INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR
INSTALLATIONS OF THE TENNESSEE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

2019 – 2023

FINAL

Prepared for:

Tennessee Army National Guard

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AASF	Army Aviation Support Facilities
ACEIT	Automated Cost Estimated Integrated Tools
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ACSIM	Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management
ACTS	Army Compliance Tracking System
AD	Anno Domini
AEC	Army Environmental Command
AEDB	Army Environmental Database
AEDB-EQ	Army Environmental Database - Environmental Quality
AFB	Air Force Base
AHPA	Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974
AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978
a.k.a.	Also Known As
AMCOS	Army Military-Civilian Cost System
APE	Area of Potential Effect
AR	Army Regulation
ARE	Army-Environmental
ARNG	Army National Guard
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979
ASP	Ammunition Supply Point
ATAG	Assistant to The Adjutant General
ATP	Ammunition Transfer Point
AVCRAD	Aviation Classification Repair Activity Depot
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BIRTC	Branch Immaterial Replacement Training Center
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
BC	Before Christ
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BP	Before Present
CA	Comprehensive Agreement
CAA	Clean Air Act
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps
CD	Compact Disk
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CERL	Construction Engineering Research Laboratories
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CFMO	Construction and Facility Management Office
CMH	US Center of Military History
COL	Colonel
COTR	Contracting Officer's Technical Representative
CPL	Corporal
CRM	Cultural Resources Manager
CSA	Confederate States of America
CSMS	Combined Support Maintenance Shops
CX	Categorical Exclusion
CWA	Clean Water Act
DA	Department of the Army
DA-PAM	Department of the Army Pamphlet
DCA	Departmental Consulting Archaeologist
DoD	U.S. Department of Defense
DoDI	U.S. Department of Defense Instruction
DOI	Department of the Interior
DSCOPS	Operations Manager in the Directorate of Operations
EA	Environmental Assessment
EBS	Environmental Baseline Survey
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ENV	Environmental
EO	Executive Order
EPA	Environmental Policy Act
EPAS	Environmental Performance Assessment System
EPR	Environmental Program Requirements
EQCC	Environmental Quality Control Committee
EQR	Environmental Quality Report
ERDC	U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESOH	Environmental Safety and Occupational Health
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FED	Facility Engineering Department
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FGDC	Federal Geographic Data Standards
FISP	Facility Inventory and Stationing Plan
FMO	Facilities Management Office
FMS	Field Maintenance Shop
FOB	Forward Operating Base
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impacts
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FOUO	For Official Use Only
FWPCA	Federal Water Pollution Control Act
FY	Fiscal Year
GIS	Geographic Information System
GKO	Guard Knowledge Online
GMO	Game Management Office
GPS	Global Positioning System
HABS	Historic American Building Survey
HAER	Historic American Engineering Record
HQDA	Headquarters, Department of the Army
HQAES	Headquarters Army Environmental System
HPP	Historic Preservation Plan
ICBM	Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles
ICRMP	Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
IFS	Integrated Facilities System
INF	Infantry
INRMP	Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan
IPR	In-progress Review
IRTC	Infantry Replacement Training Center
ISO	Isolated Find
ISR	Installation Status Report

ITAM	Integrated Training Area Management
JAG	Judge Advocate General
JFHQ	Joint Forces Headquarters
LTC	Lieutenant Colonel
MACOM	Major Army Command
MAJ	Major
MATES	Maneuver Area Training Equipment Site
MLAAP	Milan Army Ammunition Plant
MFR	Memorandum for Record
MILCON	Military Construction
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTP	Maintenance and Treatment Plans
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NDFA	National Defense Facilities Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended
NGB	National Guard Bureau
NGB-IEN	National Guard Bureau, Installations & Environment, Conservation Branch
NHL	National Historical Landmark
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NRMP	Natural Resources Management Plan
OAR	Office of Archaeological Research
ODEP	Officer of Department of Environmental Protection
OSHA	Occupational Safety & Health Administration
PA	Programmatic Agreement
PAM	Pamphlet (Army Regulations)
PAO	Public Affairs Office
PL	Public Law
PLS	Planning Level Survey
POC	Point of Contact
POTO	Planning Operations and Training Office
POW	Prisoner of War
PRIDE	Planning Resource for Infrastructure Development and Evaluation
PVT	Private
RC	Readiness Center
R&D	Research and Development
REC	Record of Environmental Consideration
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RMDA	Records Management and Declassification Agency
RPDP	Real Property Development Plan
ROTC	Reserve Officer Training Corps
RTC	Recruit Training Center
RTLA	Range Training Land Assessment
RTI	Regional Training Institute
SDCOPS	Operations Manager in the Directorate of Operations
SDSFIE	Spatial Data Standards for Facilities, Installation and Environment
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SIP	State Implementation Plans
SJA	Staff Judge Advocate
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SOW	Scope of Work
SPIRS	State Performance Indicator Reporting System
STEP	Status Tool for Environmental Program
SQM	State Quartermaster
SWDA	Solid Waste Disposal Act
TA	Training Area
TAG	The Adjutant General
T & E	Threatened & Endangered Species
TCP	Traditional Cultural Property
TDA	Table of Distribution and Allowances
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
TNARNG	Tennessee Army National Guard
TOE	Table of Organization and Equipment
Tribes	Federally-Recognized Native Americans
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
UFC	Unified Facilities Criteria
UPH	Unaccompanied Personnel Housing
USC	United States Code
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USAF	United States Air Force
USFWS	US Fish & Wildlife Service
USPFO	US Property and Fiscal Office
UTES	Unit Training Equipment Site
WAC	Women's Army Corps
WAAC	Women's Auxiliary Army Corps
WPA	Works Progress Administration

Tennessee Army National Guard
Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan

2019 – 2023

SIGNATURE PAGE

This Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) meets the requirements for ICRMPs set forth in Department of Defense Instruction 4715.16 *Cultural Resources Management*, and Army Regulation 200-1 *Environmental Protection and Enhancement.*

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 1994, the United States Department of Defense (DoD) issued a publication entitled *The Benefits of Cultural Resource Conservation: Commander's Guide*, as part of the Legacy Resource Management Program. The Guide acknowledges that:

> "Cultural resources can benefit both the mission and the military budget if they are properly managed and integrated into the operations of the agency, installation, or base. What is needed is an understanding of the value of the resources, the imagination to see how they can be used, and a willingness to undertake the task…The study of history and cultural resources fosters *esprit de corps* as military personnel learn about the traditions of their units, their branches of Service, and the nation's military past. This common experience brings together soldiers from diverse backgrounds to shape a cohesive fighting force…"Recognizing and preserving such resources is one way in which society can impart its culture to future generations. Culturally significant buildings, landscapes, objects, and documents are the embodiment of shared historical experiences. They are the tangible evidence of national memory" (DoD 1994:4, 18).

Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 4715.16 and Army Regulation (AR) 200-1 require installations to develop an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) as an internal compliance and management tool that integrates the entirety of the cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities. Used in tandem with the *Army National Guard Cultural Resources Handbook (2013)* supplemented with the *Army National Guard Cultural Resources Handbook, Volume II: Appendices* (2013), and an integrated Geographic Information Systems (GIS) geodatabase, this ICRMP provides a more concise management document than in previous iterations. The goal of this ICRMP is to offer a state-level reference and management document that is meant to be updated or supplemented with program information over its lifetime (i.e., five years). As a result, pieces of the document that are updated more frequently are included as appendices.

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APPENDICES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plans (ICRMPs) are required by internal military statutes and regulations, which include Army Regulation (AR) 200-1: *Environmental Protection and Enhancement*, Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 4715.16: *Cultural Resources Management*, and DoD Measures of Merit. AR 200-1 requires the designation of an inherently governmental installation cultural resources manager (CRM) to coordinate the installation's cultural resources management program.

The ICRMP is a 5-year plan that supports the military training mission through the identification of compliance actions required by applicable federal laws and regulations concerning cultural resources management. The ICRMP ties directly to the *Army National Guard Cultural Resources Handbook (2013)* and the *Army National Guard Cultural Resources Handbook, Volume II: Appendices* (2013). This iteration of the ICRMP is prepared for the TNARNG for years 2019-2023.

An Environmental Assessment (EA) was completed for the original ICRMP in 2004. The TNARNG took a "hard look" at the existing EA, per 32 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 651.5.g.2, to ascertain the adequacy of its analysis and see if it is still relevant. After examining the goals, existing conditions, projects, and environmental consequences of the original EA, TNARNG has determined there is no significant change since the original EA. Therefore, this updated ICRMP can be treated as a tiering action and is documented in a Record of Environmental Condition (REC). This REC is attached in Appendix G.

Appendix A includes a glossary of frequently used terms and definitions. Appendix B provides an overview of the TNARNG's virtual installation, with historic contexts and cultural landscapes of select installations. Appendix C contains TNARNG's agreement documents. Appendix D includes a Cultural Resources Collection Summary, a summary for Native American Consultations, tribal Points of Contact (POC's) and tribal TN counties of interest. Appendix E contains essential Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for easy reference. Appendix F provides an overview of the Installation-Specific Cultural Resources Management Projects for the period covering 2019-2023.

Appendix H contains annual reports and updates inserted at the end of every fiscal year to keep the ICRMP current.

1.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INFORMATION RESTRICTIONS

Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (54 United States Code [U.S.C.] 307103 – *Authority to Withhold From Disclosure*) states that:

> "(a) The head of a Federal agency, or other public official receiving grant assistance pursuant to this division, after consultation with the Secretary, shall withhold from disclosure to the public information about the location, character, or ownership of a historic property if the Secretary and the agency determine that disclosure may –
>
> (1) cause a significant invasion of privacy;
> (2) risk harm to the historic property; or
> (3) impede the use of a traditional religious site by practitioners."

On federal property, the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA) also provides provisions for the confidentiality of archaeological site locations. Tribes also have an interest in site confidentiality and are not expected to divulge such information unless confidentiality can be reasonably ensured. Therefore, it is extremely important that persons using this document and other cultural resources reports and maps understand that all archaeological resource descriptions and locations are confidential. For this reason, no maps delineating the locations of archaeological resources are included in this ICRMP, nor will any be released to the public.

2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Cultural resources are defined as historic properties in the NHPA, as cultural items in NAGPRA, as archaeological resources in ARPA, as sacred sites (to which access is provided under the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 [AIRFA]) in Executive Order (EO) 13007 Indian Sacred Sites, and as collections and associated records in 36 CFR Part 79, *Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Collections*. Requirements set forth in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the NHPA, ARPA, NAGPRA, AIRFA, 36 CFR Part 79, EO 13007, EO 13175, and their implementing regulations, define the TNARNG's compliance responsibilities for the management of cultural resources. AR 200-1 specifies Army policy for cultural resources management. A list of federal statutes and regulations applicable to the management of cultural resources at TNARNG installations is found in Section 1.4 of the *Army National Guard Cultural Resources Handbook (2013)*.

Implementation of this updated ICRMP is subject to availability of annual funding. All actions contemplated in this ICRMP are subject to the availability of funds properly authorized and appropriated under federal and state law. Nothing in this ICRMP is intended to be nor shall be construed to be a violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act, 31 USC § 1341.

2.1 STATE AND LOCAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The historic preservation laws in some states can be more restrictive than federal laws, and meeting the requirements of the state's regulations may require additional or more extensive compliance activities on the part of the agency conducting a federal undertaking (36 CFR 800.16[y]). Many states have cemetery laws to consider. Readiness centers (armories) can be a contributing element or located within a historic district. Historic districts have covenants or building codes.

Some TNARNG properties are leased from local governments (i.e., city or county); when local governments own the leased property, the property falls under the jurisdiction of the local government. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) recognizes such properties under the Main Street Program, the Historic Cemetery Program, and those listed for Tennessee on the Register of Landmarks and Heritage and on Georgia's Register of Historic Places. A list of certified local governments can be found at http://www.cr.nps.gov/clg/.

In cases where a project is not a federal undertaking (36 CFR 800.16[y]), for which the TNARNG or another federal agency is responsible for compliance with NHPA or other requirements, compliance with state, local, city, county, and/or certified local government laws and regulations would be required. A common example of an action that generally does not involve compliance with federal regulations is an action such as maintenance, repairs, remodeling, or demolition of a historic building or land that is not owned or leased by the federal government, does not support a federal mission, and where no federal funding, federal permit, or other assistance is involved.

In cases where a project is a federal undertaking for which the TNARNG or another federal agency is responsible for compliance with NHPA or other requirements, both federal and state laws can apply. An example of this action is when the federal undertaking affects a historic property owned and managed by the state. Another example is if the action occurs on state-owned land, state permits for archaeological work on state land could be required.

2.1.1 TENNESSEE STATE LAWS

All Tennessee state laws, regulations, and major court decisions can be accessed online from the Tennessee Court System Website at http://www.tsc.state.tn.us/, or from the Tennessee Code Lexus-Nexus web portal at http://www.lexisnexis.com/hottopics/tncode/default.asp. An appropriate summary of the Tennessee state laws that apply to cultural resources' laws and regulations are as follows:

• ***TCA 4-11-102. Commission — Creation — Membership:*** Establishes the Tennessee Historical Commission (THC) and their authority.

• ***TCA 4-11-111. Review prior to demolishing, altering or transferring historically, architecturally or culturally significant state property:*** Requires that all state agencies consult with the THC prior to demolishing, altering, or transferring any state property that is or may be of cultural, historical, or architectural significance. The THC should provide technical expertise to state agencies in deciding if a property is historically, culturally, or architecturally significant using the Secretary of the Interior's standards; it has 30 days to comment prior to the approval of such action by the state building commission.

• ***TCA 11-6-101. Division established — Purposes:*** Establishes the Division of Archaeology, and the duties of the State Archaeologist to carry out state-mandated archaeology programs.

• ***TCA 11-6-104. Excavated artifacts:*** All artifacts discovered on state controlled lands are considered property of the state and are to be turned over to the Division of Archaeology for custodianship.

• ***TCA 11-6-105. Excavation of State Lands:*** Requires all individuals that intend to perform archaeological research on state owned or managed lands to obtain a permit from the Division of Archaeology. Establishes penalties for excavating without a permit.

• ***TCA 11-6-106. Defacement of sites or artifacts — Misdemeanor:*** Establishes that defacement of archaeological sites and artifacts are a class A misdemeanor.

• ***TCA 11-6-107. Discovery of sites, artifacts or human remains:*** In the event of inadvertent discovery the procedures are as follows—1. cease all activity at the site and 2. notify either the coroner or the medical examiner, and a local law enforcement agency. The officials will determine within (5) business days whether the site merits further investigation; if there are no criminal or forensic concerns, the incident will be reported to the Division of Archaeology by the same officials. Disturbance of human remains or burial objects is subject to Class A misdemeanor charges.

• ***TCA 11-6-110. Designation as archaeological site:*** An archaeological site of significance may be designated by the Commissioner of Conservation and Environment. Designation of a site requires consultation between the archaeological advisory council and the state archaeologist, as well as sufficient scientific evidence of the site's significance.

• ***TCA 11-6-116. Excavation of areas containing Native American Indian human remains:*** When an area of Native American Indian burial remains is excavated, representatives of Native American Indians have a right to be present during the removal. Any person removing such remains must notify the state archaeologist in writing at least ten (10)

days prior to filing a petition under the provisions of title 46, chapter 4. Within two (2) business days of receiving such notice, the state archaeologist shall forward the notice to the Native American members of the archaeological advisory council and the chair of the Tennessee commission of Indian affairs.

• ***TCA 11-6- 117. Display of Native American Indian human remains***: "There shall be no display of Native American Indian human remains, except as evidence in a judicial proceeding."

• ***Title 13. Public Planning and Housing:*** Title 13 contains two parts relevant to cultural resources, part 6 (the Neighborhood Preservation Act) and chapter 7, part 4 (Historical Zoning). The Neighborhood Preservation Act states the conditions at which buildings in older neighborhoods should be maintained and establishes penalties for failure to do so and procedures to enforce those penalties. The Neighborhood Preservation Act only applies to metro areas and counties with populations greater than 500,000 and 800,000, respectively. Chapter 7, part 4 on Historical Zoning establishes the Historical Zoning Commission and discusses the process for designating a district as historical. It also establishes that the review guidelines for designating a historical district must be consistent with those Standards of the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the NHPA.

• ***TCA 39-17-311-312. Desecration of a Venerated Object and Abuse of a Corpse:*** It is a class A misdemeanor to intentionally desecrate a place of worship or burial. It is a class E felony for an individual to knowingly and without legal privilege to: mistreat a corpse in a manner offensive to the sensibilities of an ordinary person; disinter a buried or otherwise interred corpse; or dispose of a corpse in a manner that violates TN law.

