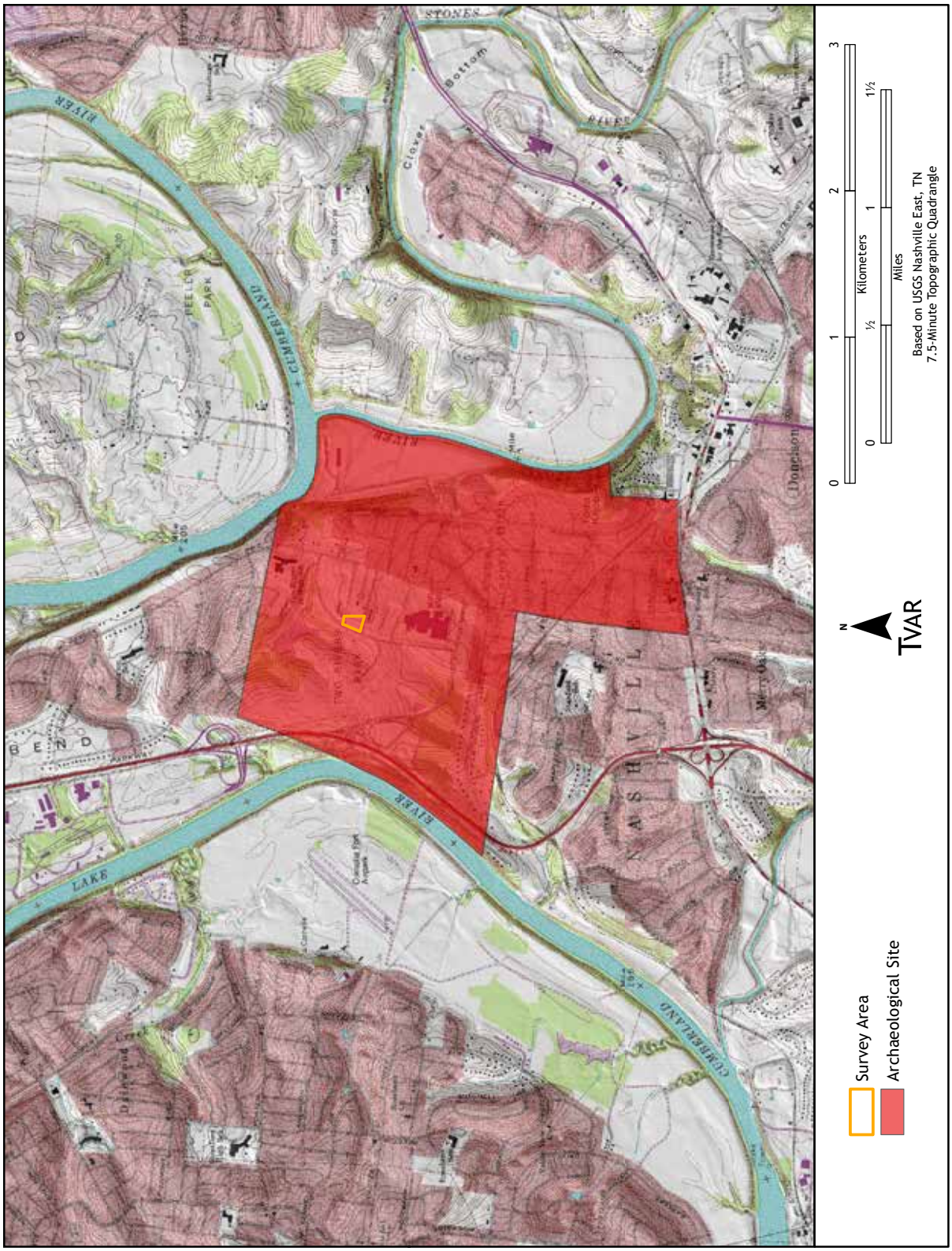

Figure 4.1. Site 40DV700.

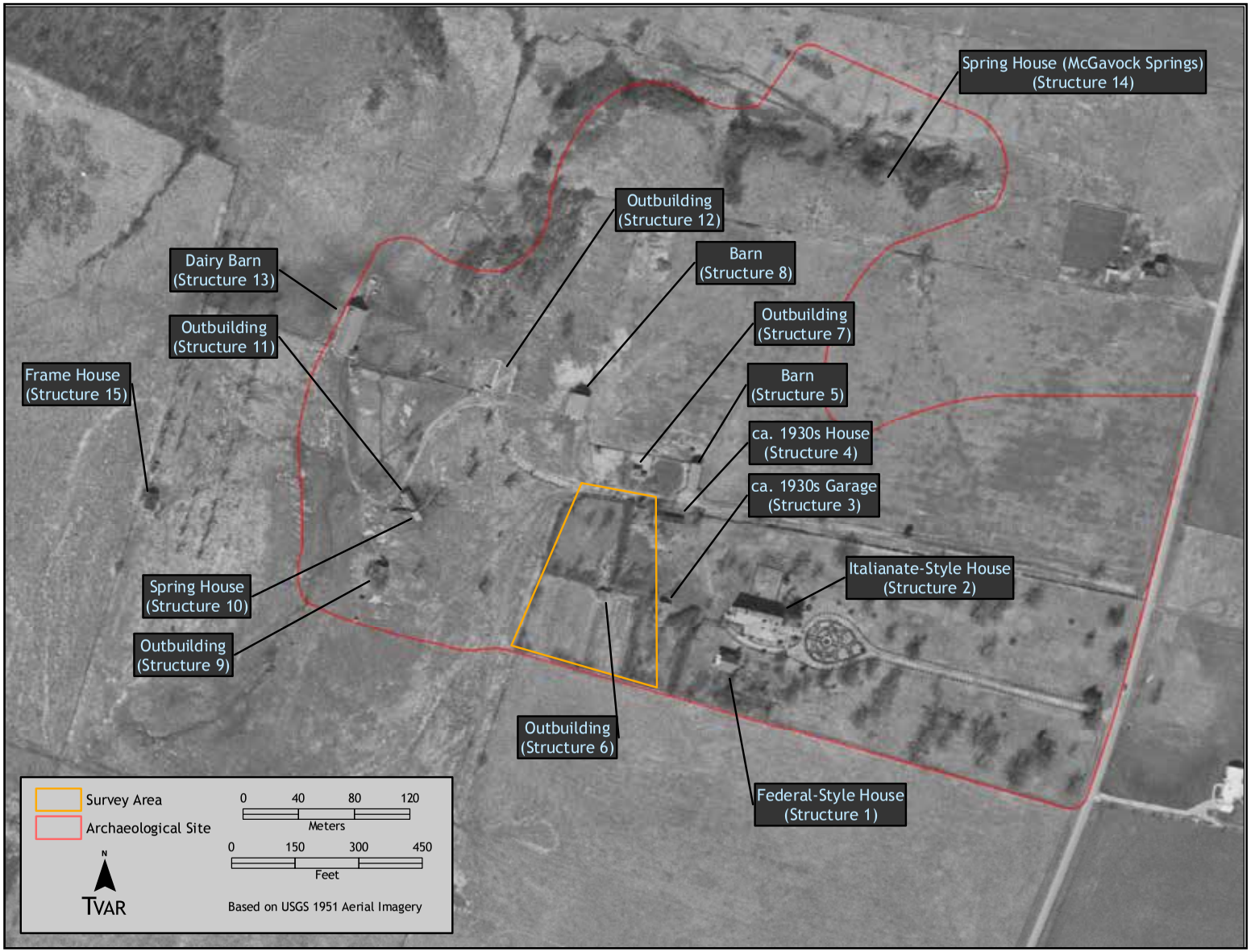

Figure 4.2. Two Rivers Farm complex in 1951.

Table 4.1. Two Rivers Farm Structures Identified In 1951 USGS Aerial Map.

Structure Number	Structure Type	Current State
1	ca. 1802 Federal Style House	Extant
2	1859 Italianate Style House	Extant
3	ca. 1930s Garage	Razed
4	ca. 1930s House	Razed
5	Barn	Razed
6	Outbuilding	Foundation Remains
7	Outbuilding	Razed
8	Barn	Razed
9	Outbuilding	Unknown
10	Spring House	Partially Extant
11	Outbuilding (Possible Bath House)	Possible Foundation Remains
12	Outbuilding	Foundation Remains
13	Dairy Barn	Foundation Remains
14	Spring House (McGavock Springs)	Partially Extant
15	Frame House	Razed

house (Figures 4.11-4.12). Structure 12 is a large retainer wall located northeast of Structure 11 (Figure 4.13). The level areas along the upper and lower portions of Structure 12 as well as piles of stone observed in these locations indicate that it was likely a foundation for a barn, possibly destroyed by the 1933 tornado (see Chapter 3). Foundation remains observed at the location of Structure 13 depicted in the aerial represent a dairy barn (Figure 4.14). A concrete cistern lie just northeast of the dairy barn (Figure 4.15). Structure 15 depicted in the aerial was a small frame house razed during the construction of Two Rivers Golf Course (Figure 4.16).

Investigations conducted at the Two Rivers Farm complex within the 1.05 ha (2.6 acre) survey area included 43 shovel tests, 39 of which yielded artifacts (n=409), animal remains (n=11), plant remains (14.96 g), and coal (n=7) from a maximum depth of 50 cmbs (Figure 4.17). Additionally, six artifacts were recovered from the surface. Table 4.2 provides a list of materials by provenience. Shovel testing at the site revealed a general profile consisting of four strata. Stratum I was a 25 cm thick dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam. Stratum II was comprised of a brown (7.5YR 4/3) silt loam extending to 45 cmbs. Stratum III was an approximately 16 cm thick brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam. The bottom-most layer consisted of a brown (7.5YR 4/4) silty clay loam subsoil extending to 70 cmbs in one of the deepest shovel tests performed within this portion of the site (Figure 4.18). Mapped soils within the surveyed area include the Maury-Urban Land Complex (McB) and Stiversville loam (StD).

Temporally diagnostic historic artifacts recovered from the site included decorated ceramics, cut and wire nails, and glass container specimens. Production dates associated with the recovered artifact assemblage correspond to the span of historically documented occupation of the site. Additionally, several historical structural features were observed during the investigation. These included a stone foundation, two concrete cisterns, a possible stone wall\fence, and several piles of stone and brick (Figures 4.19-4.24). The foundation is constructed of chisel cut stones and matches the location of Structure 6 in the 1951 aerial. Although the function of this outbuilding is unknown, the associ-

Figure 4.3. Two Rivers Italianate style mansion (Structure 1).

Figure 4.4. Federal style house (Structure 2).