• ***TCA 46. Cemeteries:*** This code outlines the penalties for knowingly disturbing a gravesite, the procedures and conditions necessary for terminating the use of land as a cemetery, and procedures for removal and reinternment of graves.

2.1.2 GEORGIA STATE LAWS

All Georgia state laws, regulations, and major court decisions can be accessed online from the GA Code Lexus-Nexus web portal at http://www.lexisnexis.com/hottopics/gacode/default.asp. A summary of the Georgia state laws that apply to cultural resources can be found at http://www.georgiashpo.org/preservationlaws and are reproduced here as follows:

Archaeology

- **OCGA 12-3-10 Artifact Collecting (2016):** It shall be unlawful for any person to use in any park, historic site, or recreational area any electronic device for the detection of metals, minerals, artifacts, or lost articles or for treasure hunting.

- ***OCGA 12-3-52.*** **State Antiquities Act (1969):** Provides for the protection of archaeological sites on state-owned lands, except for the Board of Regents; authorizes permits to be issued for approved archaeological investigations.

- ***OCGA 12-3-53.*** **Office of the State Archaeologist (1969):** Establishes the duties of the State Archaeologist to carry out state-mandated archaeology programs.

- ***OCGA 12-3-80 et seq.* Submerged Cultural Resources (1985):** Defines submerged cultural resources; establishes state ownership and agency responsibilities; provides for permits for survey and research.

- ***OCGA 12-3-621.* State Archaeologist's Duties (2001):** Strengthens state laws for the protection of archaeological sites by clarifying law enforcement provisions and confirming private property owners' rights.

- ***OCGA 12-4-140 et seq. Cave Protection, Archaeological Sites (1977):*** Prohibits damage to archaeological sites within caves.

Burials and Cemeteries

- ***OCGA 44-12-280 et seq.: Council on American Indian Concerns (1992, 2002).*** Creates a Council on American Indian Concerns to advise on repatriation issues.

- ***OCGA 44-12-260/264; 12-3-620 et seq.; 31-21-6; 31-21-44 et seq.: Grave Protection and Repatriation (1992):*** Establishes policies for burials, skeletal material and funerary objects regarding archaeological research, public display, buying/selling artifacts and repatriation.

- ***OCGA 36-72-1 et seq.: Abandoned Cemeteries and Burial Grounds (1991):*** Strengthens cemetery protection laws by authorizing local governments to preserve and protect abandoned cemeteries, and to issue permits prior to any disturbance of burials.

Economic Incentives

- ***OCGA 48-5-7.2: State Preferential Property Tax Assessment (1989):*** Provides an 8-year property tax freeze on historic commercial and residential properties that have had a substantial rehabilitation and that are listed in the Georgia Register or the National Register.

- ***OCGA 48-5-7.2: Specimen Trees (2000):*** Authorizes property tax freeze to include costs incurred in preserving specimen trees

- ***OCGA 48-5-7.3: Local Option Tax Incentives (1989, 1992):*** Provides property tax freeze in local government jurisdictions that have enacted local preservation ordinances. Substantial rehabilitation is not required.

- ***OCGA 12-3-58: Grants and Financial Assistance (1998, 2003):*** Provides state authorization to HPD for preservation grants and financial assistance for preservation activities.

- ***OCGA 12-3-57: Historical and Cultural Museum Assistance Program (1998):*** Creates a financial and technical assistance program for museums.

- ***OCGA 50-34-1 et seq.: One Georgia Authority (2000):*** Creates the One Georgia Authority to administer the One Georgia Fund that supports economic development, including historic preservation.

- ***OCGA 48-7 29.8; DNR Rules 391-5-14 SITC: State Income Tax Credit (2015):*** Provides a state income tax credit of 25% of rehabilitation expenses for properties listed in the Georgia register, either individually or in a Georgia district. The credit is capped at $100,000 for residences and $300,000 for income-producing properties. Two additional categories of up to $5 million and up to $10 million are available for large income-producing projects completed in the years 2017-2021, but with only $25 million in credits allowed per calendar year. The state tax credit for all categories is allowed for the taxable year in which the certified rehabilitation is completed, but pre-approval is required for the credit above $300,000.

- ***OCGA 40-2-86: Historic Preservation License Plate (2005):*** Authorizes a special license plate to benefit historic preservation funding. The net proceeds of the sale of these plates will fund preservation activities through the Georgia Heritage grant program.

- ***OCGA 36-22-1et seq.: Georgia Land Conservation Act (2005):*** Provides a comprehensive program of funding and tax incentives to protect a broad range of natural and historic properties through land acquisition and/or conservation easements.

Planning

- ***OCGA 45-12-200; 50-8-2; 12-2-1; 36-70: Georgia Planning Act (1989):*** Requires local governments to prepare comprehensive plans. Historic resources must be addressed.

- ***OCGA 12-16-1 et seq.: Georgia Environmental Policy Act (1991):*** Requires state agencies to prepare environmental assessments on actions that impact the environment, including historic properties.

- ***OCGA 21-2-1: Georgia Mountains and River Corridor Protection Act (1991):*** Requires minimum standards to be established for land use development on mountain ridges and along river corridors, including the protection of historic properties, through coordinated planning procedures.

- ***OCGA 12-4-70 et seq.: Georgia Surface Mining Act (1969, 1992):*** Requires that mining land use plans address properties listed in the National Register.

Preservation of Historic Properties

- ***OCGA 12-3-50.1: State Historic Preservation Office (1986):*** Establishes historic preservation as public policy and authorizes the Historic Preservation Division of the Department of Natural Resources to carry out a statewide historic preservation program, similar to those duties outlined in the National Historic Preservation Act.

- ***OCGA 44-10-20 et seq.: Georgia Historic Preservation Act (1980, 1989):*** Establishes uniform guidelines for local governments in creating historic preservation commissions and designating historic properties.

- ***OCGA 12-3-50.2: Georgia Register of Historic Places (1989):*** Provides state designation for historic properties. The criteria for designation are the same as the National Register.

- ***OCGA 44-10-1 et seq.: Façade and Conservation Act (1976, 1992):*** Establishes guidelines and standards for easements, consistent with nationwide standards.

- ***OCGA 25-2-13: Uniform Act for the Application of Building and Fire-related Codes to Existing Buildings (1984):*** Authorizes alternatives to fire and safety codes for historic buildings; provides for designation of landmark museum buildings.

- ***OCGA 50-18-72: Disclosure of Records (1995):*** Authorizes protection of records containing information about historic properties if disclosure would create substantial risks.

- ***OCGA 20-2-260: Historic School Buildings (1997):*** Allows state funding for rehabilitation of schools that are still used for educational purposes and that were listed in the National Register before December 31, 1994.

- ***OCGA 20-2-260 (c) (10): A Plus Education Reform Act (2000):*** Calls for guidelines regarding funding for and use of schools that are listed in the National or Georgia Registers.

- ***OCGA 12-3-55: State Agency Historic Property Stewardship (1998):*** Requires state agencies to prepare preservation plans for historic properties for which they are responsible; creates the state stewardship awards program.

- ***OCGA 12-3-56: State Agency Use of Historic Buildings and Historic Districts (1998):*** Encourages state agencies to locate state offices in historic buildings or historic districts.

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3.0 STATE LEVEL CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

This chapter provides a brief description of the TNARNG virtual installation, an overview of all known cultural resources across all of the TNARNG installations, the status of those resources at each site and training installation, and appropriate compliance and management activities for the next 5 years. This section also provides guidance to the state level cultural resources manager (CRM) and cultural resources personnel in terms of goals and responsibilities.

3.1 STATEWIDE INSTALLATION OVERVIEW

The TNARNG virtual installation includes 557 buildings/structures and 13,902 acres within eighty-four (84) readiness centers (RC's), four (4) army aviation support facilities (AASF), and four (4) training installations totaling 92 TNARNG installations (see Appendix B). All of the installations and training installations discussed in this ICRMP are either federally owned or supported with federal funds. These include readiness centers (RC's), combined support maintenance shops (CSMS), unit training equipment sites (UTES), field maintenance shops (FMS), and army aviation support facilities (AASF).

The inventory of cultural resources managed by the TNARNG includes 26 National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-eligible historic buildings/structures, 49 archaeological sites, and no sacred sites or traditional cultural properties (TCPs). Out of the forty-nine (49) archaeological sites (eight of which are historic cemeteries), a total of four (4) are NRHP-eligible. Appendix B-2.0 provides more detailed information concerning the cultural holdings of specific TNARNG installations. All buildings and structures aged 50 years or older within the TNARNG real property inventory have been evaluated for NRHP eligibility as of November 2017. Yearly inventories of buildings that reach the 50 year benchmark are conducted as needed by the cultural resources manager.

Archaeological surveys have been done for six of the ninety-two TNARNG installations: John Sevier Range, McMinnville (new property), Volunteer Training Site (VTS) Catoosa, VTS Milan, VTS Smyrna, and VTS Tullahoma. Three of the VTS's (Catoosa, Milan, and Smyrna) have been completely surveyed to modern archaeological standards. At VTS Tullahoma, only select areas of higher probability have been surveyed. During the cultural assessment/evaluation of the Chattanooga ARNG RC, it was determined that an archaeology survey would not yield results due to its urban setting, buildings/structures, and parking areas encompassing most of the acreage (more details for its exclusion can be found in Appendix B2.3). Together, 5,121 of the total 13,902 acres within the TNARNG virtual installation that are accessible for archaeological survey, have been surveyed. The TNARNG cultural resources program is aiming to expand the cultural resource management surveys to the RC's (which are mainly state lands) beginning during the life of this ICRMP. Appendix B will be updated as results are established.

Table 3-1. Status of NHPA Section 110 Inventory and Evaluation

Site/Installation	Total # of Buildings	# of buildings 50 years or older	# of buildings evaluated	# of eligible buildings	Total Acreage/total accessible acreage	Total acreage surveyed	# of Identified archaeological sites	# of archaeological sites evaluated	# of eligible archaeological sites
Chattanooga RC	17	11	11	11	15/1.5	0	0	0	0
JFHQ/TNARNG	340	57	57	7	1527/693	144	0	0	0
VTS Smyrna	59	19	19	0	856/618	618	11	5	2
VTS Milan	70	11	11	6	2478/2097	2097	12	12	0
VTS Tullahoma	35	0	0	0	7215/7105	7215	13	13	0
VTS Catoosa	36	19	19	3	1633/1548	1548	26	23	2

3.2 TNARNG CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

This section summarizes the specific actions required to manage the cultural resources under the stewardship of the TNARNG for the next 5 years, as well as summarizing the actions taken over the past 5 years. Cultural resource actions can include initiation or continuation of Native American consultation not related to a specific project, GIS cultural resource layer development, development of a cultural resource training and awareness program for non-CRM staff, CRM training, development of agreement documents, and fulfillment of federal curation requirements.

Appendix F includes a list of the Installation-Specific Cultural Resources Management Projects completed and uncompleted over the previous five years and proposed projects covering the next five years. In summary, these projects focus on the following goals:

- Supporting the military mission through effective cultural resources management;
- Enhancing TNARNG personnel awareness of, and appreciation for, cultural resource preservation and improving the effectiveness of their decision making;
- Enhancing working relationships with the SHPO to identify and protect cultural resources that may exist on TNARNG lands;
- Continuing consultation with Tribes in order to further the partnership that will permit the protection of irreplaceable cultural resources while TNARNG continues its mission essential activities;
- Strengthening partnerships between the Tribes and the TNARNG in order to ensure the continued stewardship of TNARNG cultural resources;
- Promoting outreach with an interested public who are stakeholders in local, natural, and cultural resources and ensuring their access to these resources;

- Continuing an approach to protecting archaeological resources that is consistent with the Department of the Interior's *National Strategy for Federal Archaeology*. This approach focuses on the preservation and protection of archaeological sites in place, conservation of archaeological collections and records, sharing of archaeological research results, and increasing outreach and participation in public archaeology (http://www.cr.nps.gov/archeology/tools/NatStrat.htm).

- Identifying procedures for updating the ICRMP, such as changes in Points of Contact (POCs), property exchanges, etc., annually or as new cultural resource data are acquired;

- Incorporating the ICRMP into master planning, Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM), Integrated Natural Resources Management Plans (INRMP), Land Condition Trend Analysis, Range and Training Land Program, Threatened and Endangered Species Program, and other TNARNG planning efforts;

- Ensuring continued compliance with the requirements of NHPA, especially Section 106;

- Ensuring continued confidentiality of archaeological site information through the use of such measures as password protected GIS maps and thorough review of public documents by the CRM before they are released. *Note:* Site locational information will remain confidential to the public;

- Developing a curation program, including the maintenance of an in-house artifact catalog that corresponds to collections housed at a curation facility, ARNG museum, or other repository. The TNARNG should establish a curation agreement with the University of Alabama-Moundville Office of Archaeological Research (OAR) for federal property, as well as with the Tennessee Division of Archaeology (TDOA) for state property; for curating records, files, notes, maps, photographs, reports, artifacts, and other documentation pertaining to cultural resources investigations at TNARNG installations. The curation program should include an annual inspection of the TNARNG collections at the repositories in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79;

- Ensuring compliance with NAGPRA, including providing the Tribes with a copy of the in-house artifact catalogs and other information;

- Establishing long-term working relationships with stakeholders to identify and protect historic properties that may exist at TNARNG installations – note, however, site locational and other information may be confidential or restricted in such cases; and

- Ensuring that scientific and historical data recovered from cultural resources at TNARNG facilities are made available to researchers, Tribes, and other interested parties. *Note:* site locational and other information may be confidential or restricted in such cases.

3.2.1 Cultural Landscape Approach

Cultural resources constitute significant elements of the ecosystems in which Army installations and their component activities exist and function. Planning and management of cultural resources should occur within the context of a comprehensive and integrated land, resource, and infrastructure approach that adapts and applies principles of ecosystem

management. This involves planning and management of cultural resources by reference to the landscape. A cultural landscape approach:

1. Analyzes the spatial relationships among all cultural resources within their natural setting. Installation cultural resources management planning occurs through installation ICRMPs, and can be facilitated by installation GIS if available.

2. Serves as an organizing principle to record the landscape in a manner that incorporates the complexity of human cultural interaction with the natural terrain through time. Military installations are treated as an integral entity with interrelationships existing among the natural and cultural resources present. Military operations are treated as one, albeit one of the most significant, of a number of human cultural activities that have influenced the installation cultural landscape. The intent of this approach is to fully integrate cultural resources management with military training, testing and infrastructure operations.

3. Recognizes that cultural resources may be present on installations because of, or may even be a result of, continuous military occupation and use of the land. Landscapes on any Army installation have all been affected to some degree by human activity. Prehistoric and historic archeological resources, historic buildings, structures and districts, sacred sites, endangered species habitat, wetlands, riparian areas, and other components of the ecosystem have been influenced, maintained, or created by prehistoric and historic human occupants, and modern military use of the land. All of these natural and man-made features, including those related to military operations, are viewed as a series of surface and subsurface features that make up the installation's cultural landscape.

4. The cultural landscapes on military installations are unique because there are no other landscapes in this nation that have evolved from a continued use for defense-related purposes. Therefore, there must be functional continuity, military training and testing and other defense related activities must continue to occur to maintain, and to allow the military cultural landscape to continue to evolve. As a resource category, a "cultural landscape" can be determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

The TNARNG cultural resources program has implemented the cultural landscape approach in several ways:

- Use of GIS to create cultural resources data layers that are integrated within the geodatabase for each site and training area; these layers allow planners to view cultural resources as integrated with natural resources and infrastructure elements within the landscape.

- Integration of cultural resources planning efforts with the virtual installation Master Plan

- Integration of the ICRMP with the following plans and programs: Real Property Development Plan, National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) management, conservation management, compliance management, and with the Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) Plan with early review and coordination on the potential of undertakings to impact cultural resources.

3.2.2 Geographical Information System (GIS)

The integration of cultural resource data with the GIS program has allowed the TNARNG cultural resource program to better support the TNARNG mission. The entirety of the TNARNG GIS geodatabase is SDS compliant, including the layers designated for use by cultural resources. All GIS submittals are to be FGDC metadata compliant (http://www.fgdc.gov/metadata), SDSFIE 2.6 or above (http://www.sdsfie.org/), and AR115-13 compliant. The GIS program currently warehouses all cultural resource data provided from archaeological and historical building surveys (whether performed in-house or contracted out), providing an easily understood method to manage our increased baseline knowledge. These cultural resource data layers contain the most current information for all TNARNG installations including:

- Archaeology sites—contains all known prehistoric and historic archaeological sites on TNARNG installations with descriptions
- Historical feature points—contains any monuments, memorials, buildings, static displays, etc. located at TNARNG installations.
- Cultural survey points/areas—sites that have been surveyed by archaeological teams in the course of Phase I or II studies
- Terrestrial feature points/areas—contains data that can display individual archaeological site locations as points or the entire planar area that was surveyed.
- Property NRHP status--- integration between Real Property and GIS data layers provide the user to see every building/structure within the TNARNG virtual installation that has or has not been surveyed for the NRHP.
- Buildings/structures age---buildings/structures can be delineated as ≤ 50 years of age or ≥ 50 years of age; autonomously from their eligibility status.

As a result of this integration, the cultural resources program has been able to operate under a cultural landscape approach. The cultural resources program can easily and effectively communicate with stakeholders during Section 106 proceedings, as well as to installation commanders whenever training may occur too near archaeological sites. Training site managers have access to the database so that decisions can be made about training if the CRM is not immediately available.

3.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS FOR TNARNG PROPERTIES

3.3.1 Architectural Projects

During the lifespan of this ICRMP, additional buildings, structures and objects on TNARNG installations will become 50 years of age. Projects for architectural resources generally include the identification and evaluation of historic properties subject to immediate damage or loss resulting from training, rehabilitation and maintenance, and other activities at TNARNG facilities; and/or the development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA); a document that spells out the terms of a formal, legally binding agreement between one state entity and another state and/or federal agency, with the SHPO on treatment and management of properties listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP (buildings, structures, or objects) (See Appendix E, SOP 1).

Research questions that may be posed for architectural resources include the following:

- How many individuals worked at this location? What were their roles?
- Was this resource part of a larger network or planned design? Is this property part of the National Defense Facilities Act (NDFA), 81st Congress Public Act 783 Series standardized designs?
- How many resources of this type were constructed or developed? Where are they located? How much historical integrity do they retain?
- Has the building or facility been modified? Does this site or structure retain historical integrity?
- Does this resource convey a specific aspect of the Cold War? How central was this resource to the Cold War mission?

The majority of TNARNG installations, which require formal building inventories and evaluations, date to the Cold War Era. Several studies have been prepared for Cold War resources nationwide since the 1990s and should be consulted in the process of a survey and assessment of the National Guard Readiness Centers. Among those found useful are: *A Systematic Study of Air Command Cold War Material Culture – Volume I: Historic Context and Method for Assessment* (Mariah Associates 1995), *Coming in from the Cold: Military Heritage in the Cold War* (DOD 1993), *To Defend and Deter: The Legacy of the United States Cold War Missile Program* (Lonnquest and Winkler 1996), and *National Register of Historic Places Themes and Historic Context for Air Force, Army, and Navy in the Cold War* (Geo-Marine/Versar 2017).

These works set forth a process for determining the historical value of Cold War resources, and post a series of vital questions, which should be considered intricate in an assessment of a Cold War resource, and therefore, serve as guidance for determining the site's significance at the local, state, and national levels:

There are a few facilities in TNARNG stewardship that do not fall into Cold War Era contexts. There are six NRHP-eligible buildings at VTS Milan that fall under the period of mobilization for WWII. There is also an eleven building NRHP-eligible district in Chattanooga that was constructed as a New Deal Era WPA project just before WWII as well. There are a multitude of resource studies that can be consulted during a WWII context research project, one among these can be *Final Historic Context Study* (Burns and McDonnell 2008).

As with the Cold War Era context studies, some of the research questions posed above can apply to the TNARNG WWII facilities as well.

3.3.2 Archaeological Projects

Projects relating to archaeological resources generally include the following:

- Distributing the procedures regarding inadvertent discoveries of cultural artifacts during potential ground-disturbing activities on all TNARNG installations;

- Developing explicit procedures and training for managing accidental or unanticipated discovery of archaeological resources that were previously unknown on TNARNG installations;

- Having the option to develop a MOU with the SHPO for emergency operations (see Appendix E, SOP # 04) and inadvertent discovery (see Appendix E, SOP # 05);

- Defining resource-specific inventory and evaluation procedures for various classes of cultural resources at TNARNG facilities (i.e., pre-contact and historic sites, buildings, structures, objects, artifact assemblages, etc.). In particular, procedures for dealing with potentially NRHP-eligible resources and surveying high priority areas will be clearly outlined or defined.

- Ensuring reasonable, effective and timely communications between the responsible personnel from the TNARNG and the SHPO concerning cultural resources on TNARNG facilities and their identification, evaluation, and when necessary, preservation and/or mitigation.

- Identification of archaeological resources that are eligible for, or require further evaluation to make a determination of eligibility for, listing in the NRHP that are subject to immediate damage or loss resulting from training, maintenance, and other activities at TNARNG facilities. Surveys will be performed either in-house or by contractors to TNARNG.

- Development of guidelines for annual review of archaeological and historic sites that are eligible or need further evaluation to make a determination of eligibility for listing in the NRHP, including checking for looting, signs of disturbance, etc. Develop a monitoring program for sites left in situ.

- Protection of artifacts by arranging curation. The TNARNG is in the process of drafting two curation agreements; one, with the University of Alabama-Moundville Office of Archaeological Research for federal properties, and the second with the Tennessee Division of Archaeology for state properties. These facilities are used for curating records, files, notes, maps, photographs, reports, artifacts, and other documentation pertaining to cultural resources investigations at TNARNG installations. TNARNG performs an annual inspection of its collections at the repositories in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79.

- Additional historical information (i.e., newspaper articles, official government records, and personal memorabilia) are managed by the Public Affairs Office (PAO) per NGR 870-20, and marginally by the CRM and site locations across the state. No agreement has been discussed between either of the curation facilities and the TNARNG for permanent storage of these on site materials.

- Distribution of the SOPs to TNARNG facilities managers, CFMO, and Operations Manager in DSCOPS.

- The beginning efforts to complete Phase I surveys at all TNARNG installations.

Other research questions may be formulated for archaeological resources as they become more recognized with and during future research.

3.3.2.1. Archaeological Predictive Model

Often archaeological surveys generate data on high-, medium, - and low-site density areas. This data can be used to extrapolate site probability estimates to environmentally similar, but surveyed portions of an Area of Potential Effect (APE). Predicative models spans a broad range of methods and levels of rigor. The most robust models usually involve (1) large and environmentally diverse sample areas, (2) rigorous selection of predictor variables, (3) validation and refinement of pilot model prior to full implementation, (4) use of GIS, and (5) application of statistical methods, such as logistic regression or factor analysis, in the definition of high-, medium-, and low-probability areas. Predictive models define land use patterns and can provide interpretive and predictive information. Well-executed models are useful for planning purposes as new APEs are defined in similar environments. Modeling can identify sensitive areas and reveal additional project needs for:

- Avoidance or mitigation
- Alternative actions
- Consultation with Tribes

Predictive models enable archaeological survey to focus more on high-sensitivity areas when 100 percent intensive survey and testing is not feasible due to cost or time constraints. Models can be formulated for a distinct project or as part of a larger survey effort. Models should include:

- Summary of pervious planning level surveys and predictive models;
- Language in task orders for use of the cultural landscape approach;
- A conclusion in the report about the accuracy to the model; and
- A GIS layer delineating areas surveyed and survey results.

Creating an archaeological predictive model for each individual facility throughout the state may not be practical to prepare in this case. Rather, historical and current land use considerations in concert with environmental considerations is incorporated into GIS for each individual facility.

Currently, the TNARNG CRM Program, in tandem with GIS have begun compiling and working on creating an all-inclusive map of Tennessee that includes points of interest such as the Trail of Tears Routes, Historic War Sites (like WWII POW camps), all Civil War Sites, and other prominent capacities like bodies of water or rock enclaves to create a relationship proximity to all the Readiness Centers and VTS's for an early archaeological predictive model tool of how likely it could be for a property to have an archaeological site. This is a priority for the upcoming years covered by this ICRMP.

3.3.2.2 Cemeteries

All named burial grounds which currently contain buried remains and for which there is a historical record shall be categorized as Post Cemetery with a category code of 76030 in PRIDE. TNARNG does not have any post cemeteries.

Potential burial areas which have been identified solely through archaeological field work and for which there are no historical records and cemeteries from which all remains have been exhumed and relocated shall be considered archaeological sites and not included in PRIDE. TNARNG has eight cemeteries matching this description (see Appendix B).

3.4 INTEGRATION OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Natural resources and forestry actions are considered undertakings on TNARNG federal lands and most often require cultural resources compliance under Section 106 of the NHPA and NEPA consideration. Examples of such undertakings include aspects of forest and fire management that involve ground disturbing activities (i.e., cutting or harvesting, timber thinning, prescribed burning, wildfire suppression, construction and maintenance of fire breaks, Southern Pine Beetle salvage operations, reforestation, establishing wildlife food plots, erosion control, re-vegetation, and soil conservation).
Natural resources management activities, as well as training and routine operational and maintenance activities that could require Section 106 consultation within the following program areas include, but are not limited to:

Program Area	Type of Activity
Range Operations	Artillery impact and live-firing of weapons, Ordnance disposal
Maintenance Operations	Facility construction, right-of-way easements, repair, alteration, modification, demolition, or disposal of standing structures (bridges + 45 years of age), Construction of a modern structure or feature within the view shed of an historic property or district, Construction of new roads (dirt or paved), Other earthmoving activities (i.e., terrain modification),
Integrated Training Area Management	Restoration in areas that have been disturbed by troop activities (Stream banks, trials, low water crossing, maneuver damage
Environmental	Remediation activities that involve building demolition and earth excavation to remove contaminants, spill/hazard response for soil removal (emergency Section 106)
Forestry Management	Forest management (i.e., timber harvesting, tree planting, prescribed burning, crop tree release, timber stand improvements)
Wildlife Prescribed Fire	Construction of fire breaks in new areas which involve earthmoving activities
Vegetative Management	Repair of extreme erosion, removal of woody vegetation
Wildlife Management	In ground trapping arrays
Soil Conservation	Erosion control measures that alter original ground surface
Wetlands Management	In ground water control systems, earthen dams or mound features.
Other	Construction of new food plots, or ground disturbance at food plots located on known archaeological sites; plowing and disking in historically agricultural areas; and construction of pedestrian trails.

Generally, activities that do not require Section 106 consultation include:

- Mowing and routine landscaping;
- Field bivouacking and Land Navigation;

- Use of existing excavated areas;
- Munitions storage;
- Fueling and refueling activities;
- Repair, alteration, modification, demolition, or disposal of structures less than 50 years of age (Exceptions apply to properties that meet Criteria Considerations that would make it eligible for listing to the NRHP);
- Transfer of a structure under 50 years of age to another State or Federal Agency.
- No till drills
- Reno mattress installation or replacement

As integrated with the TNARNG Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP), to reduce potential for disturbance, the TNARNG will plan natural resources projects to avoid archaeological sites that may be eligible for the NRHP. As a result, **all** projects involving ground disturbance will be coordinated with the TNARNG CRM.

3.5 CURATION

In accordance with the requirements of 36 CFR 79*, Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections,* AR 200-1 requires The Adjutant General of the TNARNG to ensure that all archaeological collections and associated records, as defined in 36 CFR 79.4(a), are processed, maintained, and preserved in perpetuity. Collections are material remains that are excavated or removed during a survey, excavation, or other study of a prehistoric or historic resource, and associated records that are prepared or assembled in connection with the survey, excavation, or other study (36 CFR 79.4[a]). Associated records are original records (or copies thereof) that are prepared or assembled, that document efforts to locate, evaluate, record, study, preserve, or recover a prehistoric or historic resource (36 CFR 79.4([2]).

Along with the requirements of 36 CFR 79, the CRM should reach out to their individual state affiliated Tribes for tribal specific guidelines on agency archaeology collections and associated documents. Tribes may require additional or more extensive compliance activities on the part of the agency such as no photography of human remains or funerary objects. (Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians (EBCI) Guidelines for Human Remains and Funerary Objects (Guidelines for Survey, Excavation, Laboratory/Analysis, and Curation.

The CRM should consider long-term and the ongoing cost of permanent collection curation and include this in the Status Tool for Environmental Programs (STEP).

Collections from federal lands or obtained during federally funded projects should be deposited in a repository that meets the standards outlined in 36 CFR 79, to ensure that they will be safeguarded and permanently curated in accordance with federal guidelines. Collections from state owned property have title vested in the TNARNG and should be curated in facilities that meet the requirements of the SHPO.

A curation facility is specifically designed to serve as a physical repository where collections and records are sorted, repackaged, assessed for conservation needs, and then placed in an appropriate, environmentally controlled, secure storage area. Proper curation also includes a review and update of all paper records. An important component of artifact curation is the selection of artifacts for site-specific reference collections. Artifact data are entered into a database, which is an important management and research tool. The overall goal of the federal curation program, as set forth in 36 CFR 79, is to ensure the preservation and accessibility of

cultural resource collections and documents for use by members of the public interested in the archaeology and history of the region.

3.5.1 Curation Procedures

- Before permanent curation, all artifacts recovered on TNARNG installations will be analyzed using commonly accepted methods for artifacts in the region. Artifact analyses will be consistent with current archaeological research objectives for the region.

- Cleaning, curation, and storage of artifacts and associated documents will meet professional standards.

- Artifacts and associated documents will be stored in clean, spacious, temperature-controlled facilities while on the installation and kept in archival-quality bags, folders, or boxes.
- The TNARNG may choose to negotiate a MOU or similar agreement with the SHPO or other state repository, museum, or university, or other approved curation facility for final curation of all artifacts.

- All field, laboratory, and other project records will be reproduced on archival-quality paper.

3.5.2 36 CFR 79 Reporting and Inspection Requirements

The annual Secretary of the Interior's report to Congress requires an assessment of archaeological records and materials in federal repositories. The CRM shall determine, on an annual basis, the volume of records and materials held by the TNARNG installation or curated on its behalf at a curation facility. Inspections of federally curated archaeological collections shall be conducted periodically in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act (40 USC 484), and it's implementing regulation (41 CFR 101). Consistent with 36 CFR 79.11(a), the CRM shall:

- Maintain a list of any U.S. Government-owned personal property received by the CRM.

- Periodically inspect the physical environment in which all archaeological materials are stored for the purpose of monitoring the physical security and environmental control measures (see Appendix D).

- Periodically inspect the collections in storage for the purposes of assessing the condition of the material remains and associated records, and of monitoring those remains and records for possible deterioration and damage (see Appendix D).

- Periodically inventory the collection by accession, lot, or catalog record for the purpose of verifying the location of the material remains and associated records (see Appendix D).

Periodically inventory any other U.S. Government-owned personal property in the possession of the CRM (see Appendix D).

3.5.3 Curation Facilities

Materials or artifacts collected as a result of previous archaeological investigations on TNARNG federal lands or with federal funds are curated at:

Office of Archaeological Research
The University of Alabama Museums
13075 Moundville Archaeological Park
Moundville, Alabama 35474
Telephone: (205) 371-2266
Fax: (205) 371-2494
Web: http://museums.ua.edu/oar/
POC: Matthew Gage, Director, mdgage@ua.edu

With the conclusion of the August 20-24, 2018 Native American Consultation (NAC) at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, the TNARNG has been given multiple comments/feedback from the Tribes present on their concerns with our curation collections housed at UA Moundville. Reasons include the treatment of their ancestral remains and funerary objects without prior consultations, differing NAGPRA definitions, and differing repatriation ideas. The TNARNG is investigating other alternatives to Moundville and has opened up formal consultation efforts with all of the TN-affiliated Tribes. The TNARNG will create a plan of action within the life of this ICRMP.

Materials or artifacts collected as a result of previous archaeological investigations on TNARNG state lands are curated at:

Tennessee Department of Archaeology
1216 Foster Avenue
Cole Building #3
Nashville, Tennessee 37243
Telephone: (615) 741-1588, ext.113
Fax: (615) 741-7329
Web: http://tn.gov/environment/section/arch-archaeology
POC: Dan Brock, State Programs Archaeologist, Dan.brock@tn.gov

These facilities meet the standards outlined in 36 CFR 79. Requirements for curating items at these facilities, as well as the current curation agreement between the facilities and the TNARNG will be included in Appendix D when they are completed.