Figure 4.5. Circa 1930s house (Structure 4) and barn (Structure 5).

Figure 4.6. Circa 1930s garage (Structure 3).

Figure 4.7. Spring house (Structure 10) and retainer wall.

Figure 4.8. Spring house (Structure 10).

Figure 4.9. Lower retainer wall/possible Structure 11 foundation.

Figure 4.10. Concrete trough.

Figure 4.11. McGavock Springs (Structure 14) stone spring house.

Figure 4.12. McGavock Springs (Structure 14) concrete spring house.

Figure 4.13. Structure 12 retainer wall/foundation.

Figure 4.14. Dairy Barn (Structure 13) foundation.

Figure 4.15. Dairy barn (Structure 13) cistern.

Figure 4.16. Small frame house (Structure 15).

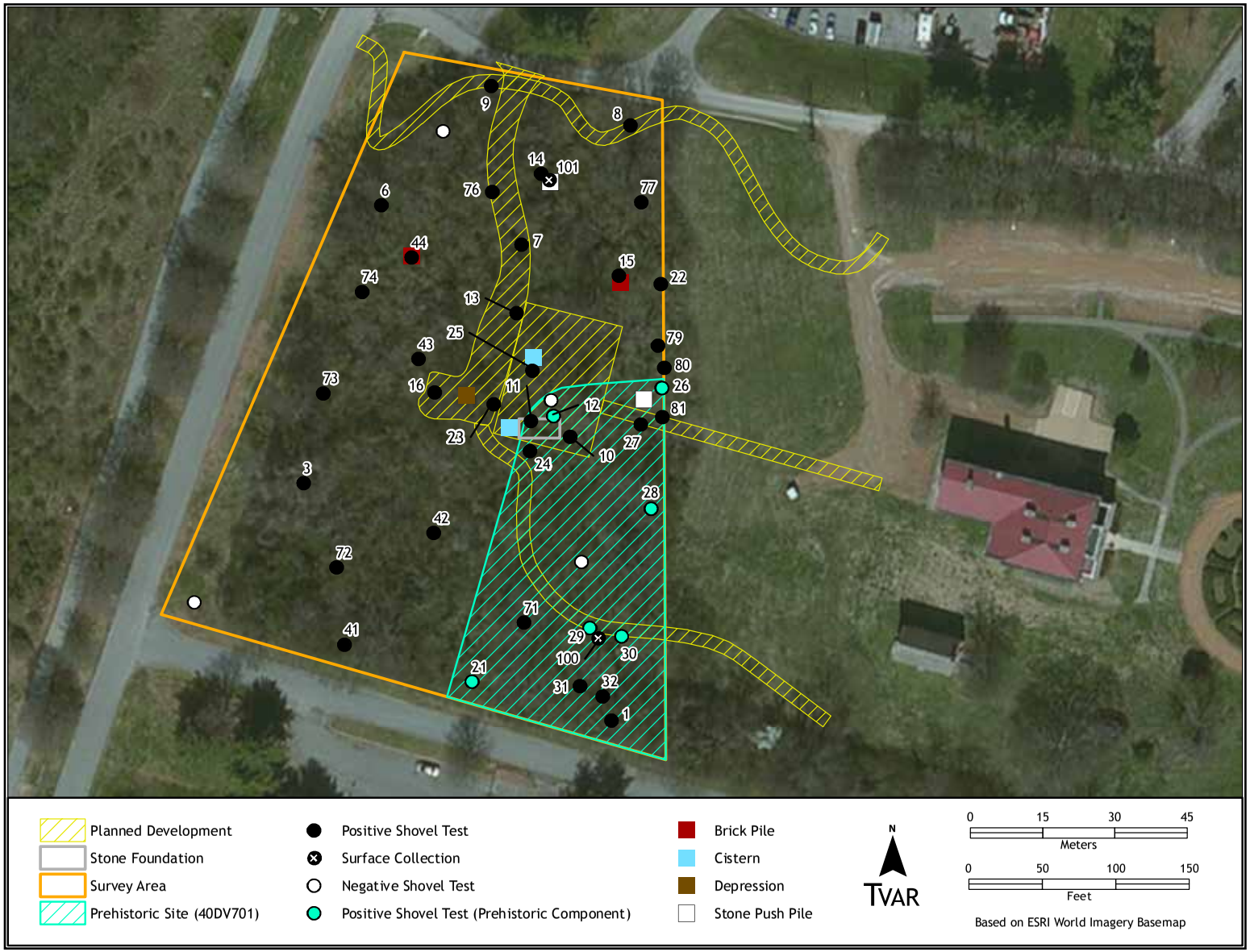

Figure 4.17. Archaeological investigations within the survey area.

Table 4.2. Materials Recovered From 40DV700.

Provenience	Quantity	Weight	Material
Shovel Test 1 (5-20 cmbs)	1	0.7 g	clear container glass
	2	5.58 g	clear flat glass
	1	4.62 g	ferrous metal cut nail fragment
Shovel Test 3 (25-40 cmbs)	1	1.38 g	amethyst (solarized) container glass
	2	0.37 g	brick fragment
Shovel Test 6 (5-20 cmbs)	11	88.71 g	brick fragment
	1	0.22 g	plain whiteware
Shovel Test 6 (20-35 cmbs)	28	38.75 g	brick fragment
	1	34.31 g	glazed brick fragment
Shovel Test 7 (0-15 cmbs)	2	1.14 g	brick fragment
Shovel Test 8 (5-20 cmbs)	6	7.13 g	brick fragment
Shovel Test 8 (20-30 cmbs)	1	0.49 g	brick fragment
	1	0.43 g	clear flat glass
	1	3.13 g	plain whiteware
Shovel Test 9 (0-15 cmbs)	1	2.34 g	carbon battery core
	3	2.13 g	clear container glass
	12	39.95 g	clear molded container glass
	2	13.97 g	clear molded container glass, soda bottle with applied colored label "Nehi"
	1	12.14 g	ferrous metal strap, fragment
Shovel Test 10 (5-20 cmbs)	1	12.74 g	brick fragment
	1	1.5 g	clear flat glass
	1	2.28 g	dark olive green container glass
	1	9.41 g	ferrous metal cut nail fragment
	1	3.76 g	ferrous metal wire nail
Shovel Test 11 (5-20 cmbs)	2	5.05 g	clear flat glass
	1	0.18 g	clear molded container glass
	1	0.28 g	ferrous metal fragment
	5	49.01 g	ferrous metal wire nail
	1	1.84 g	ferrous metal wire nail, roofing
Shovel Test 11 (15-28 cmbs)	2	210.08 g	brick fragment
		6.73 g	carbonized wood
	2	3.01 g	clear flat glass
	2	3.31 g	clear undifferentiated glass
	6	40.47 g	ferrous metal wire nail
	2	6.25 g	ferrous metal wire nail fragment
	1	3.64 g	mammal bone
	1	0.76 g	mammal bone/rib
	1	2.08 g	plain whiteware

Table 4.2. Continued.

Provenience	Quantity	Weight	Material
Shovel Test 11 (35-50 cmbs)	1	1.23 g	clear flat glass
	1	1.17 g	ferrous metal cut nail
	1	14 g	ferrous metal wire nail
	1	4.26 g	ferrous metal wire nail fragment
	1	2.27 g	ferrous metal wire nail, roofing
	1	2.56 g	mammal bone
	2	1.41 g	mammal bone/meta tarsal
	1	4 g	milk undifferentiated glass
Shovel Test 12 (5-20 cmbs)	1	7.16 g	blue transfer print undifferentiated white bodied refined earthenware
	1	4.11 g	blue transfer print whiteware, Cashmere design
	5	20.15 g	brick fragment
		7.25 g	carbonized wood
	1	1.51 g	clear container glass
	8	17.21 g	clear undifferentiated glass
	5	18.08 g	ferrous metal fencing staple
	2	3.57 g	ferrous metal wire
	2	5.08 g	ferrous metal wire fencing
	11	57.6 g	ferrous metal wire nail
	2	4.12 g	ferrous metal wire nail fragment
	7	13.48 g	ferrous metal wire nail, roofing
	1	1.29 g	plain whiteware
Shovel Test 12 (20-35 cmbs)	12	22.55 g	brick fragment
	1	0.58 g	clear flat glass
	2	4.11 g	ferrous metal fragment
	1	4.66 g	ferrous metal wire nail
	1	3.48 g	plain porcelain vessel fragment
	1	0.8 g	plain whiteware
Shovel Test 12 (35-43 cmbs)	1	0.78 g	1/4-inch debitage, chert (Fort Payne)
	4	5.5 g	brick fragment
	2	5.02 g	ferrous metal cut nail fragment
	1	0.2 g	plain whiteware
Shovel Test 13 (5-20 cmbs)	1	4.14 g	brick fragment
	1	1.34 g	dark olive green container glass
	1	0.71 g	plain whiteware
Shovel Test 14 (5-20 cmbs)	1	0.32 g	olive green container glass
Shovel Test 15 (5-20 cmbs)	6	23.01 g	brick fragment
	1	6.9 g	molded porcelain vessel fragment
	1	8.52 g	plain porcelain vessel fragment

Table 4.2. Continued.

Provenience	Quantity	Weight	Material
Shovel Test 16 (5-20 cmbs)	9	26.03 g	green container glass
	4	6.4 g	green container glass/machine mold seam, bottle/jar
	1	45.53 g	green container glass/machine mold seam/cup bottom base, bottle/jar w/"DISPOSE OF PROPERLY"/"RECY..."/"L" single dot/"12" "1360"/"78" embossing with stippling
	2	139.18 g	green container glass/machine mold seam/external thread (small) finish, bottle
Shovel Test 21 (5-15 cmbs)	1	0.14 g	aluminum foil fragment
	2	3.81 g	brick fragment
	13	24.19 g	clear flat glass
Shovel Test 21 (15-25 cmbs)	1	0.42 g	1/4-inch debitage, chert (Fort Payne)
	2	0.26 g	aluminum foil fragment
	1	6.66 g	brick fragment
	14	15.02 g	clear flat glass
	1	3.07 g	ferrous metal cut nail fragment
	1	3.28 g	ferrous metal undifferentiated nail fragment
Shovel Test 21 (25-35 cmbs)	2	5.14 g	clear flat glass
Shovel Test 21 (35-45 cmbs)	4	5.52 g	brick fragment
	1	0.83 g	clear flat glass
Shovel Test 22 (2-12 cmbs)	1	3.96 g	brick fragment
Shovel Test 22 (15-25 cmbs)	1	0.28 g	blue transfer print whiteware
	2	121.94 g	brick fragment
	1	28.19 g	ferrous metal wrought iron fragment
Shovel Test 22 (25-35 cmbs)	1	0.55 g	blue undifferentiated decorated, undifferentiated white bodied refined earthenware
	6	39.36 g	brick fragment
	1	3.79 g	ferrous metal cut nail fragment
	1	29.05 g	glazed brick fragment
	5	4.52 g	mussel shell fragment
	1	0.24 g	plain whiteware
Shovel Test 23 (3-15 cmbs)		0.47 g	carbonized wood
	1	3.27 g	plain porcelain vessel fragment
	2	1.31 g	slag
Shovel Test 23 (15-28 cmbs)	1	1.38 g	brick fragment
		0.51 g	carbonized wood
	1	0.74 g	plain porcelain vessel fragment
Shovel Test 24 (5-20 cmbs)	1	0.89 g	clear flat glass
	1	2.48 g	mortar
Shovel Test 24 (20-33 cmbs)	1	1.19 g	brick fragment

Table 4.2. Continued.