Records, artifacts, and donated private collections that are associated with the TNARNG's military history are curated and/or stored in accordance with Military Regulation under NGR 870-20 "Army National Guard Museums, Museum Activities, and Historical Property" (http://www.ngbpdc.ngb.army.mil/pubs/870/ngr870_20.pdf), its associated regulation AR 870-20 "Military History: Responsibilities, Policies, and Procedures" http://www.army.mil/usapa/epubs/CMH_1.html, and in accordance with AR 700-131 "Logistics: Loan, Lease and Donation of Army Material" http://www.apd.army.mil/pdffiles/r700_131.pdf

These records, artifacts, and private collections are stored at numerous readiness centers (armories) and training sites throughout the state of Tennessee. There is no centralized management of these historic artifacts or their associated records. Historical collections of the TNARNG fall roughly into three categories: static displays outside of RC's or training sites, which are accounted for by the USPFO; military weapons obtained from and owned by the

Center of Military History; and an assortment of memorabilia collected by or donated to the TNARNG over the years, that are likely not on any federal or state property books. In general, items relating to the TNARNG's military history are the responsibility of the TNARNG's historian or History Detachment rather than the CRM.

3.6 CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGER'S GUIDANCE AND PROCEDURES

Guidance for the Cultural Resources program is provided in the *Army National Guard Cultural Resources Handbook* (2013). A full copy of the Handbook may be found at Guard Knowledge Online (GKO) under ARNG, G4, Environmental Programs, ILE-CN, Cultural, Army National Guard Handbook (https://gkoportal.ng.mil/arng/G4/D01/Pages/Cultural.aspx).

Integration and coordination among TNARNG offices can be very challenging. Installation program managers (including cultural resources, natural resources, training, housing, landscape maintenance, etc.) manage multiple programs and it may be difficult to communicate with other offices on a regular basis. To effectively manage a cultural resource program, coordination is absolutely essential. Other offices need to be aware of the cultural resource program's responsibilities. The CRM also must be aware of the activities of other installation offices that could have a potential impact on cultural resources.

An effective CRM should:

1. Understand the military mission.

2. Have or acquire an inventory of archaeological resources with locations, maps, etc. This must be closely controlled and discussed in a case-by-case manner.

3. Have or acquire an inventory of architectural resources with locations, maps, etc. by creating strong relationships with experienced personnel such as the staff architects, GIS technicians, and Real Estate personnel.

4. Formulate a coherent and persuasive argument for how their job supports the military mission.

5. Review proposed programs and projects to determine necessary compliance.

6. Align cultural resources compliance with NEPA requirements whenever possible.

7. Work on gaining proponents for cultural resource management up the chain of command.

8. Know what other installation offices are doing, explain cultural resource responsibilities, and discuss potential impacts to cultural resources.

9. Coordinate and consult with outside entities including the SHPO, federally recognized tribes, and local interest groups. Neglecting to consult with these interested parties early in the planning process may result in unnecessary tension, which will cause delays that translate into government time and cost. Recent legislation has strengthened responsibilities to consult with federally recognized tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and Alaskan Corporations.

10. Meet the professional qualification standards of the Secretary of the Interior under 36 CFR 61.

Coordination and staffing procedures are critical for activities such as construction; long-range planning; building repair, maintenance, or renovation; and planning and execution of mission training or other mission essential activities. Coordination is also critical for cultural resources stewardship and compliance. Actions that typically trigger internal coordination and compliance include:

- Ground disturbance;
- building maintenance and repair;
- landscape and grounds repair or replacement;
- new construction – buildings or additions, infrastructure, roads, and trails;
- major renovations to buildings;
- major changes in use of buildings;
- major changes in training locations or type;
- master planning;
- disposal or divesting of property;
- alterations to any buildings, structures or objects that are 45 years of age or older;
- demolishing building or structures;
- leasing or using private or public property;
- emergency operations; and/or
- compliance with Homeland Security requirements.

Construction or military mission activities may adversely affect cultural resources. Each TNARNG staff member involved with planning, construction, building repair, or maintenance; or management of training or other mission activities coordinates with the CRM in the planning process. The Environmental Analysis of the project or activity is normally done through development of the appropriate NEPA document. A Section 106 consultation can be coordinated with the NEPA review process to help streamline the entire environmental review. Analysis typically commences with completion and review of Military Construction Project Data Form 1391, Project Request form 420, or a work order.

To facilitate integration of planning and analysis of effects from TNARNG actions, the CRM will:

- distribute the ICRMP to and solicit input from the internal stakeholder;
- distribute cultural resources' project list for forthcoming projects (Appendix F) to applicable parties.
- distribute SOPs to applicable parties (see Appendix E);
- distribute list of historic structure and archaeological sensitivity maps;
- develop and conduct cultural resource awareness training;
- meet, at a minimum, once a year with construction and facility management office (CFMO) and Operations Manager in the Directorate of Operations (SDCOPS) to discuss upcoming projects and plans;
- meet with the Environmental Quality Control Committee (EQCC); and

- participate in staff meetings.

The CRM should contact the above personnel to determine if they understand the cultural resources management program, and periodically, interface with these individuals on updates and as new TNARNG mission essential plans and programs are developed.

Coordination with non-TNARNG entities is required under several federal laws and regulations and AR 200-1. NHPA, NEPA, and NAGPRA require coordination with interested parties and other government agencies, depending on the action involved.

External agencies and stakeholders that may be involved in cultural resources management include:

- State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)
- Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO)
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP)
- Departmental Consulting Archaeologist, National Park Service (NPS)
- Keeper of the National Register, Department of the Interior
- National Forest Service
- United States Fish & Wildlife Services
- US Army Corps of Engineers
- Air National Guard
- Federally Recognized Tribes; and/or
- Interested members of the public, including ethnographic groups, historic organizations and others.

The TNARNG will comply with all pertinent laws and regulations concerning the management and preservation of cultural resources and will, where appropriate, consult with the SHPO, THPO, the ACHP, Tribes, and interested persons, as required (*see Army National Guard Cultural Resources Handbook* [2013] Section 1.4).

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4.0 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

The Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are designed to provide guidance for ARNG non-environmental personnel in addressing the most common actions and situations involving cultural resources. The SOPs have been prepared to assist the ARNG in complying with applicable state and federal laws, regulations, and guidelines pertaining to cultural resources management.

Cultural Resources Manager. AR 200-1 requires the designation of a CRM to coordinate the virtual installation's cultural resources management program. For ARNGs, the CRM is, therefore, responsible for the oversight of activities that may affect cultural resources on TNARNG land, or TNARNG activities that may have an effect on cultural resources on non-ARNG lands.

Annual Cultural Resources Training. A requirement of the TNARNG Cultural Resources Management Program is annual cultural resources awareness training. Training for non-environmental personnel is crucial to ensure a successful cultural resources management program, compliance with environmental laws and policies, and protection of cultural resources. The CRM personnel will develop a training program for the training site managers, field commanders and their troops, maintenance staff, and others who may encounter cultural resources. Training subjects can include understanding SOPs, introduction to cultural resources regulations and management, and identification of cultural resources.

Timing: An awareness training course would be approximately 2 hours.

SOP	Timing
SOP No. 1: Maintenance, Repair, Renovations, and new Construction Activities	For exempt actions, no additional time is required. For non-exempt actions, anticipate a minimum of 4 months.
SOP No. 2: Disposal or Demolition of Excess Property	Anticipate a minimum of 4 to 6 months for historic structures. See Appendix E for additional guidance.
SOP No. 3: Mission Training of Military and Tenant Personnel	Clearing lands for training requires approximately 4 to 6 months for archaeological surveys. Personnel should be familiar with the contents of SOP 5; can be done as part of annual training and unit in-briefings.
SOP No. 4: Emergency Operations and Homeland Security Activities	A minimum of 7 days.
SOP No. 5: Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Materials	Personnel should be familiar with the contents of the SOP; can be done as part of annual training and unit in-briefings. Inadvertent discoveries will take a minimum of 30 days.

All SOP's can be found in Appendix E.

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5.0 CONSULTATION PROGRAM

5.1 TRIBAL CONSULTATION PROGRAM

The NHPA, EO 13007, EO 13175, Presidential Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies dated 29 April 1994: Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments, and the Annotated Policy Document for DoD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy, updated 2012, require federal agencies to consult with federally recognized American Indian tribes. (DoDI 4710.02)

Consultation takes on many forms. The TNARNG may need to consult on a project by project basis for proposed actions that may affect cultural resources of interest to Tribes. These cultural resources can include Sacred Sites or Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP's), repatriation areas or archaeological sites, and artifacts or other features that a Tribe may hold in interest. If TNARNG activities have the potential to affect tribal properties or resources, all interested Tribes will be consulted early in the planning process and their concerns will be addressed to the greatest extent possible. Establishing a permanent relationship with Tribes will lead to a better understanding of each party's interests and concerns and development of a trustful relationship. This will streamline future project-based consultation and streamline the inadvertent discovery process.

For project-specific consultation, the CRM should send appropriate reports and documentation to potentially affected THPO/Tribes describing the proposed action and analysis of effects (either Section 106 and/or NEPA documents) and request comments and input. After 30 days, the CRM should follow up with THPO/Tribes for input if no correspondence has been received. A thorough MFR must be kept. For projects of particular interest to THPOs/Tribes, the CRM could consider a site visit and meeting with affected THPOs/Tribes. Consultation meetings should be held and include representation from the TNARNG command leadership (i.e., The Adjutant General, CFMO, etc.).

A list of the regulatory requirements is provided in the *Army National Guard Cultural Resources Handbook* (2013) Chapter 4. Appendix D of this document provides a detailed summary of TNARNG consultation efforts to date, along with a copy of the tribal areas of interest in an excel spreadsheet, any agreement documents signed between a Tribe and the TNARNG, information pertaining to NAGPRA, and a Tribal POC list.

Sites held significant to the Tribes are considered TCPs and sacred sites and are important resources that can be eligible for listing in the NRHP because of their association with cultural practices or beliefs that are rooted in the history of a living community and are integral to the continuity of the community's cultural identity. A demonstrable relationship between a specific community and property is the defining factor for a TCP. TCPs are often difficult to recognize, and consultation with Tribes and other interested parties is essential to delineating and mitigating potential effects on these properties. Any comprehensive inventory must include efforts to identify TCPs and consultation with those groups/individuals that ascribe cultural significance to the area.

Currently, no resources of traditional, religious, or cultural significance to Native American tribes have been recorded on TNARNG lands; however, the TNARNG maintains an ongoing consulting relationship with interested Native American tribes to ensure that TNARNG actions do not adversely affect significant tribal resources. More information regarding TCP's/sacred

sites can be found in Chapter 11 of the *Army National Guard Cultural Resources Handbook (2013)*

5.2 TN/GA SHPO CONSULTATION PROGRAM

Improving the Section 106 process is always at the forefront of the consultation efforts with the Tennessee and Georgia State Historic Preservation Offices (TN/GA-SHPO). Section 106 of the NHPA requires that all federal agencies take into account the effects of an undertaking on historic properties. Like with the Tribes, having to create a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) or a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) along with Programmatic Agreements (PA) have always been an area of consideration for more complex undertakings. After consulting with both the TN-SHPO and the GA-SHPO individually and reviewing internal procedures, it was determined that a PA would be unnecessary. Section 106 consultation has continued on a case-by-case basis.

When an undertaking requires more guidelines and checks during the Section 106 consultation efforts, an MOA can be one of the instruments in doing so. A MOA is a document that records the terms and conditions agreed upon to resolve adverse effects of an undertaking upon historic properties and will hence forth govern the undertaking and all of its parts. A MOA is a written document describing a cooperative relationship between two parties wishing to work together on a project or to meet an agreed upon objective. An MOA serves as a legal document and describes the terms and details of the partnership agreement and when executed and implemented, becomes evidence of the agencies Section 106 compliance.

On July 6, 2009, the TNARNG completed an MOA with the TN-SHPO regarding the demolition of two NRHP-eligible buildings at VTS Milan. This MOA has been reversed due to the TNARNG deciding to keep these two historic buildings in situ and plans are in place for continuing renovations; repairs had begun in 2013 on areas such as the windows, roof and exterior facades.

A second MOA (Appendix C) was executed with final submittal to the ACHP and receipt acknowledgement on October 30, 2017 regarding the renovations of the NRHP-eligible Knoxville Sutherland Readiness Center; in particular, the replacement of historic windows. Plans are in discussion to keep the integrity with the front (street-facing) façade along with helping restore other degradation issues such as filling in with matching brick the A/C unit’s exterior protrusions.

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APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

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Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) – The ACHP was established by Title 11 of the National Historic Preservation Act to advise the president and Congress, to encourage private and public interest in historic preservation, and to comment on federal agency action under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) – States that the policy of the United States is to protect and preserve, for American Indians, their inherent rights of freedom to believe, express, and exercise the traditional religions of the American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Native Hawaiians. These rights include, but are not limited to, access to sites, use and possession of sacred objects, and the freedom to worship through ceremony and traditional rites.

Antiquities Act of 1906 – Provides for the protection of historic and prehistoric ruins and objects of antiquity on federal lands, and authorizes scientific investigation of antiquities on federal lands subject to permits and other regulatory requirements.

Archaeological Artifacts – An object, a component of an object, a fragment or sherd of an object, that was made or used by humans; a soil, botanical or other sample of archaeological interest.

Archaeological Records – Notes, drawings, photographs, plans, computer databases, reports, and any other audio-visual records related to the archaeological investigation of a site.

Archaeological Resource – Any material of human life or activities that is at least 100 years of age and is of archaeological interest (32 CFR 229.3(a)).

Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979 – Prohibits the removal, sale, receipt, and interstate transportation of archaeological resources obtained illegally (without permits), from federal or Indian lands and authorizes agency permit procedures for investigations of archaeological resources on lands under agency control.

Area of Potential Effect (APE) – The geographical area within which the undertaking may cause changes in the character of or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The APE may change according to the regulation under which it is being applied.

Categorical Exclusion (CX) – Under the National Environmental Policy Act, CXs apply to actions that have no foreseeable environmental consequences to resources other than cultural resources, and are not likely to be highly controversial. CXs may also be applied to cultural resources management activities. A list of approved Army CXs can be found in 32 CFR 651.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) – Includes the government-wide regulations that all federal agencies must follow and have the force of law.

Cultural Items – As defined by NAGPRA, human remains and associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects (at one time associated with human remains as part of a death rite or ceremony, but no longer in possession or control of the federal agency or museum), sacred objects (ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for practicing traditional Native American religions), or objects of cultural patrimony (having ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to a federally recognized tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, rather than property owned by an individual Native American, and which, therefore, cannot be alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual of the tribe or group).

Cultural Landscape – A cultural landscape is a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person, or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. A cultural landscape can be a historic site, historic designed landscape, historic vernacular landscape, or ethnographic landscape (Cultural Resource Management Guidelines, NPS-28).

Cultural Landscape Approach – To serve as an organizing principle for cultural and natural features in the same way that the idea of an ecosystem serves as an organizing principle for different parts of the natural environment.

Cultural Resources – Historic properties as defined by the NHPA; cultural items as defined by NAGPRA; archaeological resources as defined by ARPA; sites and sacred objects to which access is afforded under AIRFA; and collections and associated records as defined in 36 CFR 79.

Cultural Resources Management Program – Activities carried out under the authority of AR 200-1 to comply with federal statutes and regulations pertaining to cultural resources.

Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections (36 CFR 79) – The practices associated with the storage, preservation, and retrieval for subsequent study of archaeological records and artifacts.

Environmental Assessment (EA) – An EA is prepared under NEPA for actions that the project proponent does not anticipate will have a significant effect on the environment, or if significance of the potential impact is unknown. An EA results in a Finding of No Significant Impact or a Notice of Intent.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) – Under NEPA, an EIS is required when cultural resources may be damaged or significantly adversely affected.

Executive Order (EO) 11593 of 1971 – Directs federal agencies to provide leadership in preserving, restoring, and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the nation; to ensure the preservation of cultural resources; to locate, inventory, and nominate to the NRHP all properties under their control that meet the criteria for nomination; and to ensure that cultural resources are not inadvertently damaged, destroyed, or transferred before the completion of inventories and evaluation for the NRHP.

Executive Order (EO) 13006 of 1996 – Directs federal agencies to provide leadership in utilizing and maintaining, wherever appropriate, historic properties and districts, especially those located in central business areas. This EO intends to aid in the location of federal facilities on historic properties in our central cities; to identify and remove regulatory barriers; and to improve preservation partnerships.

Executive Order 13007 of 1996 on Indian Sacred Sites – Provides additional direction to federal agencies regarding American Indian sacred sites. Federal agencies are “within the constraints of their missions” required to accommodate federally recognized tribes’ and Native Hawaiian organizations’ requirements for access to and ceremonial use of sacred sites on public lands; and to avoid damaging the physical integrity of such sites.

Executive Order 13175 of 2000 on Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments – This EO was issued on 6 November 2000, expanding on and strengthening

EO 13084 (Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments 1998). Federal agencies are to recognize the right of self-governance and the sovereignty of federally recognized tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, and are to consult with them in developing and implementing policies that have tribal implications. Each federal agency is to have "an accountable process to ensure meaningful and timely input by tribal officials in the development of regulatory policies that have tribal implications." EO 13084 is revoked as of 5 February 2001, under this new executive order.

Environmental Performance Assessment System (EPAS) – Assists the Army in achieving, maintaining, and monitoring environmental compliance with federal, state, and local environmental regulations. EPAS identifies environmental compliance deficiencies and develops corrective actions and cost estimates to address these deficiencies.

Geographical Information System (GIS) – Electronic maps that can provide information regarding identified structures and archaeological sites that are potentially NRHP-eligible, or that have been determined to be NRHP-eligible.

Indian Tribe – Any tribe, band, nation, or other organized American Indian group or community of Indians, including any Alaska Native village or corporation as defined in or established by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 USC 1601 *et seq*.) that is recognized as eligible for special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians. Such acknowledged or "federally recognized" Indian tribes exist as unique political entities in a government-to-government relationship with the United States. The Bureau of Indian Affairs maintains the listing of federally recognized Indian tribes.

Installation – (Standard definitions according to DoDI 4165.14). A Base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the DoD. An installation can be a single site or a grouping of two or more sites for inventory. Installation is appropriate for leased facilities or sites where the DoD is conducting environmental restoration activities. This term does not apply to contingency operations or projects involving civil works, river and harbor, or flood control. Installations represent management organizations with a mission. For the ICRMP Template, an installation refers to both the state-wide ARNG as a whole, and individual TNARNG locations throughout the state (e.g., camp, FMS complex, etc.). For real property purposes, an installation is a single site or a grouping of two or more sites for inventory reporting. Each State represents a single virtual installation consisting of all sites the State controls except sites designated as training installations. Training installations can be their own installations if they have their own command structure and if NGB-ARI and NGB-ART have jointly agreed that they may be listed as their own ARNG training installation. One or more sites may be assigned to any one installation but each can only be assigned to a single installation. An installation can exist in three possible forms: (1) A single site designated as an installation (e.g., Camp Roberts, CA); (2) Several non-contiguous or contiguous sites grouped together as a single ARNG training installation (e.g., Camp Shelby, MS); or (3) Several contiguous or non-contiguous sites grouped together as a single virtual installation (e.g., ARNG manages all the sites in a single state as a virtual installation).

Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) – A 5-year plan developed and implemented by an installation commander to provide for the management of cultural resources in a way that maximizes beneficial effects on such resources and minimizes adverse effects and impacts without impeding the mission of the installation and its tenants.

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) – A formal written agreement containing the results of discussions among the federal agency, the SHPO, and the ACHP, and can include other entities, state agencies, and/or interested public. The MOA documents mutual agreements upon statements of facts, intentions, procedures, and parameters for future actions and matter of coordination. It shows how the needs of the federal agency, the needs and desires of the public, and the scientific / historical significance of the property have all been protected. An MOA is not required by law or regulation except to resolve adverse effects issues (see 36 CFR 800.6(c)). In all other circumstances, it is an optional tool that can be used to ensure compliance with NHPA.

Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies dated 29 April 1994, Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments – Directs that consultation between the Army and federally recognized tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations shall occur on a government-to-government basis in accordance with this memorandum. Installation commanders, as the representatives of government, shall treat designated representatives of federally recognized American Indian tribal governments. Consultation with federally recognized tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations on a government-to-government basis occurs formally and directly between installation commanders and heads of federally recognized tribal governments. Installation and tribal staff-to-staff communications do not constitute government-to-government consultation.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) – (PL 91-90; 42 USC 4321-4347), states that the policy of the federal government is to preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage and requires consideration of environmental concerns during project planning and execution. This act requires federal agencies to prepare an EIS for every major federal action that affects the quality of the human environment, including both natural and cultural resources. It is implemented by regulations issued by the Council on Environmental Quality (40 CFR 1500-08) that are incorporated into 32 CFR 651, *Environmental Analysis of Army Actions.*

National Historic Landmark (NHL) – National Historic Landmarks are buildings, historic districts, structures, sites, and objects that possess exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States. They are so designated by the Secretary of the Interior after identification by National Park Service professionals and evaluation by the National Park System Advisory Board, a committee of scholars and other citizens.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 – (as amended [PL 89-665; 16 USC 470-470w-6]), establishes historic preservation as a national policy and defines it as the protection, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology or engineering.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act provides direction for federal agencies on undertakings that affect properties listed, or those eligible for listing on the NRHP, and is implemented by regulations (36 CFR 800) issued by the ACHP. Section 110 requires federal agencies to locate, inventory, and nominate all properties that may qualify for the NRHP.

National Park Service – The bureau of the Department of the Interior to which the Secretary of the Interior has delegated the authority and responsibility for administering the National Historic Preservation Program.

National Register Criteria – The criteria established by the Secretary of the Interior for use in evaluating the eligibility of properties for the NRHP (36 CFR 60).

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) – A nationwide listing of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of national, state, or local significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, or culture that is maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. NRHP listings must meet the criteria found in 36 CFR 60.4.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990 – (PL 101-601), requires federal agencies to establish Native procedures for identifying American Indian groups associated with cultural items on federal lands, to inventory human remains and associated funerary objects in federal possession, and to return such items upon request to the affiliated groups. The law also requires that any discoveries of cultural items covered by the act shall be reported to the head of the responsible federal entity, who shall notify the appropriate federally recognized Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations and cease activity in the area of the discovery for at least 30 days.

Paleontological Resources – Scientifically significant fossilized remains, specimens, deposits, and other such data from prehistoric, non-human life.

Parcel - A parcel is a contiguous piece or pieces of land described in a single real estate instrument. A parcel also can be described as a specific area of land whose perimeter is delineated by metes and bounds or other survey methods. A parcel represents each individual land acquisition by deed or grant (i.e., each separate real estate transaction). A single real estate transaction may acquire multiple parcels. Each parcel is shown by a single lot record in the Real Property Inventory (RPI). Parcels are, therefore, the building blocks of land for a site. A parcel is created by a real estate transaction whereby a Military Department or the State acquires an interest in land, and a legal instrument evidences the interest so acquired.

Phase 1 Survey – A survey conducted to identify and map archaeological sites and to obtain data on site types in an area. Methodology involves a review of historic records, environmental characteristics, and locational data concerning previously recorded sites in the area. Based on research, the area is divided into sections of high, moderate, and low potential for cultural resources. Shovel pits measuring up to 50 centimeters in diameter and 100 centimeters deep are excavated in the field and soil is passed through ¼-inch mesh hardware cloth. The density of shovel pits is determined by site probability. Areas of high probability receive shovel tests in 25-meter intervals. For areas of moderate probability, tests are conducted in 50-meter intervals. Areas of low probability are visually examined and shovel test pits are dug at the principal investigator's discretion.

Predictive Model – Modeling used to determine areas of high, medium, and low archaeological potential.

Planning Resource for Infrastructure Development and Evaluation (PRIDE) – The PRIDE database is the Planning Resource for Infrastructure Development and Evaluation (PRIDE). It is a centralized database to support the identification of assets within an installation at each state. It provides ARNG Directorate with real property information from which to manage its real property assets. The PRIDE database includes information about facilities, equipment, and grounds at each installation, and information regarding whether the building has been evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP and whether it is eligible for or listed on the NRHP. The PRIDE does not contain information regarding archaeological sites at installations.

Programmatic Agreement (PA) – A formal agreement between agencies to modify and/or replace the Section 106 process for numerous undertakings in a program.

Real Property Development Plans (RPDP) – A written resource prepared by the ARNG, to be consulted and used during the preparation of an ICRMP, specifically in dealing with standing structures at each activity or installation.

Record of Environmental Consideration (REC) – A document that is used to explain how an action is covered in a CX.

Section 106 – Under the NHPA, Section 106 provides direction for federal agencies regarding undertakings that affect properties listed or those eligible for listing on the NRHP, and is implemented by regulations (36 CFR 800), issued by the ACHP.

Section 110 – Under the NHPA, section 110 outlines agencies' responsibilities with respect to historic properties and requires federal agencies to locate, inventory, and nominate all properties that may qualify for the NRHP.

Section 111 – Under the NHPA, section 111 addresses leases and exchanges of historic properties. It allows the proceeds of any lease to be retained by the agency for use in defraying the costs of administration, maintenance, repair, and related expenses of historic properties.

Site – Refers to an individual ARNG holding except for Training Installations (e.g., AASF, FMS, Readiness Center). In the broadest terms, a site is a geographic location. In more focused terms, a site is a specific area of land consisting of a single parcel or several contiguous parcels. Each site must be able to produce a closed cadastral survey. A site can be any physical location that is or was owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed by one Military Service or State (for National Guard purposes), to include locations under the jurisdiction of the Army National Guard (ARNG) where a hazardous substance has been deposited, stored, disposed of, placed, or otherwise came to be located. Do not combine Federal parcels with state parcel in a single site, even if contiguous. There will be no sites that contain both Federal and state owned property; create separate files. A site may exist in one of three forms: (1) Land only, where there are no facilities present and where the land consists of either a single parcel or two or more contiguous parcels. (2) Facility or facilities only, where the underlying land is neither owned nor controlled by the Federal or State government. A stand-alone facility can be a site. If a facility is not a stand-alone facility, it must be assigned to a site. (3) Land and all the facilities thereon, where the land consists of either a single parcel or two or more contiguous parcels. Example of rule applied – a state or municipal owned road that traverses an area (i.e., the road only is granted by the easement, not the property underneath). The rule defines such an area as a single site if the military retains controls or ownership of the land under the road. However, if the road and right-of-way along the road are owned by a party other than the Military Department (i.e., the road and the right-of-way [including property under the road] is granted in the easement), than this would be two sites since contiguous ownership does not exist.

Site Locational Models – A model, through past examples, used to predict locations of archaeological sites.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) – The person who has been designated in each state to administer the State Historic Preservation Program, including identifying and nominating eligible properties to the NRHP and otherwise administering applications for listing historic properties in the NRHP.

Survey – A scientific sampling of the extent and nature of archaeological resources within a specific area.

Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) – A property that is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community. (See *National Register Bulletin No. 38.*) In order for a traditional cultural property to be found eligible for the NRHP, it must meet the existing criteria for eligibility as a building, site, structure, object, or district.

Training Installation – Refers to one of the 45 training installations operated by the ARNG (see list in Handbook).

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) – A THPO appointed or designated in accordance with the NHPA is the official representative of a Tribe for the purposes of Section 106.

Tribes – "Tribes" (with a capital T) is used inclusively throughout this ICRMP to include American Indian tribes, Alaska Natives and organizations, Native Americans, and Native Hawaiians, and organizations as defined in the National Historic Preservation Act and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

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Undertaking – "An undertaking is a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with federal financial assistance; those requiring a federal permit, license, or approval; and those subject to state or local regulation administered pursuant to a delegation or approval by a federal agency" (36 CFR 800.16{y]).

Virtual Installation – (Standard definitions according to DoDI 4165.14). For the purposes of this ICRMP, a virtual installation refers to all holdings of the TNARNG within the boundaries of the State of Tennessee and Georgia.

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APPENDIX B

VIRTUAL INSTALLATION OVERVIEW

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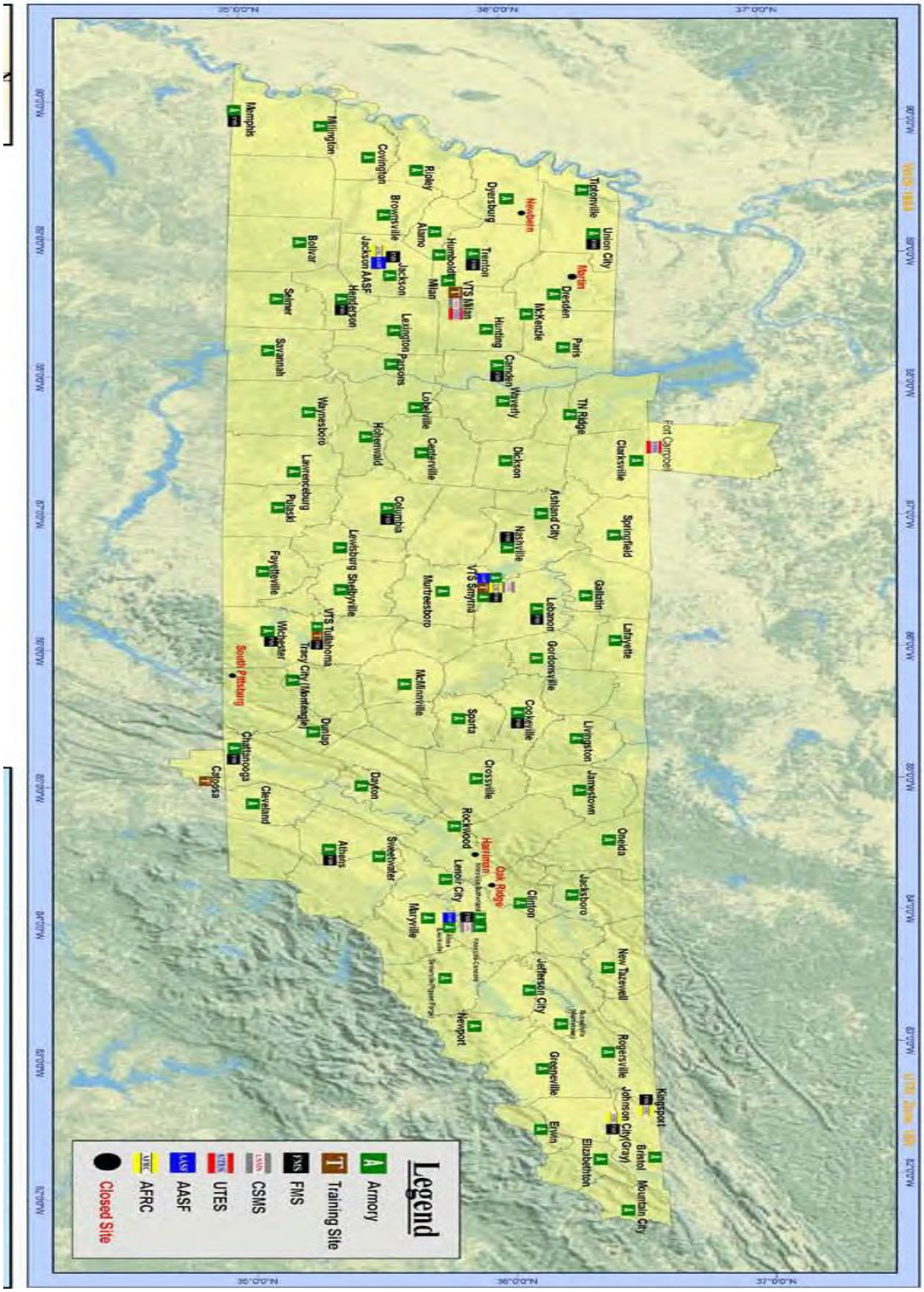
Figure B.1 Map of TNARNG Virtual Installation Showing TNARNG Sites and Training Installation



B1.0 Virtual Installation Introduction

This section provides a brief description of the TNARNG virtual installation, an overview of all known cultural resources within the TNARNG virtual installation, and the status of those resources at each site and training installation. Also identified are areas where cultural resources could exist, however, sufficient research has not been completed to identify these potential and unknown resources.

The TNARNG has a dual mission. The federal mission is to maintain properly trained and equipped units available for prompt mobilization for war, national emergency, or as otherwise needed. The state mission is to provide trained and disciplined forces for domestic emergencies or as otherwise required by state laws. The Army also has an environmental mission to sustain the environment to enable the Army mission and secure the future.

The state mission provides for the protection of life and property and to preserve peace, order, and public safety under the competent orders of the state governor. The TNARNG is comprised of four major units: the 278th Armored Cavalry Regiment (ACR) in Knoxville; the 230th Sustainment Brigade based in Chattanooga; the 194th Engineer Brigade out of Jackson, TN; and the 30th Troop Command headquartered in Tullahoma. Altogether, the TNARNG has a strength of approximately 10,700 soldiers, composing 15 infantry units, 9 aviation units, 8 engineering units, 6 artillery units, 2 signal units, 1 army liaison team, 21 support units (maintenance, personnel, logistics, etc.), and 7 military police units.