Provenience	Quantity	Weight	Material
Shovel Test 25 (5-20 cmbs)	6	7.29 g	brick fragment
	1	0.72 g	clear molded container glass
	1	13.12 g	ferrous metal jar lid
	1	8.92 g	glazed brick fragment
	1	0.2 g	plain pearlware
Shovel Test 26 (0-12 cmbs)	1	0.12 g	<1/4-inch debitage, chert (Fort Payne)
	2	20.04 g	brick fragment
	1	13.4 g	glazed brick fragment
	1	0.39 g	white glazed refined redware
Shovel Test 26 (12-24 cmbs)	1	2.14 g	blue-edged, molded pearlware
	1	4.31 g	blue-edged, molded whiteware
	1	73.66 g	brick fragment
	1	1.92 g	plain whiteware
Shovel Test 26 (24-35 cmbs)	4	3.25 g	brick fragment
Shovel Test 27 (2-12 cmbs)	3	1.26 g	cinder
	2	0.84 g	coal
	1	1.42 g	fire cracked rock
	15	12.57 g	slag
Shovel Test 27 (12-24 cmbs)	1	1.81 g	plain pearlware
	1	3.73 g	plain whiteware
	7	6.96 g	slag
Shovel Test 27 (24-35 cmbs)	6	15.2 g	slag
Shovel Test 28 (10-20 cmbs)	1	0.54 g	brick fragment
	1	1.54 g	quartz tempered sherdlet
Shovel Test 29 (2-12 cmbs)	1	0.31 g	1/4-inch debitage, chert (Fort Payne)
	1	5.94 g	blue transfer print, molded whiteware, Indian Temples design
	1	1.55 g	blue-edged pearlware
	1	1.54 g	brick fragment
	1	1.76 g	coal
Shovel Test 29 (12-24 cmbs)	2	2.65 g	brick fragment
	2	7.16 g	coal
	1	1.76 g	plain whiteware
Shovel Test 30 (2-15 cmbs)	1	0.18 g	1/4-inch debitage, chert (Fort Payne)
	1	0.34 g	blue glazed pearlware
	1	0.11 g	clear container glass
Shovel Test 30 (15-28 cmbs)	1	24.71 g	brick fragment
	1	1.27 g	brown glazed American redware
	1	8.04 g	clear container glass
	1	2.16 g	mortar
Shovel Test 30 (30-35 cmbs)	1	1.88 g	1/2-inch debitage, chert (Fort Payne)
Shovel Test 31 (5-15 cmbs)	3	6.27 g	brick fragment
	2	0.37 g	slag

Table 4.2. Continued.

Provenience	Quantity	Weight	Material
Shovel Test 32 (5-20 cmbs)	2	0.52 g	brick fragment
	1	0.78 g	clear flat glass
	1	8.19 g	ferrous metal cut nail
	1	1.42 g	ferrous metal cut nail fragment
Shovel Test 41 (15-30 cmbs)	1	1.5 g	brick fragment
	1	3.17 g	dark olive green container glass
Shovel Test 42 (5-20 cmbs)	1	0.21 g	brick fragment
Shovel Test 43 (15-30 cmbs)	11	193.77 g	brick fragment
	1	9.48 g	coal
Shovel Test 44 (20-25 cmbs)	1	1100 g	brick fragment, solid
Shovel Test 71 (5-20 cmbs)	3	41.86 g	brick fragment
	1	2.03 g	ferrous metal cut nail, flooring
Shovel Test 72 (0-10 cmbs)	1	1.35 g	plain whiteware
Shovel Test 73 (10-25 cmbs)	3	4.7 g	brick fragment
Shovel Test 74 (10-25 cmbs)	1	0.92 g	brick fragment
	1	0.39 g	plain porcelain vessel fragment
Shovel Test 76 (0-15 cmbs)	2	3.56 g	brick fragment
Shovel Test 77 (5-20 cmbs)	1	36.43 g	brick fragment
	1	0.15 g	mussel shell fragment
Shovel Test 78 (10-25 cmbs)	1	0.19 g	brick fragment
	1	1.83 g	ferrous metal undifferentiated nail
Shovel Test 79 (5-20 cmbs)	4	5.91 g	brick fragment
	1	0.76 g	plain porcelain vessel fragment
	1	0.46 g	plain whiteware
Shovel Test 80 (10-25 cmbs)	5	26.08 g	brick fragment
	1	20.16 g	ferrous metal shim
	2	2.73 g	light green container glass
Shovel Test 81 (0-15 cmbs)	1	1.05 g	dark blue transfer print pearlware
	1	1.49 g	plastic fragment
Surface Collection Point 100	1	185.4 g	clear container glass/machine mold seam/cup bottom base/external thread (small) finish, bottle w/Fairmount Glass Works maker mark embossing
	1	41.73 g	cobalt blue container glass/machine mold seam/external thread (small) finish, bottle
	1	9.4 g	ferrous metal cut nail
	2	18.27 g	green transfer print, molded porcelain vessel fragment
Surface Collection Point 101	1	4.94 g	polychrome hand-painted pearlware

Figure 4.18. Shovel Test 21 north profile.

Figure 4.19. Stone foundation (Structure 6) and concrete cistern.

Figure 4.20. Structure 6 stone foundation.

Figure 5.21. Concrete block cistern.

Figure 4.22. Possible stone wall\fence.

Figure 4.23. Stone pile.

Figure 4.24. Brick pile.

ated cisterns are similar to the one identified north of the dairy barn (Structure 13) indicating that this structure was possibly related to livestock activities. Cut and wire nails recovered from shovel tests located near or within the structure foundation suggest a late nineteenth-early twentieth century construction. Clear flat glass recovered from these shovel tests also provide insight for potentially dating the structure. Using Moir's window glass analysis, which provides a formula for calculating an approximate construction date based on thickness (Weiland 2009), eight examples with an average of 2.075 mm thick provided a date of 1887.46 for Structure 6. A depression identified approximately 8 m west of Structure 6 is possibly the result of human activities; however, further investigations are needed to be sure (Figure 4.25).

Many aspects of the Two Rivers Farm site are indicative of a substantial research potential regarding local and regional history. The presence of multiple structural components provides an enhanced research potential regarding nineteenth through early twentieth-century local and regional historic plantations. Considering its rich historical significance to the surrounding area, future preservation of the site is possible through an NRHP update and boundary expansion under either Criteria B, C, or D. Accordingly, TVAR recommends an NRHP update and boundary expansion to include the entire site. In regards to the planned development associated with the surveyed area, additional investigations are recommended if avoidance is not an option.

Figure 4.25. Depression west of Structure 6.

40DV701

Located 57 m west of the southwest corner of Two Rivers Mansion at 3130 McGavock Pike Road, 40DV701 represents a prehistoric lithic and ceramic artifact scatter within 40DV700, as requested by the TDOA (see Figure 4.17). Several pieces of lithic debitage were also observed on the ground surface east of the ca. 1802 Federal style house, and eight debitage specimens and one core were recovered during Hinshaw's (1977:66) excavations at the structure. Consequently, the site likely occupies areas along the hill crest to the east of the survey area.

Investigations conducted within the site's current boundary included 18 shovel tests, seven of which yielded prehistoric artifacts (n=7) from a maximum depth of 43 cmbs. Six of the seven prehistoric artifacts were recovered from shovel tests yielding historic artifacts from within the same provenience or from lower depths indicating a high level of disturbance. The presence of a quatz-tempered sherd recovered from the site indicates a possible Woodland affiliation. Table 4.3 provides a list of materials by recovery depth for the seven shovel test proveniences yielding prehistoric artifacts. The historic artifacts belong to the historic component of 40DV700; therefore, the materials from these shovel tests are also listed for that site.

Given the sparse amount of artifacts recovered, 40DV701 offers little research potential regarding local and regional prehistoric manifestations within the survey area boundary. However, a full delineation was not performed during the survey to determine the research potential of the entire site. Accordingly, TVAR recommends this site as undetermined for inclusion in the NRHP.

Table 4.3. Materials From Shovel Test Proveniences Yielding Prehistoric Artifacts.

Provenience	Quantity	Weight	Material
Shovel Test 12 (35-43 cmbs)	1	0.78 g	1/4-inch debitage, chert (Fort Payne)
	4	5.5 g	brick fragment
	2	5.02 g	ferrous metal cut nail fragment
	1	0.2 g	plain whiteware
Shovel Test 21 (15-25 cmbs)	1	0.42 g	1/4-inch debitage, chert (Fort Payne)
	2	0.26 g	aluminum foil fragment
	1	6.66 g	brick fragment
	14	15.02 g	clear flat glass
	1	3.07 g	ferrous metal cut nail fragment
	1	3.28 g	ferrous metal undifferentiated nail fragment
Shovel Test 26 (0-12 cmbs)	1	0.12 g	<1/4-inch debitage, chert (Fort Payne)
	2	20.04 g	brick fragment
	1	13.4 g	glazed brick fragment
	1	0.39 g	white glazed refined redware
Shovel Test 28 (10-20 cmbs)	1	0.54 g	brick fragment
	1	1.54 g	quartz-tempered sherdlet
Shovel Test 29 (2-12 cmbs)	1	0.31 g	1/4-inch debitage, chert (Fort Payne)
	1	5.94 g	blue transfer print, molded whiteware, Indian Temples design
	1	1.55 g	blue-edged pearlware
	1	1.54 g	brick fragment
	1	1.76 g	coal
Shovel Test 30 (2-15 cmbs)	1	0.18 g	1/4-inch debitage, chert (Fort Payne)
	1	0.34 g	blue glazed pearlware
	1	0.11 g	clear container glass
Shovel Test 30 (30-35 cmbs)	1	1.88 g	1/2-inch debitage, chert (Fort Payne)

CHAPTER 5. MATERIALS RECOVERED

Field notes, maps, artifacts, photos, and pertinent records generated during this Phase I survey were transported to the TVAR laboratory in Huntsville, Alabama. At the laboratory facilities, artifacts and other associated materials recovered during the survey were thoroughly washed and allowed to air dry. Provenience information was verified for accuracy at this stage, and all materials were accounted for by a physical inventory. All items were assigned unique catalog numbers and placed in 4 mil polypropylene resealable bags. Prior to entering the material data into a relational database, a final check of provenience and material data was performed. The data were then entered into the database, and both query-driven and physical data checks were used to verify the accuracy of the entries. All material collected, as well as digital and handwritten records generated during the project, will be curated at the repository facilities maintained by the TDOA. Materials collected during the Phase I survey are summarized below.