There are individual sites and training installations that support this mission by providing training locales, maintaining and storing equipment and weapons, and housing TNARNG staff. The TNARNG is comprised of the following facilities:

- 84 Readiness Centers (armories)
- 4 Training Sites
- 18 Field Maintenance Shops (FMS)
- 3 Combined Service Maintenance Shops (CSMS)
- 4 Army Aviation Support Facilities (AASF)
- 2 Unit Training Equipment Sites (UTES)

These installations are listed in Table B1-1. Locations of TNARNG sites and training installations are shown in Figure B-1.

Table B1.1. TNARNG Sites and Training Installations

PRIDE Code	Installation	Address	Acreage	# Buildings	County	USGS Quadrangle
47A05	Alamo RC	778 Hwy 54 N. 38001	19.88	2	Crockett	Alamo
47A07	Ashland City RC	1935 Hwy 12 S. 37015	11.65	2	Cheatham	Lillamay

PRIDE Code	Installation	Address	Acreage	# Buildings	County	USGS Quadrangle
47A10	Athens RC	413 County Rd. 554, 37303	19.77	4	McMinn	Athens
47C71	Nashville, Berry Field AASF	Knapp Blvd, 37214	34.35	7	Davidson	Nashville E., Antioch
47A15	Bolivar RC	1600 W. Market St., 38008	13.89	2	Hardeman	Bolivar West
47A20	Bristol RC	611 Bluff City Hwy, 37620	6.90	4	Sullivan	Bristol
47A30	Brownsville RC	221 Morgan St., 38012	18.35	1	Haywood	Sunnyhill
47A35	Camden RC	190 Armory Ave., 38320	7.20	3	Benton	Camden
47A40	Centerville RC	150 Universal Dr., 37033	21.30	3	Hickman	Centerville
47A50	Chattanooga RC	1801 S Holtzclaw Ave., 37404	16.00	17	Hamilton	Chattanoo-ga
47A55	Clarksville RC	1801 Fort Campbell Blvd., 37042	4.83	2	Montgomery	New Providence
47A65	Cleveland RC	4185 Dalton Pike, 37323	10.00	2	Bradley	Felker, McDonald
47A70	Clinton RC	189 JD Yarnell Industrial Pkwy, 37716	13.58	2	Anderson	Powell
47A75	Columbia RC	844 N James Campbell Blvd., 38401	20.02	4	Maury	Columbia
47A80	Cookeville RC	505 Gould Dr., 38506	11.70	6	Putnam	Godwin
47A85	Covington RC	4500 Mueller Brass Rd., 38019	20.01	1	Tipton	Covington
47A90	Crossville RC	144 Sparta Hwy., 38572	11.40	1	Cumberland	Crossville
47A92	Dayton RC	225 Manufacturers Rd., 37321	11.31	1	Rhea	Morgan Springs
47A95	Dickson RC	155 Buckner Park Dr., 37055	15.00	3	Dickson	Dickson

PRIDE Code	Installation	Address	Acreage	# Buildings	County	USGS Quadrangle
47B00	Dresden RC	6525 Hwy 22, 38225	19.00	2	Weakley	Dresden
47B03	Dunlap RC	5915 Hwy 28, 37327	10.00	2	Sequatchie	Daus
47B05	Dyersburg RC	502 James H. Rice Rd., 38024	10.00	1	Dyer	Newbern
47B10	Elizabethton RC	128 Judge Don Lewis Blvd., 37643	14.53	8	Carter	Elizabethton
47B12	Erwin RC	615 S. Main Ave., 37650	10.00	2	Unicoi	Erwin
47B15	Fayetteville RC	1805 Wilson Pkwy., 37334	18.55	1	Lincoln	Fayetteville
47E20	Fort Campbell UTES	6083 Market Garden Rd., 42223	17.00	0	Christian	Herndon
47B20	Gallatin RC	1250 Hartsville Pike, 37066	17.82	1	Sumner	Gallatin
47A38	Gordonsville RC	101 Transport Dr., 38563	15.00	3	Smith	Gordonsville
47B25	Greeneville RC	1030 Hal Henard Rd., 37743	12.10	3	Greene	Mosheim
47B35	Henderson RC	759 East Main St., 38340	11.86	11	Chester	Jacks Creek
47B37	Hohenwald RC	1177 West Main St., 38462	16.00	1	Lewis	Kimmins
47B40	Humboldt RC	15 Hadley Dr., 38343	21.55	2	Gibson	Humboldt
47B45	Huntingdon RC	400 Mustang Dr., 38344	9.37	1	Carroll	Huntingdon
47B48	Jacksboro RC	301 Industrial Pkwy., 37757	10.00	2	Campbell	Jacksboro
47B50	Jackson RC	1510 Hwy 70 East, 38301	21.89	7	Madison	Jackson North
47B51	Jackson AASF	2254 Westover Rd., 38301	59.69	6	Madison	Westover

PRIDE Code	Installation	Address	Acreage	# Buildings	County	USGS Quadrangle
47B52	Jamestown RC	3399 South York Hwy., 38556	15.94	3	Fentress	Grimsley
47B53	Jefferson City RC	270 E Old Andrew Johnson Hwy., 37760	15.06	1	Jefferson	Talbott
47B22	Johnson City AASF	253 Don May Rd., 37615	103.22	10	Washington	Boone Dam
47B71	Knoxville Concord RC	711 N Concord St., 37919	16.59	19	Knox	Knoxville
47B70	Knoxville Sutherland RC	3330 Sutherland Ave., 37919	6.10	7	Knox	Knoxville
47B79	Lafayette RC	1200 Russell Dr., 37083	10.00	2	Macon	Lafayette
47B80	Lawrenceburg RC	2113 Helton Dr., 38464	15.78	3	Lawrence	Ethridge
47B95	Lebanon RC	1010 Leeville Pike, 37090	14.26	2	Wilson	Lebanon
47B94	Lebanon FMS	719 Elkins Dr., 37087	3.10	4	Wilson	Lebanon
47C00	Lenoir City RC	2325 Old Hwy 95, 37771	14.22	2	Loudon	Lenoir City
47C05	Lewisburg RC	822 E. Commerce St., 37091	14.38	4	Marshall	Lewisburg
47C10	Lexington RC	690 Airways Dr., 38351	21.04	3	Henderson	Chesterfield, Lexington
47C20	Livingston RC	2029 Cookeville Hwy., 38570	22.95	1	Overton	Okalona
47C15	Lobelville RC	3653 S. Main St., 37097	12.78	2	Perry	Chestnut Grove
47B77	Louisville AASF	2111 Army Drive, 37777	18.50	4	Blount	Maryville
47C40	Maryville RC	1721 W. Lamar Alexander Pkwy., 37801	13.58	2	Blount	Louisville
47C25	McKenzie RC	110 Hwy 140 South, 38201	15.00	2	Carroll	McKenzie

PRIDE Code	Installation	Address	Acreage	# Buildings	County	USGS Quadrangle
47C30	McMinnville RC	106 Security Circle, 37110	5.00	3	Warren	Cardwell Mountain, McMinnville
47C31	McMinnville property	5839 Manchester Hwy., 37357	23.31	0	Warren	Cardwell Mountain, McMinnville
47C45	Memphis RC	2610 E. Holmes Rd., 38118	30.00	3	Shelby	SE Memphis
47545	Milan RC	239 Medina Hwy., 38358	10.67	2	Gibson	Spring Creek
47C57	Millington RC	5650 Attu St., 38053	12.50	1	Shelby	Brunswick
47C59	Monteagle RC	107 Armory Rd., 37356	15.00	2	Grundy	Burrow Cove
47C67	Mountain City RC	1923 S. Shady St., 37683	10.14	1	Johnson	Mountain City
47B61	Mt. Carmel RC	399 Highway 11W, 37645	33.22	3	Hawkins	Church Hill
47C65	Murfreesboro RC	2350 Armory Dr., 37129	10.00	1	Rutherford	Murfrees-boro
47C70	Nashville RC	3041 Sidco Dr., 37204	73.15	38	Davidson	Oak Hill
47C72	New Tazewell RC	505 Old Knoxville Hwy., 37825	10.00	2	Claiborne	Tazewell
47C80	Newport RC	7055 Armory Rd., 37821	14.39	3	Cocke	Newport
47C92	Oneida RC	1796 Airport Rd., 37841	15.34	1	Scott	Oneida South
47C95	Paris RC	285 County Home Rd., 38242	22.72	4	Henry	Paris
47D00	Parsons RC	256 West 9th St., 38363	5.03	3	Decatur	Parsons
47D27	Pigeon Forge RC	1856 Ridge Rd., 37863	10.00	2	Sevier	Pigeon Forge
47D05	Pulaski RC	2398 Industrial Loop Rd., 38478	13.61	2	Giles	Pulaski
47D10	Ripley RC	2425 Hwy. 51 S., 38063	10.00	2	Lauderdale	Ripley South

PRIDE Code	Installation	Address	Acreage	# Buildings	County	USGS Quadrangle
47D15	Rockwood RC	111 S. Hewitt Ave., 37854	6.30	6	Roane	Rockwood
47D17	Rogersville RC	208 Frontage Rd., 37857	10.71	3	Hawkins	Burem
47C60	Russellville RC	5255 E. Andrew Johnson Hwy., 37860	15.00	4	Hamblen	Springvale
47D20	Savannah RC	400 Armory Lane, 38372	18.73	1	Hardin	Savannah
47D25	Selmer RC	1232 Peach St., 38375	10.00	1	McNairy	Purdy
47D30	Shelbyville RC	2009 S. Cannon Blvd., 37160	20.00	3	Bedford	Shelbyville
47D55	Sparta RC	1685 McMinnville Hwy., 38583	10.00	3	White	Sparta
47D60	Springfield RC	5255 Hwy 76 E., 37172	10.52	2	Robertson	Youngville
47D65	Sweetwater RC	1318 New Hwy 68, 37874	10.00	2	Monroe	Sweetwater
47B11	TN Ridge RC	875 Hwy 49 W., 37178	10.00	2	Houston	Erin, Stewart
47D70	Tiptonville RC	2375 State Route 21E, 38079	3.00	1	Lake	Ridgely
47D75	Trenton RC	1460 Industrial Park Dr., 38382	19.92	4	Gibson	Trenton
47D80	Tullahoma RC	1202 E. Carroll St., 37388	6.40	6	Coffee	Tullahoma
47D90	Union City RC	2017 E. Reelfoot Ave., 38261	14.42	6	Obion	Union City
13255	VTS Catoosa	43 Pistol Range Rd., Tunnel Hill GA., 30755	1629.54	39	Catoosa	Ringgold

PRIDE Code	Installation	Address	Acreage	# Buildings	County	USGS Quadrangle
47545	VTS Milan	325 Arsenal Lane, Lavinia, TN, 38348	2428.44	70	Gibson, Carroll	Atwood, Medina, Spring Creek
47525	VTS Smyrna	603 Fitzhugh Blvd., 37167	852.87	58	Rutherford	Gladeville, Lavergne
47D85	VTS Tullahoma	400 Industrial Rd., 37388	7393	35	Coffee	Manchester, Normandy Lake, Capitol Hill, Tullahoma
47D95	Waverly RC	1421 Hwy 70 W., 37185	13.51	3	Humphrey's	Waverly
47E00	Waynesboro RC	106 Industrial Drive. 38485	17.80	1	Wayne	Waynesboro
47E05	Winchester RC	313 Wilton Circle, 37398	21.88	7	Franklin	Belvidere

B1.1 READINESS CENTERS (ARMORIES) & COMPLEMENTARY SITES

The following sections provide brief descriptions of the archaeological sites and infrastructure found throughout the TNARNG virtual installation. Archaeological resources include the information on the number of archaeological sites at each installation and the Section 110 inventory status (Table B1.2). Architectural resources include the status of Section 110 inventories and evaluations completed for each installation (Table B1.3). Appendix B2.0 provides historic contexts and cultural resources information for the four VTS's along with the RC's at Chattanooga and the new McMinnville RC property. One of the training sites that is not included in Appendix B2.0, VTS John Sevier, is because it is currently operated and managed by the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency (TWRA) as a range and hunter education center. The TNARNG has officially divested itself of this property during the writing of this ICRMP update.

All information on known cultural resources have been entered into the TNARNG geodatabase for each site and training installation.

An RC supports individual and collective training, administration, automation and communications, and logistical requirements for the TNARNG. The RC is the single gathering point for TNARNG personnel and is a mobilization platform during federal and state activation of TNARNG troops. The building serves as a headquarters for Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE) and Table of Distribution and Allowance (TDA) organizations and provides support to the community. Functional areas included in this single category are assembly space, classrooms, distributive learning centers, locker rooms, physical fitness areas, kitchen, weapons and protective masks storage, other storage, enclosed areas to support training with simulation, operator level maintenance on assigned equipment, and use of Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) equipment.

There are 84 RCs located throughout the TNARNG virtual installation. The RCs, in general, consist of an armory building, parking lot(s), sidewalks, driveways, and a small maintained

lawn. Other buildings present within an RC can include Motor Vehicle Storage Buildings (MVSBs), Field Maintenance Shops (FMS), and various storage structures. Most RC's are located on lots of five acres or less, though the average RC size in the TNARNG is 16.4 acres.

Table B1.2 Archaeological Resources

The following table details all of the currently-known archaeological sites present across all of the TNARNG's virtual installation. Archaeological surveys are performed on an as needed basis when potential sites are encountered or as research funding becomes available. The TNARNG and the TN-SHPO are in agreement on the NRHP-eligibility status denoted for each TNARNG archaeological site that has been documented and recorded at the Tennessee Site File as an archaeological site with the standardized state trinomial designation. Table B1.2 incorporates information from the most recent survey, which was performed in 2017.

Location	PRIDE Code	Total Acreage	# Acres Surveyed	# Archaeological Sites	# Eligible Sites
Alamo RC	47A05	19.88	0	0	0
Ashland City RC	47A07	11.65	0	0	0
Athens RC	47A10	19.77	0	0	0
Berry Field AASF	47C71	34.35	0	0	0
Bolivar RC	47A15	13.89	0	0	0
Bristol RC	47A20	6.90	0	0	0
Brownsville RC	47A30	18.35	0	0	0
Camden RC	47A35	7.20	0	0	0
Centerville RC	47A40	21.30	0	0	0
Chattanooga RC	47A50	16.00	0	0	0
Clarksville RC	47A55	4.83	0	0	0
Cleveland RC	47A65	10.00	0	0	0
Clinton RC	47A70	13.58	0	0	0
Columbia RC	47A75	20.20	0	0	0
Cookeville RC	47A80	11.70	0	0	0
Covington RC	47A85	20.00	0	0	0
Crossville RC	47A90	11.40	0	0	0
Dayton RC	47A92	11.31	0	0	0
Dickson RC	47A95	15.00	0	0	0
Dresden RC	47B00	19.00	0	0	0
Dunlap RC	47B03	10.00	0	0	0
Dyersburg RC	47B05	10.00	0	0	0
Elizabethton RC	47B10	14.53	0	0	0
Erwin RC	47B12	10.00	0	0	0
Fayetteville RC	47B15	18.55	0	0	0
Fort Campbell UTES	47E20	17.00	0	0	0
Gallatin RC	47B20	17.82	0	0	0
Gordonsville RC	47A38	15.00	0	0	0
Greeneville RC	47B25	12.10	0	0	0
Henderson RC	47B35	11.86	0	0	0

Location	PRIDE Code	Total Acreage	# Acres Surveyed	# Archaeological Sites	# Eligible Sites
Hohenwald RC	47B37	16.00	0	0	0
Humboldt RC	47B40	21.55	0	0	0
Huntingdon RC	47B45	9.37	0	0	0
Jacksboro RC	47B48	10.00	0	0	0
Jackson RC	47B50	21.89	0	0	0
Jackson AASF	47B51	59.69	0	0	0
Jamestown RC	47B52	15.94	0	0	0
Jefferson City RC	47B53	15.06	0	0	0
Johnson City AASF	47B22	103.22	0	0	0
Knoxville-Concord RC	47B71	16.59	0	0	0
Knoxville-Sutherland RC	47B70	6.10	0	0	0
Lafayette RC	47B79	10.00	0	0	0
Lawrenceburg RC	47B80	15.78	0	0	0
Lebanon RC/FMS	47B95	17.36	0	0	0
Lenoir City RC	47C00	14.22	0	0	0
Lewisburg RC	47C05	14.38	0	0	0
Lexington RC	47C10	21.04	0	0	0
Livingston RC	47C20	22.95	0	0	0
Lobelville RC	47C15	12.78	0	0	0
Louisville AASF	47B77	18.50	0	0	0
Maryville RC	47C40	13.58	0	0	0
McKenzie RC	47C25	15.00	0	0	0
McMinnville RC	47C30	5.00	0	0	0
McMinnville Property	47C31	23.31	23.31	0	0
Memphis RC	47C45	30.00	0	0	0
Milan RC	47545	10.67	0	0	0
Millington RC	47C57	12.50	0	0	0
Monteagle RC	47C59	15.00	0	0	0
Mountain City RC	47C67	10.14	0	0	0
Mt. Carmel RC	47B61	33.22	0	0	0
Murfreesboro RC	47C65	10.00	0	0	0
Nashville RC	47C70	73.15	0	0	0
New Tazewell RC	47C72	10.00	0	0	0
Newport RC	47C80	14.39	0	0	0
Oneida RC	47C92	15.34	0	0	0
Paris RC	47C95	22.72	0	0	0
Parsons RC	47D00	5.03	0	0	0
Pigeon Forge RC	47D27	10.00	0	0	0
Pulaski RC	47D05	13.61	0	0	0
Ripley RC	47D10	10.00	0	0	0
Rockwood RC	47D15	6.30	0	0	0
Rogersville RC	47D17	10.71	0	0	0
Russellville RC	47C60	15.00	0	0	0

Location	PRIDE Code	Total Acreage	# Acres Surveyed	# Archaeological Sites	# Eligible Sites
Savannah RC	47D20	18.73	0	0	0
Selmer RC	47D25	10.00	0	0	0
Shelbyville RC	47D30	20.00	0	0	0
Sparta RC	47D55	10.00	0	0	0
Springfield RC	47D60	10.52	0	0	0
Sweetwater RC	47D65	10.00	0	0	0
TN Ridge RC	47B11	10.00	0	0	0
Tiptonville RC	47D70	3.00	0	0	0
Trenton RC	47D75	19.92	0	0	0
Tullahoma RC	47D80	7.16	0	0	0
Union City RC	47D90	14.42	0	0	0
Waverly RC	47D95	13.51	0	0	0
Waynesboro RC	47E00	17.80	0	0	0
Winchester RC	47E05	21.88	0	0	0

Table B1.3 Architectural Resources

The following table details the architectural resources available across all of the TNARNG's virtual installation. Historical building inventories are performed on a yearly basis as buildings in the TNARNG inventory reach 50 years of age. The TNARNG and the TN-SHPO are in agreement on the NRHP-eligibility status denoted for each TNARNG site that has passed the 50 year threshold and therefore has been evaluated for the NRHP. Table B1.3 incorporates information from the most recent inventory, which was performed in 2017.

Location	Installation Code	Total # Bldgs.	# Bldgs. >50 yrs.	# Bldgs. Evaluated	# Eligible Bldgs.	# Bldgs. Turning 50 w/i 5 yrs.	NRHP District or Landscape
Alamo RC	47A05	2	0	0	0	0	No
Ashland City RC	47A07	2	0	0	0	0	No
Athens RC	47A10	4	0	0	0	0	No
Berry Field AASF	47C71	7	2	0	0	0	No
Bolivar RC	47A15	2	0	0	0	0	No
Bristol RC	47A20	4	2	2	0	0	No
Brownsville RC	47A30	1	0	0	0	0	No
Camden RC	47A35	3	2	2	0	0	No
Centerville RC	47A40	3	0	0	0	0	No
Chattanooga RC	47A50	17	11	11	11	0	Yes
Clarksville RC	47A55	2	0	0	0	0	No
Cleveland RC	47A65	2	0	0	0	0	No
Clinton RC	47A70	2	0	0	0	0	No
Columbia RC	47A75	4	0	0	0	1	No
Cookeville RC	47A80	6	0	0	0	0	No

Location	Installation Code	Total # Bldgs.	# Bldgs. >50 yrs.	# Bldgs. Evaluated	# Eligible Bldgs.	# Bldgs. Turning 50 w/i 5 yrs.	NRHP District or Landscape
Covington RC	47A85	1	0	0	0	0	No
Crossville RC	47A90	1	1	1	0	0	No
Dayton RC	47A92	1	0	0	0	0	No
Dickson RC	47A95	3	0	0	0	0	No
Dresden RC	47B00	2	0	0	0	0	No
Dunlap RC	47B03	2	0	0	0	0	No
Dyersburg RC	47B05	1	0	0	0	0	No
Elizabethton RC	47B10	8	0	0	0	0	No
Erwin RC	47B12	2	0	0	0	0	No
Fayetteville RC	47B15	1	0	0	0	0	No
Fort Campbell UTES	47E20	0	0	0	0	0	No
Gallatin RC	47B20	1	0	0	0	0	No
Gordonsville RC	47A38	3	0	0	0	0	No
Greeneville RC	47B25	3	0	0	0	0	No
Henderson RC	47B35	11	1	1	0	0	No
Hohenwald RC	47B37	1	0	0	0	0	No
Humboldt RC	47B40	2	0	0	0	0	No
Huntingdon RC	47B45	1	0	0	0	0	No
Jacksboro RC	47B48	2	0	0	0	0	No
Jackson RC	47B50	7	0	0	0	0	No
Jackson AASF	47B51	6	0	0	0	0	No
Jamestown RC	47B52	3	0	0	0	0	No
Jefferson City RC	47B53	1	0	0	0	0	No
Johnson City RC	47B22	10	0	0	0	0	No
Knoxville-Concord RC	47B71	19	14	10	4	0	No
Knoxville-Sutherland RC	47B70	7	4	4	1	0	No
Lafayette RC	47B79	2	0	0	0	0	No
Lawrenceburg RC	47B80	3	0	0	0	0	No
Lebanon RC/FMS	47B95	6	0	0	0	0	No
Lenoir City RC	47C00	2	0	0	0	0	No
Lewisburg RC	47C05	4	3	3	0	0	No
Lexington RC	47C10	3	0	0	0	0	No
Livingston RC	47C20	1	0	0	0	0	No
Lobelville RC	47C15	2	0	0	0	0	No
Louisville AASF	47B77	4	0	0	0	0	No
Maryville RC	47C40	2	0	0	0	0	No
McKenzie RC	47C25	2	0	0	0	0	No
McMinnville Property	47C31	0	0	0	0	0	No
McMinnville RC	47C30	3	3	3	1	0	No
Memphis RC	47C45	3	0	0	0	0	No
Milan RC	47545	2	0	0	0	0	No

Location	Installation Code	Total # Bldgs.	# Bldgs. >50 yrs.	# Bldgs. Evaluated	# Eligible Bldgs.	# Bldgs. Turning 50 w/i 5 yrs.	NRHP District or Landscape
Millington RC	47C57	1	0	0	0	0	No
Monteagle RC	47C59	2	0	0	0	0	No
Mountain City RC	47C67	1	0	0	0	0	No
Mt. Carmel RC	47B61	3	0	0	0	0	No
Murfreesboro RC	47C65	1	0	0	0	0	No
Nashville RC	47C70	38	10	10	0	1	No
New Tazewell RC	47C72	2	0	0	0	0	No
Newport RC	47C80	3	0	0	0	0	No
Oneida RC	47C92	1	0	0	0	0	No
Paris RC	47C95	4	0	0	0	0	No
Parsons RC	47D00	3	1	1	0	0	No
Pigeon Forge RC	47D27	2	0	0	0	0	No
Pulaski RC	47D05	2	0	0	0	0	No
Ripley RC	47D10	2	0	0	0	0	No
Rockwood RC	47D15	6	3	3	1	1	No
Rogersville RC	47D17	3	0	0	0	0	No
Russellville RC	47C60	4	1	1	0	0	No
Savannah RC	47D20	1	0	0	0	0	No
Selmer RC	47D25	1	0	0	0	0	No
Shelbyville RC	47D30	3	0	0	0	0	No
Sparta RC	47D55	3	0	0	0	0	No
Springfield RC	47D60	3	0	0	0	0	No
Sweetwater RC	47D65	2	0	0	0	0	No
TN Ridge RC	47B11	2	0	0	0	0	No
Tiptonville RC	47D70	1	0	0	0	0	No
Trenton RC	47D75	4	0	0	0	0	No
Tullahoma RC	47D80	6	2	2	0	0	No
Union City RC	47D90	6	0	0	0	0	No
Waverly RC	47D95	3	2	2	0	0	No
Waynesboro RC	47E00	1	0	0	0	0	No
Winchester RC	47E05	7	0	0	0	0	No

B2.0 PLANNING LEVEL SURVEY AND HISTORIC CONTEXTS

In order to evaluate the nature and significance of cultural resources, it is necessary to understand their natural and historical context. The following sections includes a literature review, an overview of missions (past and present), an overview of the physical environment, a discussion of prehistoric and historic contexts, and an identification of the known cultural resources at TNARNG's 4 VTS's (Catoosa, Milan, Smyrna, and Tullahoma), along with two RC sites (Chattanooga, and McMinnville) due to their cultural landscapes; Chattanooga being a TNARNG site from its construction with WPA Art Deco buildings, and the latter having geographically close ties to multiple Trail of Tears routes.

A cultural landscape approach is useful in putting these cultural resources of the sites into proper perspective. The cultural landscape approach relates historic properties to one another in reference to their spatial relationships. Historic properties are related to one another by their locations on, and use of, their associated landscape. Isolated properties would not be included in this approach, which requires a collection of properties that form a "functional unit" to the landscape. One such example would be a historic farmstead that features a variety of buildings and structures related to its historical use and significance. Another would be an array of small prehistoric sites of the same general age clustered near a geographic feature, such as a river or prominent ridgeline. Taken individually, a small farm outbuilding or a scatter of stone tools and stone tool manufacturing debris may seem insignificant, but considered together with related sites these make sense as part of a functional whole.

B2.1 VOLUNTEER TRAINING SITE–SMYRNA

B2.1.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

VTS Smyrna currently utilizes 852 acres of the original Sewart Air Force Base parcel in Smyrna, Rutherford County, TN. VTS Smyrna currently contains 58 buildings, the majority of which were constructed between the years 1942-1960 and 1991-2008. The 128 acre cantonment area that represents the majority of the structural development at VTS Smyrna has been heavily disturbed due to construction, maintenance, and treatment activities.

Currently, VTS-Smyrna serves as the TNARNG primary educational center for the Tennessee Military Academy, Army Aviation Support Facility, Combined Support Maintenance Shop, Troop Command, and Training Site Activities/Centers located at VTS's Catoosa, Milan, and Tullahoma.

B2.1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

B2.1.2.1 PALEO ENVIRONMENT

Modern environmental and climate data do not necessarily apply to the earliest human occupations of the area, because paleo environmental and geological conditions were much different in the late Pleistocene through the middle Holocene epochs. Global warming trends associated with the beginning of the Holocene resulted in the melting of the massive ice sheets that built up during the late Pleistocene. Minor fluctuations in global temperature have been shown to alter ecological settings dramatically. Because past geological and environmental processes were variables that structured human use of the landscape, knowledge of these processes is important. The discussion below of the late quaternary

vegetational history of the Central Basin and Eastern Highland Rim is based on Delcourt's (1979) pollen analysis and a more recent synthesis provided by Brakenridge (1984). The vegetational changes occurring during the past 25,000 years on the Highland Rim have been inferred from analysis of sediment cores taken from Anderson Pond, located approximately 115 km northeast of the project area, in White County, Tennessee. Pollen core samples from this site indicate that cool, moist conditions prevailed on the Eastern Highland Rim at 25,000 years BCE, indicated by the prevalence of northern pines, spruce, and deciduous trees. During the late Wisconsin glacial maximum, from 19,000 to 16,300 years BCE, boreal taxa of jack pine, spruce, and fir were dominant. This forest began to be replaced by a spruce-fir-deciduous forest around 16,000 years BCE, when jack pines became locally extinct. Cool-temperate mixed mesophytic forest taxa became most abundant during the early Holocene, between 12,500 and 8000 years BCE.

This coincides with the earliest human occupation of the region. The Altithermal warming and drying period (also referred to as the "prairie maximum" by some authors) from 8000 to 5000 years BCE is reflected by the diminishing importance of the mixed mesophytic forest taxa, and an influx of oak, ash, and hickory pollen. Formation of prairie pockets intermingled with climax mixed deciduous forests is inferred. Also at this time, the characteristic "cedar glades" of the Central Basin expanded in response to increased warmth and more frequent summer droughts. The mixed mesophytic forest assumed its present distribution in the late Holocene, ca. 6000–4000 BCE, following the Altithermal and the onset of more moist conditions. The prairie-forest ecotone moved westward toward its present boundary and the cedar glades contracted.

B2.1.2.2 CONTEMPORARY ENVIRONMENT

VTS Smyrna is situated on 852 acres of land located in the Central Basin of the Interior Low Plateau physiographic region. Its terrain is flat to gently rolling with slopes from west to east, towards Stewart Creek. The relief ranges from approximately 450 to 850 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). VTS Smyrna is drained by Stewart Creek—a tributary of Stones River—which is partially impounded by J. Percy Priest Reservoir; other sources of surface water include numerous tributaries of Stewart Creek as well as wet-weather streams. Some 5 acres of the training site are covered in bottomland hardwoods wetland forest, with an additional 200 acres of VTS Smyrna being seasonally flooded by the J. Percy Priest Reservoir. The water recedes during the winter months to reveal a silty mudflat. Due to the area's topography, approximately 6.37 acres of the training site are considered "jurisdictional wetlands" under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

The soils and the parent material located at VTS Smyrna belongs to the Stones River Group limestone formations which are associated with the Ordovician system. These formations were exposed by erosion following structural uplift of the Nashville Dome during the latter portion of the Paleozoic era. Soil expressions are complex and correlated with local topography and physiography. Hillsides in the area are composed primarily of fine silt and clay derived from leaching of the underlying limestones. Coarser sediments are concentrated in the local bottoms and consist chiefly of chert pebbles and silicious sands. Four soil types, classified as the Bradyville, Cumberland, Harpeth, and Lomond series, occur in the survey area. These are described at length in Edwards et al. (1974).

The climate of Rutherford County and the vicinity has been described by Brakenridge (1984) and Edwards et al. (1974), as mild, humid, temperate, and continental, with short cold spells in the winter and relatively long summers. Mean annual temperature is 59.6 degrees F and the

annual rainfall amount is about 51 inches. Most of the rain falls during the winter and spring (November through April). Snowfall is infrequent and light.

B2.1.2.2.1 Flora and Fauna

Rutherford County is situated in the Western Mesophytic Forest Region, in the Mississippi Plateau Section. The transition between the Western and the Mixed Mesophytic forests occurs between the dissected Highland Rim and the Central Basin in adjacent Coffee County. However, the transition is gradual and the area is not in a true ecotone. A unique floral characteristic of this area is “The Barrens,” a grassy, treeless belt that extends into Kentucky. A section of the Barrens is located just over the Coffee County line north of the Duck River. The primary vegetation in mesic climax forests of the Central Basin includes tulip tree, beech, maple, buckeye, hackberry, black walnut, hickory, and oak. Oak, hickory and related forests occupy the drier slopes and ridges. Common species in the oak forest include white oak, northern red oak, black oak, yellow poplar, hickory, elm, hackberry, and maple. Red cedar is common on areas of exposed, stony land, and in gullied areas. Cane, sassafras, sumac, honeysuckle (intrusive), trumpet vine, redbud, dogwood, and blackberry are found in secondary growth and in understory along forest fringes.

This deciduous forests and open prairie breaks supported a wide range of wildlife. Before modern disturbance, common animal species in this area that were important to prehistoric populations included bison, elk, white-tailed deer, black bear, wolf, red fox, gray fox, mountain lion, raccoon, opossum, beaver, and squirrel. The area also supported a number of reptiles and amphibians. Wild turkeys were an important source of food for the early inhabitants of the area, as were waterfowl, including ducks and geese. Fish from streams, lakes, and beaver ponds were also used by the prehistoric occupants of the area as a source of protein, in addition to collectable animal species like freshwater mussels and pleurocerid snails.

B2.1.3 PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Most work on the development of a prehistoric chronology for the central portion of Tennessee is based on intensive work conducted in the Normandy Reservoir on the upper Duck River. The recent Phase I cultural resource survey of VTS-Smyrna as well as the Phase II cultural resource survey of selected sites presents an extended cultural history of the area largely based on these Normandy Reservoir studies. A summary version of these works is presented here.