Pearlware

Pearlware has a white- to light cream-colored paste and a surface color that ranges from white to faint bluish white. The lead glaze used in the manufacture of pearlware is thin and tends to spall off. Pearlware can usually be identified by a faint blue tint where the glaze pooled (Brown 1982; Florida Museum of Natural History 2017). Production of pearlware began in 1779 and began being phased out by 1820 due to the advent of whiteware and semiporcelain. It was no longer circulating by 1840 (Brown 1982; Florida Museum of Natural History 2017; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Noël Hume 1969). Site 40DV700 yielded seven pearlware fragments, two of which have undecorated surfaces. Another example displays a blue-glazed interior surface.

Two of the pearlware specimens exhibit blue-edged decorations. Edge-decorated ceramics, also commonly called shell-edged ceramics, were one of the most popular and long-lived styles produced by the English ceramics industry. The edge treatment had a cockle shell-like rim with a blue, green, or red underglaze (Stelle 2001). Along with the hand-painted color, a molded "ribbed" pattern is sometimes present. The outer edge of the lip of the vessel is usually scalloped, and common vessel forms include bowl, cup, pitcher, plate, and platter (Noël Hume 1969; Samford and Miller 2012). The majority of pearlware was molded or embossed in the edge forms first seen on creamware starting in the early to mid-1770s (Miller 1991; Noël Hume 1969), and the most common molded form was the shell edge with its blue or green underglaze paint (Hunter and Miller 1994; Stelle 2001). Pearlware edge decoration beginning dates range from ca. 1780 to 1795 (Brown 1982). Although this type of decoration was produced in great quantities well into the nineteenth century, the use of green painting diminished as the pearlware period drew to an end (Sussman 1977). Scalloped rims were in circulation between 1775 and the 1830s (Hunter and Miller 1994). One of the blue edge-decorated pearlware specimens recovered from 40DV700 displays a symmetrical scalloped rim with molded curved lines (Figure 5.1a). According to Hunter and Miller (1994), production of these examples occurred from ca. 1800 into the 1830s and represent Neoclassical influence. The remaining blue-edged pearlware sherd has a scalloped rim but is broken in a manner that only the exterior surface is present.

Figure 5.1. Decorated pearlware: (a) blue-edged; (b) hand painted; (c) transfer printed.

One decorated pearlware specimen is a polychrome hand-painted fragment. Hand-painted decorations consist of a wide variety of designs painted by hand onto the vessel. Creamware, pearlware, yellowware, whiteware, and ironstone were all hand-painted during their production ranges. Motifs varied over the decades from simple sprig floral designs to elaborate hand-painted floral designs. There were also circular bands and a wide variety of other designs. Floral precise designs have very clear, well-defined edges and colors, while floral crude designs have more basic, fluid edges. Earlier hand-painted floral decorations used more natural colors such as brown, mustard, yellow, and olive green, whereas after 1830, colors such as pinkish-red, black, light blue, and light green were added (Brown 1982; Florida Museum of Natural History 2017). One of the earliest hand painted designs, the blue hand-painted oriental motif, referred to as chinoiserie or "Chinese like," is generally believed to date to the 1780s. Colors vary on hand-painted ceramic wares depending on the design. The example recovered from 40DV700 is a rim specimen displaying a wide, dark blue band just below the lip and two olive green leaves (Figure 5.1b). This type of hand-panted decoration occurs on pearlware as early as 1810 and became popular around 1820 (Florida Museum of Natural History 2017; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Maryland Archaeological Conservation Library 2017).

The remaining pearlware example recovered from 40DV700 exhibits a dark blue transfer-printed decoration (Figure 5.1c). Transfer printing is an underglaze decorating technique where a paper impression was taken off an inked copper plate engraving and transferred to the surface of the ceramic. This process began in England in the 1750s on tin-glazed earthenware and porcelain and later was produced on pearlware and whiteware (Noël Hume 1969:128). Transfer printing is a particularly English form of ceramic decoration. Some early forms of printing included using engraved and etched plates or cuttings on wood for transferring designs to ceramics. The transfer printing method did not arrive in America until after the War of 1812 (Samford 1997). Before the 1830s, blue was the predominant color used in transfer prints starting in 1784. Almost all late pearlware serving pieces were blue transfer printed (Sussman 1977). As glazes and production techniques began to improve, other transfer print colors started to emerge, first black then others such as purple, pink, red, green, or brown. Notably, green, red, and purple transfer prints were introduced in 1829, and dark blue was used from 1818 to 1830 (Florida Museum of Natural History 2017; Miller 1991).

Whiteware

Whiteware is white to off-white in color, with a compact, hard paste and clear glaze (Brown 1982; Florida Museum of Natural History 2017). While still somewhat soft, it is harder than creamware or pearlware. Whiteware evolved out of previous white-bodied forms (Brown 1982). According to Noël Hume (1969:130-131), whiteware and semiporcelain wares began to replace pearlware around 1820. However, the period between 1820 and 1830 was transitional, with pearlware gradually transforming into whiteware in such a way that pieces from this period are often difficult to categorize as one or the other (Brown 1982). Whiteware is still popular today, and common vessel forms for whiteware include the bowl, cup, plate, platter, and teapot (Florida Museum of Natural History 2017). Hand-painted, edged, molded, and transfer-printed decorations all continue with the production of whiteware. Seventeen whiteware specimens were recovered from 40DV700, 13 of which have undecorated surfaces. The remaining four whiteware specimens are decorated examples.

One of the decorated whiteware specimens displays a blue-edge decoration with straight molded lines extending from an unscalloped lip (Figure 5.2a). Shell-edged ceramics exhibiting these characteristics were produced from the 1840s into the 1860s (Hunter and Miller 1994).

The remaining three decorated whiteware specimens are blue transfer-printed examples. Transfer printing was common on whiteware from 1830 through the present. Blue transfer print designs were prevalent in the first half of the nineteenth century, commonly in an oriental or cottage scene with floral or geometric designs along the rim (Brown 1982). The chronology of transfer print colors and designs discussed in the previous pearlware section also generally applies to whiteware (Florida Museum of Natural History 2017).

One of the transfer print whiteware specimens exhibits an Indian Temples pattern (Figure 5.2b) (see Williams and Weber 1986). According to thepotteries.org (2003), Staffordshire potters Thomas and John Carey decorated ceramics with this pattern. Thomas and John Carey produced wares from ca. 1818 to 1842 (Godden 1988:127; thepotteries.org 2003).

Figure 5.2. Decorated whiteware: (a) blue-edged; (b) transfer-printed Indian Temple design; (c) transfer-printed Cashmere design.

Another of the transfer print whiteware specimens displays a Cashmere pattern illustrated by Williams (1978:35) (Figure 5.2c). According to Williams (1978), this pattern was likely used by John Wedge Wood, a Staffordshire potter who produced ceramics from ca. 1841 to 1860 (Godden 1988:687).

Undifferentiated White-Bodied Refined Earthenware

This residual category includes any white-bodied refined earthenware specimen which cannot confidently be placed within another previously defined type. Two specimens from 40DV700 were classified as undifferentiated white-bodied refined earthenware, one of which has a blue undifferentiated decoration. The other example displays a blue transfer-printed decoration. Both pieces appear burned.

Refined Redware

Refined redware is a thin-walled refined earthenware with a clear lead glaze. Vessel interior surfaces often have an applied white slip. Refined redware typically date from 1800 to 1830 (DAACS 2015:54-56). Site 40DV700 yielded one white-slipped refined redware sherd (Figure 5.3a).

American Redware

American redware is a red-bodied coarse earthenware. A yellow, brown, or green slip was often applied to surfaces prior to a clear lead glaze. A brown glaze was also commonly used. American redware production dates from ca. 1760 to 1900 (Richardson 2013). One brown-glazed American redware sherd was recovered from 40DV700 (Figure 5.3b).

Figure 5.3. Redware: (a) refined; (b) American.

Porcelain

Porcelain is generally considered a fine ware and is a very hard, compact, and vitreous ceramic, white to bluish-white in color (Brown 1982; Florida Museum of Natural History 2017). Chinese porcelains came to America through the India trade in the second half of the eighteenth century, although some porcelain specimens have been found in pre-1650 contexts (Noël Hume 1969). Successful production of American porcelains began around 1825, and it continues to be propuced today, both in the United States and Britain (Brown 1982). Nine porcelain vessel fragments were recovered from 40DV700, seven of which are undecorated. Another specimen exhibits a relief-molded design. The remaining porcelain specimen displays a green transfer-printed floral design with relief molding (Figure 5.4).

Figure 5.4. Porcelain vessel fragment with transfer-printed floral design.

Container Glass

A total of 48 container glass fragments were recovered from the project area. Of the 48, 11 container glass fragments were further identified as bottle (n=4), soda bottle (n=2), and bottle/jar (n=5) specimens. Laboratory analysis of these artifacts focused on the identification of manufacturing attributes such as finish/closure types, base types, color, and mold seams. When possible, attributes such as manufacture marks and embossing were also used in the identification of bottle and jar glass. The bottle/jar term is used when fragments could not be identified with certainty as either a bottle or a jar. Curved glass specimens that lack manufacturing attributes, which may determine the specific type of container from which it originates, are categorized as container glass.

Clear or colorless glass refers to transparent decolorized glass. Colorless glass was produced from the purest sand possible and decolorized with manganese, selenium, or arsenic (Lockhart 2006a; Trowbridge 1870). Colorless glass commonly dates from the 1870s to today (Lindsey 2010a). Twenty-four clear container glass specimens were recovered during the Phase I investigations, 15 of which display a relief-molded design. Two of the clear container glass specimens were further identified as bottle (n=1) and soda bottle (n=1).

The clear bottle is a machine-made specimen with a cup-bottom base and small external thread finish. The first semi-automatic bottle-making machine was patented in 1882, but it still required the glass to be fed into the machine by hand. These semi-automated machines were used until about 1905 (Lindsey 2010b). Michael J. Owens patented the first fully automatic bottle-making machine in 1904, which greatly increased the number of bottles that could be made in a day (Baugher-Perlin

1982; Miller and Sullivan 1984). Mold seams on machine-made bottles tend to be thinner than those encountered on mold-blown bottles and usually run vertically up to the highest point of the finish. Although there are earlier examples, machine-made bottles commonly date from 1910 to present.

The base, or the bottom of a bottle or jar, is usually the thickest part of the vessel and provides a flat surface on which the bottle stands. Bottle bottoms, though, are never totally flat. Most have an arched shape at the bottom, i.e., indented or domed upwards, so they will remain stable on a flat surface (Lindsey 2010c). Cup-bottom bases are produced from a cupped base plate of a poly-part mold that extends to the upper edge of a bottle's heal creating the entire base (Figure 5.8a). A mold seam is usually, but not always, visible where the base plate meets the two molds creating the body. Bottles manufactured with this process span a period from the mid-nineteenth century to present and represent the preferred base mold of the machine-made bottle era (Lindsey 2010c; Toulouse 1969).

Bottle and jar finishes are defined as the portion to which the closure is attached above the upper terminus of the neck. Determining the method of finishing can help establish an age range for the bottle's production (Lindsey 2010d). A small external thread finish is characterized by the presence of a raised ridge or ridges running around the outside surface of the finish onto which a cap was tightened and sealed. These ridges can either be one continuous piece, several interrupted pieces, or lugs, which are like interrupted pieces, only shorter, higher, and thicker. Small external thread finishes date as far back as the mid 1870s on liquor bottles, and became the dominant finish type by the 1930s (Lindsey 2010e).

The clear bottle also has a Fairmont Glass Works maker mark (Figure 5.5a). The Fairmount Glass works began production in 1889 and operated until 1968 when it merged with the Glass Container Corporation. The specimen recovered from 40DV700 has an "F" inside of a hexagon, which according to Lockhart et al. (2015) suggests a manufacturing date between 1933 and ca. 1971.

Identification of the clear soda bottle was possible by the presence of an applied color label with "Nehi" on it. Applied color labels are permanent labels created by baking a mixture of borosilicate glass and mineral or organic pigments onto the surface of a glass vessel. This method produces a label that looks like it is painted on. This process began to replace embossing starting around 1933 but was tedious and inefficient as each color needed to dry before another color could be applied. In the mid-1950s, a thermoplastic wax medium was introduced and eliminated the need to wait for each color to dry. Applied color labels are most often seen on soda, milk, and beer bottles and are still used today (Lindsey 2010f). In 1924, the Chero-Cola Company introduced Nehi sodas in a variety of flavors. Due to the popularity of Nehi soda, the name of the company was later changed to the Nehi Corporation (Lockhart 2010:392). Nehi soda is still produced today.

Colorless container glass decolorized with manganese dioxide becomes amethyst colored over time with exposure to the sun. Container glass manufactured with this process can range in color from a light pink to dark amethyst or purple, depending on the amount of manganese used to produce the glass and the time exposed to ultraviolet light. Amethyst glass generally dates from around 1865 to 1920, though limited use of manganese in glass continued until the early 1930s (Jones and Sullivan 1989:13; Lockhart 2006b; Newman 1970). Solarized amethyst glass is commonly found on archaeological sites dating to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Site 40DV700 yielded one solarized amethyst container fragment.

Figure 5.5. Bottle glass: (a) Fairmont Glass Works maker mark; (b) Laurens Glass Works maker mark; (c) cobalt blue bottle with small external thread finish.

Green-colored container glass is produced from a variety of different coloring additives including chromium, copper, and iron. Shades of this color can range from light to blue-green produced from a mixture of chromium and cobalt. Green colors were widely used in the production of all types of bottles, and are known to date as early as 1815 to well into the twentieth century (Lindsey 2010a, Munsey 1970). Sixteen green and two light green container glass specimens were recovered from 40DV700. Seven of the green examples were further identified as bottle (n=2) and bottle/jar (n=5) specimens, all of which display machine mold seams. Notably, Shovel Test 16 yielded all 17 green specimens, which are likely associated with the bottle example. One of the examples has a small external thread finish. Another specimen is a cup-bottom base with stippling. This base specimen is embossed with "DISPOSE OF PROPERLY"/"RECY..."/"L" single dot/"12" "1360"/"78" (Figure 5.5b). The "L" with a dot after it is the manufactures mark for Laurens Glass Works. Incorporated in 1910 in Laurens, South Carolina, Laurens Glass Works became a successful southern bottle and jar producer specializing in soda bottles, namely Coca-Cola hobble-skirt bottles. The company later opened branch plants in Henderson, North Carolina, and Ruston, Louisiana, in the late 1950s and early 1960s, respectively. In 1968, Indian Head Container Corporation purchased Laurens Glass Works and continued producing under the Laurens name. Ball-InCon acquired the plants in 1987 and continued operating for nearly a decade before closing in 1996 (Lockhart et al. 2017). Laurens used the maker mark present on this particular base example from 1968 to ca. 1990, and a single dot symbolizes that it was produced at the Henderson, North Carolina, plant (Lockhart et al. 2017).

Cobalt blue-colored glass was produced by adding cobalt oxide to the glass. All types of bottles were manufactured using this process ranging from food and beverage containers to ink wells. Bottles of this color commonly date from the 1840s to the 1930s (Lindsey 2010a). One cobalt blue glass bottle specimen was recovered from 40DV700. This specimen displays machine mold seams and a small external thread finish (Figure 5.5c).

In the early 1600s, English glassmakers switched from using wood-fired furnaces to coal-fired furnaces. This led to the development of new types of glass, such as olive green glass (Jones 1986). Olive green-colored container glass is a result of the natural iron oxide in the sand used to produce it. The greenish olive tones can range from light to dark. Although olive green-colored bottles are still produced for spirits bottles, they were primarily used prior to 1890 (Lindsey 2010a; McKearin and Wilson 1978; Wilson 1972). One olive green and three dark olive green container glass specimens were recovered from 40DV700.

Flat Glass

Flat glass is sorted by the lack of curvature in specimens, and attributes recorded are color and thickness. In terms of activities, flat glass is principally associated with architectural structures (i.e., window glass), although not all flat glass is architectural. Flat (window) glass is considered an artifact with a broad temporal span, although some studies use glass thickness as a chronologically diagnostic attribute (Weiland 2009). Analysis of window glass thickness can provide an approximate construction date for historical structures in North America. The dating method is considered workable because glass in the first part of the nineteenth century was much thinner and produced

in the cylinder glass method. Window glass became thicker over the next 70 to 100 years, until the process of making glass was standardized by machine production. At that time, the thickness of glass was 3.0 to 3.3 mm (Moir 1982; Weiland 2009). Forty-two clear flat glass specimens were recovered from 40DV700. Thicknesses range from 1.3 mm to 3.1 mm.

Undifferentiated Glass

Undifferentiated glass specimens are those which could not be classified with confidence into any glass type (i.e., container, window, etc.). Ten clear and one milk undifferentiated glass specimens were recovered from 40DV700, all of which are melted.

Nail

Nails are common on historic sites and can provide useful chronological information. Cut nails are made from strips of iron that are machine cut from a strip of steel or iron stock called a nail plate. They are rectangular in cross-section, and although the face of the nail tapers to the point, sharp points are not usually found (Noël Hume 1969; Wells 1998). They were first produced in America in about 1790, and originally, the heads were individually shaped by hand hammering. By 1815, the heads were also machine made (Noël Hume 1969). The majority of cut nails are machine made. Cut nails were the primary type of nail used throughout the nineteenth century until the mass production of wire nails began in the late nineteenth century (Wells 1998). Site COB001 yielded four whole and seven fragmented ferrous metal cut nail specimens.

Wire nails display a circular shaft with a pointed distal end. The manufacture of ferrous wire nails in the United States began in the 1870s and has continued to be the dominant nail type since 1920 (Wells 1998). Thirty-nine ferrous metal wire nail specimens were recovered from 40DV700, including whole (n=14) and fragmented (n=25) examples.

Nine of the wire specimens are roofing nails. Primarily used for securing tar-paper or felt to roofs, these wire nails have wide heads and short shafts. A 1922 patent assigned to Boley Ernst illustrates a similar nail design as the ones collected from 40DV700. Production of these nails continue today (United States Patent and Trademark Office 1922). Additionally, one ferrous metal undifferentiated nail recovered from 40DV700 was very corroded; therefore, the nail type is discernible.

Brick

Bricks are produced from tempered clay which is formed in a mold or cut into a rectangular block and fired in a kiln. The manufacturing of brick in the United States began soon after European colonists arrived. Machine-made bricks began replacing hand-made bricks throughout the nineteenth century and became the primary method of brick production in the late nineteenth century (Holley 2009). One hundred sixty brick fragments were recovered from 40DV700, four of which display a glazed surface.

Sherdlet

Sherdlet represents a <1/2-inch size-grade category. Specimens this size typically are regarded as too small for accurately discerning surface treatment and/or temper. However, whenever possible, temper and/or surface treatment is recorded for specimens recovered from proveniences containing only sherdlets or for unique specimens within a provenience. Site 40DV701 yielded one quartz-tempered sherdlet (Figure 5.6).

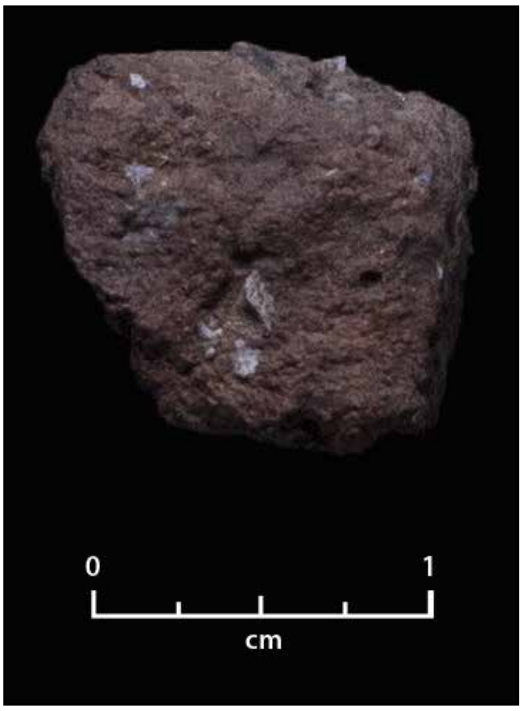

Figure 5.6. Quartz-tempered sherdlet.

Lithic Debitage

Debitage is the byproduct of lithic reduction activities, i.e., flintknapping. Specimens were classified in accordance with Ahler's (1989) aggregate analysis methods, in which recorded attributes include raw material type, size grade, and presence of cortex. All debitage was size graded through nested 1-inch, 1/2-inch, and 1/4-inch screens. Six pieces of Fort Payne chert debitage were recovered from 40DV701. Size-graded specimens consist of <1/4-inch (n=1), 1/4-inch (n=4), and 1/2-inch (n=1) pieces.

Miscellaneous Artifacts

In addition to artifacts included in the discussions above, 40DV700 yielded ferrous metal undifferentiated fragment (n=3), wrought iron fragment (n=1), strap fragment (n=1), jar lid (n=1), shim (n=1), wire fencing (n=2), fencing staple (n=5), and wire (n=2) specimens. Three aluminum foil fragments were also recovered. Additional artifacts recovered from the site are carbon battery core (n=1), slag (n=32), mortar (4.64 g), and plastic fragment (n=1) specimens were also recovered.

Faunal Remains

In addition to the artifacts described above, faunal remains were collected from 40DV700. Specimens include a total of five unidentified mammal bone fragments. Of the five mammal specimens, one is a rib and two are meta tarsal specimens. Six mussel shell fragments were also collected during the investigations.

Other Materials

The Phase I investigations also yielded additional materials associated with anthropogenic deposits. Materials recovered from 40DV700 include carbonized wood (14.96 g), coal (n=6), cinder (n=3), and fire-cracked rock (n=1).

CHAPTER 6. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Under contract with The Friends of Two Rivers Mansion, Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research (TVAR) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of a proposed events center location at the Two Rivers Mansion (40DV700) property in Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee. The survey area consists of approximately 3 acres west of the Two Rivers Mansion. The purpose of this investigation was to aid Nashville Metro Parks and The Friends of Two Rivers Mansion in documenting cultural resources within the survey area and determining what impacts might occur to identified resources during construction. The primary goal of this investigation was to identify any resources, evaluate the significance of each resource, and provide management strategies for each identified resource.

Observation of several surface and subsurface archaeological features associated with the Two Rivers Farm justified the documentation of site 40DV700 to include all identified structural components and surrounding areas associated with the complex according to the 1898 plat boundaries of the site, as requested by the TDOA. Regarding the surveyed area, investigations revealed significant archaeological deposits. It is the opinion of TVAR that the survey area contains intact subsurface cultural features that may significantly contribute to research regarding the history of the site and region. Consequently, it is recommended that the survey area be considered a contributing component to the NRHP eligibility of the site. Accordingly, TVAR recommends avoidance of the survey area or additional archaeological investigations to mitigate any impacts from construction activities.

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1978 *Staffordshire Romantic Transfer Patterns*. Fountain House East, Jeffersontown, Kentucky.

Williams, Petra and Marguerite R. Weber
1986 *Staffordshire II Romantic Transfer Patterns*. Fountain House East, Jeffersontown, Kentucky.

Wilson, Kenneth
1972 *New England Glass & Glassmaking*. Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York.

APPENDIX A:
TEST DATA ROSTER

Unit Type	Test	Status	NAD 83 Easting	NAD 83 Northing	Site	Shovel Test Depth (cmbs)	Auger Test Depth (cmbs)
Shovel Test	1	positive	528909.408804558	4005002.73591282	40DV700	0-70	
Shovel Test	2	negative	528822.818519047	4005027.31523442	40DV700	0-57	
Shovel Test	3	positive	528845.480636949	4005052.02921384	40DV700	0-57	
Shovel Test	4	negative	528903.232906876	4005035.6528536	40DV700	0-53	
Shovel Test	5	negative	528896.845587431	4005069.2722926	40DV700	0-52	
Shovel Test	6	positive	528861.696394405	4005109.79178542	40DV700	0-56	
Shovel Test	7	positive	528890.696647527	4005101.57547891	40DV700	0-38	
Shovel Test	8	positive	528913.335182175	4005126.36062993	40DV700	0-46	
Shovel Test	9	positive	528884.442594328	4005134.51942495	40DV700	0-31	
Shovel Test	10	positive	528900.8185225	4005061.6979099	40DV700	0-51	
Shovel Test	11	positive	528892.662683387	4005065.00550346	40DV700	0-56	
Shovel Test	12	positive	528897.399014104	4005065.98199327	40DV700/40DV701	0-43	
Shovel Test	13	positive	528889.716049687	4005087.35192225	40DV700	0-45	
Shovel Test	14	positive	528894.764298358	4005116.27795956	40DV700	0-31	
Shovel Test	15	positive	528911.022083539	4005095.12578576	40DV700	0-51	
Shovel Test	16	positive	528872.722185739	4005070.89804818	40DV700	0-63	
Shovel Test	21	positive	528880.541380272	4005010.8359346	40DV700/40DV701	0-70	
Shovel Test	22	positive	528919.642576609	4005093.38593592	40DV700	0-48	
Shovel Test	23	positive	528884.943988115	4005068.45206018	40DV700	0-45	
Shovel Test	24	positive	528892.461882938	4005058.73112747	40DV700	0-50	
Shovel Test	25	positive	528893.01934857	4005075.4127033	40DV700	0-40	
Shovel Test	26	positive	528919.865317825	4005071.76586617	40DV700/40DV701	0-57	
Shovel Test	27	positive	528915.441578494	4005064.1972568	40DV700	0-48	
Shovel Test	28	positive	528917.58113468	4005046.72441346	40DV700/40DV701	0-55	

Unit Type	Test	Status	NAD 83 Easting	NAD 83 Northing	Site	Shovel Test Depth (cmbs)	Auger Test Depth (cmbs)
Shovel Test	29	positive	528904.973761476	4005022.0199787	40DV700/40DV701	0-41	
Shovel Test	30	positive	528911.49277005	4005020.26834476	40DV700/40DV701	0-49	
Shovel Test	31	positive	528902.894801463	4005009.91993778	40DV700	0-40	
Shovel Test	32	positive	528907.557007569	4005007.81202962	40DV700	0-40	
Shovel Test	41	positive	528853.986927423	4005018.54227238	40DV700	0-70	
Shovel Test	42	positive	528872.518483367	4005041.75239483	40DV700	0-42	
Shovel Test	43	positive	528869.341506447	4005077.80995164	40DV700	0-62	
Shovel Test	44	positive	528867.925238367	4005098.88009986	40DV700	0-43	
Shovel Test	71	positive	528891.258492542	4005023.09345246	40DV700	0-48	
Shovel Test	72	positive	528852.37213472	4005034.56992018	40DV700	0-46	
Shovel Test	73	positive	528849.563183477	4005070.73516744	40DV700	0-51	
Shovel Test	74	positive	528857.638918302	4005091.80230176	40DV700	0-45	
Shovel Test	75	negative	528874.492625763	4005125.15859778	40DV700	0-42	
Shovel Test	76	positive	528884.67507402	4005112.51831718	40DV700	0-41	
Shovel Test	77	positive	528915.573537699	4005110.41160375	40DV700	0-37	
Shovel Test	78	positive			40DV700	0-54	
Shovel Test	79	positive	528919.078382363	4005080.57111438	40DV700	0-45	
Shovel Test	80	positive	528920.366895374	4005076.04810082	40DV700	0-43	
Shovel Test	81	positive	528919.942710865	4005065.7828357	40DV700	0-41	
Surface Collection Point	100	positive	528906.714104026	4005019.82595661	40DV700		
Surface Collection Point	101	positive	528896.471072882	4005114.98330981	40DV700		

APPENDIX B:
SITE FORMS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation
Division of Archaeology
Cole Building #3
1216 Foster Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee 37243
Phone (615) 741-1588 Fax (615) 741-7329

State Site No.: **40DV700**
Date Assigned:

Submittal of a Division of Archaeology (TDOA) site survey record constitutes a request for state number assignment to a new site, or revises information on a previously recorded site. Send as email attachment(s) to the TDOA site file curator with no more than 25MB attached per message. State site number will be assigned if warranted, and a copy of the final site survey record will be returned to the reporter.

Our office does not define a site by an arbitrary number of artifacts or other specific criteria. Request a preliminary review if site status is uncertain or if additional guidance is needed. If files to be submitted exceed 25MB, contact the TDOA site file curator for instructions at paige.silcox@tn.gov

Site name or field number: COB001

[**Underline/Bold AND highlight** from options on the next two pages, either all that apply or one choice, as noted]

Cultural Affiliation:(choose all that apply, but not both undetermined prehistoric and any other prehistoric option)

Undetermined Prehistoric	Early Gulf Formational	Early Mississippian
Paleoindian	Middle Gulf Formational	Middle Mississippian
Transitional Paleo	Late Gulf Formational	Late Mississippian
Archaic	Woodland	Protohistoric
Early Archaic	Early Woodland	Contact Period Native American
Middle Archaic	Middle Woodland	Historic Native American
Late Archaic	Late Woodland	**Historic**
Gulf Formational	Mississippian	Pleistocene Fauna

The block below is for Division of Archaeology use only

Site Type:
County
Physiographic Div.:
Elevation:
USGS 7.5' quad:

[Site #]
[Field #]

Date range for protohistoric through historic period sites (all that apply)**:**		
Pre-1770	**1861-1865**	**1933-present**
1770-1819	**1866-1900**	
1820-1860	**1901-1932**	
Human Remains (one choice)**:**		
Unknown	Isolated Intact Burial(s)	**Absent (historic sites only)**
Scattered Surface Remains	Cemetery	Unknown, but likely
Ownership (one choice)**:**		
Private Individual/Corporation	State of Tennessee	
Local Government	Federal-TVA, COE, etc.	
Site Size (Long and short axis, in meters): **2,831m x 2,677m**		
Basis for Size Estimate (one choice)**:**		
Taped	Guessed	Estimated from map
Paced	**Transit/alidade/digital**	
Boundary (one choice)**:**	**Partial** (explain in site description)	Inclusive
Land Use/Ground Cover (one choice)**:**		
Grassland/Pasture/Yard	Improved Forest/Orchard	Roadway
Cultivation	Intermittent Flooding	Open and Eroded
Secondary Growth	Inundated/Shoreline	Other (explain in site narrative)
Unimproved Forest	Urban	
Condition/Percent Disturbed (one choice)**:**		
Undisturbed [excellent]	51-75% [fair]	Percent Unknown
<25% [very good]	76-99% [poor]	
26-50% [good]	Destroyed	
Level of Investigation (one choice)**:**		
No collection	***Surf. collection and/or shovel tests***	Excavation program
No collection, with shovel tests	Surf. collection and/or test units	Total excavation
Surface collection, 'grab bag'	Extensive testing program	
Reporter Type (one choice)**:**		
Private Consulting Firm	Amateur Society Member	Student (volunteered rpt.)
Agency or Non-educ. Inst.	Landowner	Professional (volunt'd rpt.)
Educational Institution	Private Individual	
Last Day of Investigation:	**(11/1/17)**	

Also include:

- USGS 7.5' topographic map with site boundary and scale (place multiple sites on a single map when possible)
- Descriptive page(s) with the following:
  - field number and/or site name on each page
  - landowner, tenant, or easement holder
  - verbal directions to the site
  - landform, setting, distance and direction to water
  - surface conditions, level of survey, and explanation for limitations in determining site boundary
  - nature and extent of past and anticipated disturbance
  - cultural affiliation, site type, features, table or summary of observed/collected artifacts, and site map
    -- **prehistoric cultural affiliation must be supported by temporally sensitive artifact(s) with photos**
    --for historic sites a pre-1933 occupation date must be established from features, maps, deeds, informants (artifact scatters that **might have been** manufactured before 1933 are generally insufficient for recording a site)
  - relationship, if any, to nearby sites
  - associated history, persons, buildings
  - photo media and quantity; temporary and permanent repositories for artifacts and documentation
  - location of any additional information such as reports, maps, local informants, etc.
  - title, author, and date of the report in which the site is or will be reported
  - reporter name, affiliation, address, phone, fax, email, and date of submittal

Electronic submittals will be edited to reduce space. A sample format for the site narrative follows.

[Site #]
[Field #]

Landowner: Nashville Metro Parks

Directions: The site is located at 3130 McGavock Pike Road at the mouth of Pennington Bend and approximately 970 m west of the confluence of the Cumberland and Stones Rivers in Northeast Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee.

Setting, landform, and distance/direction to water: The site is situated along the top of a hill, associated western slopes, and western basin where springs originate approximately 240 m west of the Two Rivers mansion. Two Rivers Golf Course, Two Rivers Lake, McGavock Pike, and Two Rivers Park bound the site to the west, north, east, and south, respectively. At the time of investigation, hardwood forest covered the western slopes, basin, and survey area. The remaining areas consisted of parking lots and manicured grounds associated with the Two Rivers mansion and park facilities.

Survey purpose, methods, and limitations in determining site boundary: Under contract with The Friends of Two Rivers Mansion, Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research (TVAR) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of a proposed events center location west of the Two Rivers mansion. The project area consisted of approximately 3 acres. The purpose of this investigation was to aid Nashville Metro Parks and The Friends of Two Rivers mansion in documenting cultural resources within the project area and determine what impacts might occur to identified resources during construction. The primary goal of this investigation was to identify any resources, evaluate the significance of each resource, and provide management strategies for each identified resource. The Phase I investigation included pedestrian reconnaissance of the survey area with a combination of shovel testing and surface inspection as the basis for the identification of archaeological resources. Systematic shovel testing was conducted at 30 m intervals within the survey area. Shovel tests were 30-x-30 cm square units and excavated to a depth of 70 cm below surface (cmbs) or until impenetrable substrate, the water table, or sterile subsoil was encountered. As requested by the TDOA, site boundaries match those of the documented 1898 plat boundaries of the property.
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Past and anticipated disturbance: The construction of The Two Rivers Golf Course, McGavock High School, Two Rivers Jr. High, and multiple paved roads all around the property have disturbed areas within The Two Rivers Farm site. Future impacts of the site include the construction of the Two Rivers Event Center.

Cultural affiliation, site type, occupation date range (for historic sites), features, artifact summary:
the Two Rivers Farm complex site includes two extant houses, two spring houses, and several associated foundation remains. A 1951 USGS aerial map of the property depicts many of these structures (Figure 1). Table 1 lists the structures and their current state of preservation observed during the investigations. Mr. Jerry Allan and Mrs. Laura Carrillo, who together have been caretakers of the property since 1966, provided important information about the identification of some of the buildings. Listed on the NRHP in 1972 for its architectural integrity and role in the development of Nashville and the surrounding region, Two Rivers mansion is an Italianate style house built in 1859 by David H. McGavock. An earlier ca. 1802 Federal style house erected by David Buchanan lies 18 m south of the mansion. Two ca. 1930s non-extant structures depicted in the aerial include a house and garage to the northwest and west of the mansion, respectively. A stone spring house and retainer wall are located in the basin west of the mansion. Another stone retainer wall is located northwest of the spring house, and a concrete trough lies just west of the wall. The location of the stone wall approximately matches the northwest wall of Structure 11 depicted in the aerial. Consequently, it is possible that this wall also served as a foundation of Structure 11. Although further research of this area is warranted to determine the use of Structure 11, it is also possible that this building contained the bath house mentioned in Chapter 3, given its location to fresh water. McGavock Springs, located in the northern portion of the site, consists of an upper stone spring house and lower concrete spring house. Structure 12 is a large retainer wall located northeast of Structure 11. The level areas along the upper and lower portions of Structure 12 as well as piles of stone observed in these locations indicate that it was likely a foundation for a barn, possibly destroyed by a documented 1933 tornado. Foundation remains observed at the location of Structure 13

[Site #]
[Field #]

depicted in the aerial represent a dairy barn. A concrete cistern lie just northeast of the dairy barn. Structure 15 depicted in the aerial was a small frame house razed during the construction of Two Rivers Golf Course.

Investigations conducted at the Two Rivers Farm complex within the 1.05 ha (2.6 acre) survey area included 43 shovel tests, 39 of which yielded artifacts (n=409), animal remains (n=11), plant remains (14.96 g), and coal (n=7) from a maximum depth of 50 cmbs (Figure 2). Additionally, six artifacts were recovered from the surface. Table 4.2 provides a list of materials by provenience. Shovel testing at the site revealed a general profile consisting of four strata. Stratum I was a 25 cm thick dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam. Stratum II was comprised of a brown (7.5YR 4/3) silt loam extending to 45 cmbs. Stratum III was an approximately 16 cm thick brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam. The bottommost layer consisted of a brown (7.5YR 4/4) silty clay loam subsoil extending to 70 cmbs in one of the deepest shovel tests performed within this portion of the site. Mapped soils within the surveyed area include the Maury-Urban Land Complex (McB) and Stiversville loam (StD).

Temporally diagnostic historic artifacts recovered from the site included decorated ceramics, cut and wire nails, and glass container specimens. Production dates associated with the recovered artifact assemblage correspond to the span of historically documented occupation of the site. Additionally, several historical structural features were observed during the investigation. These included a stone foundation, two concrete cisterns (Figures 3-5), a possible stone wall\fence, and several piles of stone and brick. The foundation is constructed of chisel cut stones and matches the location of Structure 6 in the 1951 aerial. Although the function of this outbuilding is unknown, the associated cisterns are similar to the one identified north of the dairy barn (Structure 13) indicating that this structure was possibly related to livestock activities. Cut and wire nails recovered from shovel tests located near or within the structure foundation suggest a late nineteenth-early twentieth century construction. Clear flat glass recovered from these shovel tests also provide insight for potentially dating the structure. Using Moir's window glass analysis, which provides a formula for calculating an approximate construction date based on thickness (Weiland 2009), eight examples with an average of 2.075 mm thick provided a date of 1887.46 for Structure 6. A depression identified approximately 8 m west of Structure 6 is possibly the result of human activities; however, further investigations are needed to be sure.

Many aspects of the Two Rivers Farm site are indicative of a substantial research potential regarding local and regional history. The presence of multiple structural components provides an enhanced research potential regarding nineteenth through early twentieth-century local and regional historic plantations. Considering its rich historical significance to the surrounding area, future preservation of the site is possible through an NRHP update and boundary expansion under either Criteria B, C, or D. Accordingly, TVAR recommends an NRHP update and boundary expansion to include the entire site. In regards to the planned development associated with the surveyed area, additional investigations are recommended if avoidance is not an option.

Relationship, if any, to nearby sites: 40DV566, 40DV304, 40DV101, 40DV701, and 40DV41are all located near or within 40DV700.

Location of additional information:

NRHP recommendation (optional): Eligible

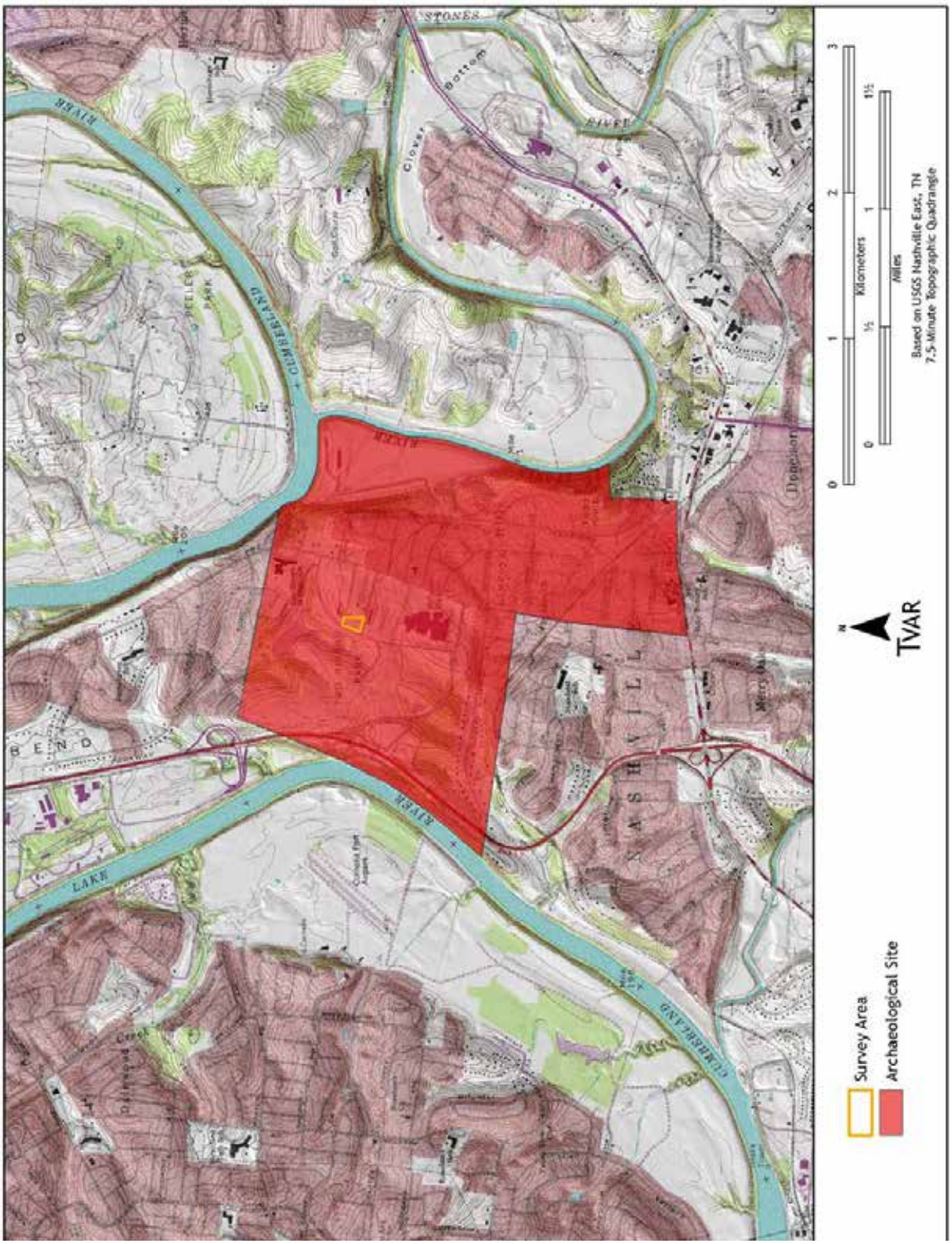
Photo and artifact repositories: All material collected, as well as digital and handwritten records generated during the project, will be curated at the repository facilities maintained by the TDOA.

Report:
Rael, Travis, Hunter Johnson, Ted Karpynec, Meghan Weaver, Henry Alexander, and Elin Crook.
2017 *Archaeological Phase I Survey of the Proposed Events Center Location at the Two Rivers Mansion Property in Nashville, Tennessee*. Report submitted to The Friends of Two Rivers Mansion by Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research, Huntsville.

Site reporter: Travis Rael

[Site #]
[Field #]

NOTE: A section of a USGS 7.5' quadrangle map is required showing estimated site boundary. Either insert here, or submit separately as pdf or jpg.



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation
Division of Archaeology
Cole Building #3
1216 Foster Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee 37243
Phone (615) 741-1588 Fax (615) 741-7329

State Site No.: **40DV701**
Date Assigned:

Submittal of a Division of Archaeology (TDOA) site survey record constitutes a request for state number assignment to a new site, or revises information on a previously recorded site. Send as email attachment(s) to the TDOA site file curator with no more than 25MB attached per message. State site number will be assigned if warranted, and a copy of the final site survey record will be returned to the reporter.

Our office does not define a site by an arbitrary number of artifacts or other specific criteria. Request a preliminary review if site status is uncertain or if additional guidance is needed. If files to be submitted exceed 25MB, contact the TDOA site file curator for instructions at paige.silcox@tn.gov

Site name or field number: COB002

[**Underline/Bold AND highlight** from options on the next two pages, either all that apply or one choice, as noted]

Cultural Affiliation:(choose all that apply, but not both undetermined prehistoric and any other prehistoric option)

Undetermined Prehistoric	Early Gulf Formational	Early Mississippian
Paleoindian	Middle Gulf Formational	Middle Mississippian
Transitional Paleo	Late Gulf Formational	Late Mississippian
Archaic	**Woodland**	Protohistoric
Early Archaic	Early Woodland	Contact Period Native American
Middle Archaic	Middle Woodland	Historic Native American
Late Archaic	Late Woodland	Historic
Gulf Formational	Mississippian	Pleistocene Fauna

The block below is for Division of Archaeology use only

Site Type:
County
Physiographic Div.:
Elevation:
USGS 7.5' quad:

[Site #]
[Field #]

Date range for protohistoric through historic period sites (all that apply)**:**		
Pre-1770	1861-1865	1933-present
1770-1819	1866-1900	
1820-1860	1901-1932	
Human Remains (one choice)**:**		
Unknown	Isolated Intact Burial(s)	Absent (historic sites only)
Scattered Surface Remains	Cemetery	Unknown, but likely
Ownership (one choice)**:**		
Private Individual/Corporation	State of Tennessee	
Local Government	Federal-TVA, COE, etc.	
Site Size (Long and short axis, in meters): **79m x 45m**		
Basis for Size Estimate (one choice)**:**		
Taped	Guessed	Estimated from map
Paced	**Transit/alidade/digital**	
Boundary (one choice)**:**	**Partial** (explain in site description)	Inclusive
Land Use/Ground Cover (one choice)**:**		
Grassland/Pasture/Yard	Improved Forest/Orchard	Roadway
Cultivation	Intermittent Flooding	Open and Eroded
Secondary Growth	Inundated/Shoreline	Other (explain in site narrative)
Unimproved Forest	Urban	
Condition/Percent Disturbed (one choice)**:**		
Undisturbed [excellent]	**51-75% [fair]**	Percent Unknown
<25% [very good]	76-99% [poor]	
26-50% [good]	Destroyed	
Level of Investigation (one choice)**:**		
No collection	***Surf. collection and/or shovel tests***	Excavation program
No collection, with shovel tests	Surf. collection and/or test units	Total excavation
Surface collection, 'grab bag'	Extensive testing program	
Reporter Type (one choice)**:**		
Private Consulting Firm	Amateur Society Member	Student (volunteered rpt.)
Agency or Non-educ. Inst.	Landowner	Professional (volunt'd rpt.)
Educational Institution	Private Individual	
Last Day of Investigation:	**(11/1/17)**	

Also include:

- USGS 7.5' topographic map with site boundary and scale (place multiple sites on a single map when possible)
- Descriptive page(s) with the following:
  - field number and/or site name on each page
  - landowner, tenant, or easement holder
  - verbal directions to the site
  - landform, setting, distance and direction to water
  - surface conditions, level of survey, and explanation for limitations in determining site boundary
  - nature and extent of past and anticipated disturbance
  - cultural affiliation, site type, features, table or summary of observed/collected artifacts, and site map
    -- **prehistoric cultural affiliation must be supported by temporally sensitive artifact(s) with photos**
    --**for historic sites a pre-1933 occupation date must be established** from features, maps, deeds, informants (artifact scatters that **might have been** manufactured before 1933 are generally insufficient for recording a site)
  - relationship, if any, to nearby sites
  - associated history, persons, buildings
  - photo media and quantity; temporary and permanent repositories for artifacts and documentation
  - location of any additional information such as reports, maps, local informants, etc.
  - title, author, and date of the report in which the site is or will be reported
  - reporter name, affiliation, address, phone, fax, email, and date of submittal

Electronic submittals will be edited to reduce space. A sample format for the site narrative follows.

[Site #]
[Field #]

Landowner: Nashville Metro Parks

Directions: The site is located 57 m west of the southwest corner of Two Rivers Mansion at 3130 McGavock Pike Road in Northeast Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee.

Setting, landform, and distance/direction to water: The site is situated along the top of a hill within 40DV700. Multiple springs are located approximately 161 m west of the site.

Survey purpose, methods, and limitations in determining site boundary: Under contract with The Friends of Two Rivers Mansion, Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research (TVAR) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of a proposed events center location west of the Two Rivers mansion. The project area consisted of approximately 3 acres. The purpose of this investigation was to aid Nashville Metro Parks and The Friends of Two Rivers mansion in documenting cultural resources within the project area and determine what impacts might occur to identified resources during construction. The primary goal of this investigation was to identify any resources, evaluate the significance of each resource, and provide management strategies for each identified resource. The Phase I investigation included pedestrian reconnaissance of the survey area with a combination of shovel testing and surface inspection as the basis for the identification of archaeological resources. Systematic shovel testing was conducted at 30 m intervals within the survey area. Shovel tests were 30-x-30 cm square units and excavated to a depth of 70 cm below surface (cmbs) or until impenetrable substrate, the water table, or sterile subsoil was encountered. As requested by the TDOA, site boundaries were established by the presence of prehistoric artifacts recovered from shovel tests also yielding historic artifacts.

Past and anticipated disturbance: The prehistoric component was likely disturbed during the construction of a historic building located within the survey area (see 40DV700 site form). Future impacts of the site include the construction of the Two Rivers Event Center.

Cultural affiliation, site type, occupation date range (for historic sites), features, artifact summary:
Located 57 m west of the southwest corner of Two Rivers Mansion at 3130 McGavock Pike Road, this site represents a prehistoric lithic and ceramic artifact scatter within 40DV700, as requested by the TDOA. Several pieces of debitage were also observed on the ground surface east of the ca. 1802 Federal style house, and eight debitage specimens and one core were recovered during Hinshaw's (1977:66) excavations at the structure. Consequently, the site likely occupies areas along the hill crest to the east of the survey area.

Investigations conducted within the site's current boundary included 18 shovel tests, seven of which yielded prehistoric artifacts (n=7) from a maximum depth of 43 cmbs. Six of the seven prehistoric artifacts were recovered from shovel tests yielding historic artifacts from within the same provenience or from lower depths indicating a high level of disturbance. The presence of a quatz-tempered sherd recovered from the site suggests a possible Woodland affiliation. Attached is a list of materials by depth of recovery for the seven shovel tests yielding prehistoric artifacts (see below). The historic artifacts belong to the historic component of 40DV700; therefore, the materials from these shovel tests are also listed for that site as well.

Given the sparse amount of artifacts recovered, 40DV701 offers little research potential regarding local and regional prehistoric manifestations within the survey area boundary. However, a full delineation was not performed during the survey to determine the research potential of the entire site. Accordingly, TVAR recommends this site as undetermined for inclusion in the NRHP.

Relationship, if any, to nearby sites: This site is located within 40DV700 and nearby 40DV566, 40DV304, 40DV101, and 40DV41.

Location of additional information: 40DV700 site form.

NRHP recommendation (optional): Undetermined

[Site #]
[Field #]

Photo and artifact repositories: All material collected, as well as digital and handwritten records generated during the project, will be curated at the repository facilities maintained by the TDOA.

Report:
Rael, Travis, Hunter Johnson, Ted Karpynec, Meghan Weaver, Henry Alexander, and Elin Crook.
2017 *Archaeological Phase I Survey of the Proposed Events Center Location at the Two Rivers Mansion Property in Nashville, Tennessee*. Report submitted to The Friends of Two Rivers Mansion by Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research, Huntsville.

Site reporter: Travis Rael

NOTE: A section of a USGS 7.5' quadrangle map is required showing estimated site boundary. Either insert here, or submit separately as pdf or jpg.