B2.1.3.1 PRE-HISTORIC CONTEXTS

B2.1.3.1.1 The Paleoindian Period (ca. 10,000 –8,000BCE)

Despite several decades of archaeological investigation and analyses, the timing of the earliest human migration into the Western Hemisphere cannot be pinpointed. Evidence for occupancy prior to about 10,000 BCE is scarce, but the currently small data base (mainly from coastal regions and adjacent floodplains) suggests that some of the earliest people could have arrived in the Americas more than 20,000 years ago. More research on pre-Clovis occupations is required before the ongoing debate about the timing of migration(s) into the Western Hemisphere can be settled.

The first prehistoric human occupants recognized in the central Tennessee region are referred to as Paleoindians. The best evidence for the presence of these people is the occurrence of fluted stone points. Fluted Clovis points are the earliest recognized point types in the Southeast, and almost invariably occur as isolated surface finds. Excavated Paleoindian materials are usually recovered from multi-component deposits and represent a minority of recovered specimens. Recent research on typical Paleoindian artifacts indicates that the period may be tentatively subdivided into early (ca. 10,000–9000 BCE), middle (ca. 9000–8500 BCE), and late (ca. 8500–8000 BCE) stages. This tentative chronology corresponds to the initial stages of the Early Holocene geologic epoch. The early occurrence of Clovis points is followed by the appearance of Cumberland, Quad, Beaver Lake, and Redstone projectile points during the middle portion of the period. Late Paleoindian projectile point forms include Dalton, Plano, and Harpeth River.

The assumption has been that these early inhabitants were focused on hunting big game, particularly now-extinct varieties of Pleistocene megafauna. Although faunal remains of Pleistocene animals have been found in geologically recent sedimentary deposits across the southeast, at present no clear association of stone tools with these remains exists in Tennessee. In general, Pleistocene megafaunal remains recovered in most areas of the southeastern United States have conspicuously failed to provide any indication that humans were responsible for the death or modification of the animals.

An early survey of Paleoindian sites in the Southeast indicated discrete geographic areas of Paleoindian occupation. One of these areas occurs in the central drainage of the Tennessee River. Anderson's (1989) recent summary of the distributional patterning of diagnostic Paleoindian projectile points in the southeast contains similar conclusions about the clustering of these artifacts and has suggested that the combination of access to high-quality cherts used in stone tool production, environmental diversity of large riverine ecosystems, and ease of travel and communication combined to produce a magnet effect on early populations. Only with environmental changes at the onset of the Holocene and increasing population densities during the Archaic did environmentally marginal areas witness increased utilization by the American Indians.

B2.1.3.1.2 The Archaic Period (ca. 8,000 – 500BCE)

The Archaic period appears to date from about 8000 to 500 BCE in south-central Tennessee. It has traditionally been divided into several shorter intervals: Early Archaic (ca. 8000–6000 BCE), Middle Archaic (6000–3000 BCE), and Late Archaic (ca. 3000–500 BCE). The latter portion of the Late Archaic interval (Terminal Archaic-Early Woodland) shares traits with the Gulf Formational components of the middle Tennessee River valley and represents intensification of regional interaction and the eventual adoption of ceramics. Temporal divisions of the Archaic are primarily based on the occurrence of distinctive projectile points. These bifacial tools have been demonstrated to change in a patterned way through time. Much attention has been directed toward understanding the temporal and spatial limits of stone tool forms during the Archaic. In addition to diagnostic projectile point types, other material markers provide means to subdivide the Archaic in the interior southeast. These include types of groundstone artifacts, fragments of carved stone bowls, and various mortuary items.

The Archaic is characterized by a general and gradual increase in population throughout the Southeast, which has been referred to as regional packing. This demographic trend is accompanied by adaptations geared to the intensive exploitation of different broad environmental zones and the eventual demarcation of territorial boundaries archaeologically

recognizable as phases. Intensive exploitation of food resources is reflected in substantial quantities of fire-cracked rock on many Archaic sites. This artifact class results from stone boiling techniques that involved the use of skin bags or wooden bowls prior to the adoption of pottery.

Compared to the Paleoindian archaeological record, Archaic manifestations are more substantial. Sites of the Archaic period may contain refuse-filled pits that were used for storage or food preparation. These pits reflect a more substantial investment of labor and probably indicate more intensive site use and a longer duration of occupancy at site locations. Analysis of pit fill has contributed tremendously to an increased understanding of Archaic subsistence, adaptive strategies, and changes in technology and population density throughout the long pre-agricultural period. In general, the pit contents reflect a fairly stable hunting and gathering subsistence base that was focused on locally available plant and animal resources. Nuts (especially walnut and hickory) and large mammals seem to have been particularly important components of Archaic diets in the interior riverine southeast. A range of site types existed across the Archaic landscape, from base camps to short-term, special-purpose locations with very low archaeological visibility. Examination of these various site types has provided important information on the adaptive strategies in place at different times and in different locations and has allowed archaeologists to monitor changes in these strategies through time.

B2.1.3.1.3 The Woodland Period (ca. 500 BCE–CE 900)

The Woodland period in central Tennessee marks only a gradual transition in subsistence practices, artifacts, and architecture. Note has been made that “in baldest outline, Early Woodland seems to be a continuation of Late Archaic, with the addition of ceramics” The earliest pottery appeared about 2500 years ago outside Tennessee, initially in coastal Georgia and South Carolina and spread inland to Tennessee at about 1000 BCE.

In the area surrounding Normandy reservoir, the earliest ceramics appear around 600 BCE. This pottery is made of clay with crushed quartz added to the paste to serve as a tempering agent, which served to strengthen the vessels’ walls. The exteriors of these vessels during this early time period usually had fabric-marked decorations as well.

One of the most widely recognized markers of the Middle Woodland is artifacts associated with the extensive Hopewellian, which centered around the upper Ohio River valley. Hopewellian artifacts have been found in Middle Woodland burials excavated near the project area and include polished greenstone celts, sandstone pipes, and insect effigy ornaments. Faulkner (1988) has postulated more extensive Hopewellian contact during the earlier McFarland phase and a distinct reduction of trade during the succeeding Owl Hollow phase. Along the Eastern Highland Rim/Cumberland Plateau escarpment, limestone caves and rock shelters were apparently used most extensively for burial locations during the Middle Woodland, but nearly every one of these sites was destroyed by local looters long before any systematic archaeological research could be undertaken.

B2.1.3.1.4 The Mississippian Period (ca. CE 900–1650)

Perhaps no period of southeastern prehistory has had more research attention than the Mississippian. Based on excavations at numerous sites on major drainages in this part of North America, a cultural pattern for the latest prehistoric segment has been both defined and refined. From about CE 900 until initial European contact in the sixteenth century, Mississippian societies of different complexity levels controlled small and large territories along

most of the large rivers in the interior southeast, including the middle section of the Duck River and adjacent portions of the Central Basin.

At the risk of oversimplification, we may summarize the cultural pattern of the Mississippian in central Tennessee in terms of its material and social attributes. The settlement pattern of Mississippian groups was focused on alluvial floodplains. These areas provided expanses of tillable soil that could be easily worked with available wood, bone, and stone agricultural implements. Maize was the dominant food crop and was supplemented by beans, squash, and probably a variety of other foods that have low archaeological visibility. Domesticated crops were augmented with wild foods that had contributed to aboriginal diets in the southeast for centuries, such as nuts, berries, persimmons, greens, and roots. Animal meat sources included deer, turkey, small mammals, ducks, and fish.

The focus on maize as a primary food crop, and the increased commitment to agriculture, had significant impacts on the complexity of Mississippian societies in central Tennessee. The relatively egalitarian Woodland societies of the region were apparently transformed into hierarchical societies with emphasis on hereditary leadership and the emergence of managerial organizations such to oversee the re-distribution of resources within the community. This more complex social organization has been generally referred to as a chiefdom. Compared to work conducted on the Mississippian emergence in the eastern portion of the state, much research remains to be done on this phenomenon in central Tennessee and the eastern Highland Rim. A major focus of future research will be to understand how local populations incorporated Mississippian ideas and material innovations into their existing cultures.

Increased organizational complexity is marked by the appearance of platform mounds during the Mississippian. These served as the foundations for religious structures and the locations for the residences of high status individuals. Individual status distinctions were reinforced through differential access items such as conch shell jewelry, native copper, and non-utilitarian chipped stone maces and ornaments. Status distinctions were also reflected in variation of Mississippian burials. Distinctive limestone box graves of the “middle Cumberland culture” are also regional markers of Mississippian cemeteries.

Settlement into more compact villages with sapling and mud constructed houses occurred during the Mississippian period. If the pattern in the project area is like that of other Mississippian regions, villages and farmsteads were linked to regional mound ceremonial centers that were apparently the focus of important religious and social activities. Most of these activities were associated with the agricultural cycle and mortuary ceremony.

Little is known about the proto-historic populations of central Tennessee, as the sixteenth -century Spanish expeditions by De Soto and Pardo seem to have been confined to the eastern portions of the state. English traders who crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains in the 1670s found the Overhill Cherokee. Other major tribes that are known to have inhabited the state in the seventeenth century include the Creek, Yuchi, and Shawnee. Shawnee permanent settlements were reported in the Cumberland River Valley in 1681, but the Cherokee and Chickasaw had expelled them prior to 1710. Following the exodus of the major tribes, most of Tennessee became a “no-man’s land.” The Chickasaws to the south claimed western Tennessee for hunting territory, but did not permanently settle the area. Apparently, the Overhill Cherokee settlements in the Appalachian region represent the only sizeable American Indian settlements in the state from the early eighteenth century onwards. They were weakened by the French and Indian War, which ended in 1763. The Cherokee alliance with

the British during the Revolutionary War contributed to their further decline and eventual displacement.

B2.1.3.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXTS

B2.1.3.2.1 Colonial, Territorial, and Early Statehood

Because of its location—on Stewart's Creek and in close proximity to Stone's River—the land in and around VTS-Smyrna was settled during the late 1790s shortly following the settlement of Nashville. Early land grants in the Rutherford County area were provided by North Carolina to early settlers between 1786 and 1797, several of which settled in the vicinity of Stone's River. The farms and plantations of the area were established by these early pioneers, many of who figured prominently in the formation of Tennessee's governmental institutions and served as community leaders.

B2.1.3.2.2 Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Shawnees

Elements of the Chickasaw, Shawnee, and Cherokee tribes frequented the Stewart's Creek area on hunting and raiding trips, but there is no evidence of permanent villages in the Stewart's Creek area during the Colonial or territorial periods. Earlier, in the late 1600s, there were some Shawnee settlements in Middle Tennessee, but not in Rutherford County. According to A History of Rutherford County, "the Indians to the south (Cherokee and Chickasaw) would not allow the Shawnees to establish permanent settlements on their hunting ground, and even fought among themselves for hunting rights."

B2.1.3.2.3 Rutherford County

Rutherford County was named for Griffith Rutherford, who acquired over a million acres of frontier property. Davidson County (from which Rutherford County eventually emerged) was created by the North Carolina legislature in 1783 when Tennessee was a territorial extension of that state. The Stewart's Creek area became part of Sumner County in 1786, then Wilson County, and finally Rutherford County (authorized by the legislature in 1803). Jefferson Court House became the county seat. Robert Weakley and Thomas Bedford owned the town site. In 1812, the county seat moved to a more central location that was incorporated as Murfreesboro in 1817.

B2.1.3.2.4 Lavergne, Smyrna, and the Murfreesboro Pike

Commerce with Nashville shifted from Jefferson to Murfreesboro after the latter became the county seat of government. This move quickly led to the construction of a more direct Nashville–Murfreesboro route that since the early 1800s has been commonly known as the Nashville Pike or Murfreesboro Pike (known today as the Old Nashville Pike).

The unincorporated village of Lavergne, located two miles west of the VTSS, preceded the establishment of Smyrna. The Nashville Pike ran through the center of Lavergne and a mile south of Smyrna. The road is now called the Old Nashville Road and parallels the existing Murfreesboro Pike, which was constructed in the early 1900s a mile north of the old highway. Lavergne was heavily affected by troop movements and large cavalry skirmishes during the Civil War.

Built in 1847–1851, the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad is one of the state's oldest railroads. This railroad was an essential tool for the movement of vast numbers of men and tons of military supplies for both the Confederate and Union armies during the Civil War. The town of Smyrna was established along the railroad line to serve the commercial needs of plantations in the area.

The building of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad brought Smyrna into being. The Stewart's Creek Settlement, one of the oldest in the county, was by-passed by the railroad. Some of the business establishments in the area made the best of it by moving to the railroad. The new town took the name of Smyrna, which had been used by the Presbyterian Church in the vicinity. It was incorporated in 1854.

One of the largest plantations, and the closest in proximity to Smyrna, was Goochland. The only visible remnant of this plantation is the slave cemetery, preserved in the center of the cantonment area east of the guard gate. The plantation house and outbuildings were torn down by the Army to construct Smyrna Army Air Base in 1941.

B2.1.3.2.5 The Civil War in Rutherford County

The movements of both Union and Confederate troops and their numerous minor skirmishes heavily impacted Lavergne, Smyrna, and Stewart's Creek. Lavergne's location astride the Murfreesboro Pike funneled thousands of troops and wagons through the area. Conflicts at Lavergne spilled over into Smyrna and up Stewart's Creek to the plantations located there. The Jefferson Pike Bridge over Stewart's Creek and the Nashville Pike Bridge were of considerable strategic importance for movement of men and supplies, and considerable efforts were made before, during and after the Battle of Stone's River, to keep the bridges from being destroyed. Union defense systems were constructed to protect the bridges and the railway from cavalry raids and to ensure speedy repairs to keep the supply lines open to the large supply depot at Nashville.

While the movement of armies and supplies continued through Lavergne and Smyrna during the four years of the war, the area was particularly impacted during the Stone's River campaign of December and January 1862 and during Hood's Invasion of Tennessee and the Battle of Nashville in late November and early December of 1864.

B2.1.3.2.6 Smyrna Army Air Base/Sewart Air Force Base (World War II Era), 1941–1947

On December 22, 1941, in reaction to the recent bombing at Pearl Harbor, the United States War Department ordered construction of an air bombardment base near Nashville, Tennessee. The selected site, located approximately 20 miles southeast of Nashville, was established to train B-24 and B-17 pilots and crew. The new Smyrna Army Air Base encompassed approximately 3,325 acres situated north of U.S. Highway 70 near the small community of Smyrna. A crew of 6,000 men, consisting of mostly contract labor and workers from the Tennessee Corps of Engineers, completed construction of the original 200 buildings and associated landing strips. The site, initially designated as a temporary facility, opened on July 1, 1942. In 1950, the Smyrna Army Air Base was renamed as Sewart Air Force Base, to honor Major Allen J. Sewart, Jr., who was killed during a Solomon Islands bombing mission in 1942. After World War II, base activities were reduced and shortly afterward, in 1947, the base was deactivated until 1948 when it was reopened for use by the 314th Troop Carrier Wing.

B2.1.3.2.7 Sewart Air Force Base, 1950–1970

Throughout the Korean Conflict (1950–1953), Sewart Air Force Base supported the 314th Troop Carrier (C-119 planes); the 516th Carrier Group (H-19 helicopters, comprising the Air Force's only helicopter group); and the 513th Troop Carrier Group (C-123 Provider planes). In 1957, Sewart acquired the C-130 Hercules aircraft and retired its C-119 planes. The following year, the 513th Troop Carrier wing was deactivated and the 463rd wing transferred to Ardmore Air Force Base, Oklahoma. At that time, Sewart was the nation's only base that supported C-130 Hercules aircraft. In 1961, Sewart was designated as a permanent installation and in July 1962, the United States Air Force Advanced Flying School was established under the 4442 Combat Crew Training Group.

Sewart closed in 1970, at which time the site encompassed approximately 2,636 acres, including 635 units for family housing that are now privately owned. Prior to Sewart's deactivation in 1970, it supported the 839th Air Division, the 64th Tactical Airlift Wing (which provided troop transport to Ft. Campbell, Kentucky), the 4442nd Combat Crew Training Wing (transferred to Dyess AFB, Texas), the 314th Combat Support Group (transferred to Blytheville, AK), and the 839th TAC Hospital.

B2.1.3.2.8 VTS Smyrna, present day

The former airbase is currently utilized by a variety of tenants, including the Tennessee National Guard, the metropolitan Nashville airport authority, the town of Smyrna, the Rutherford County/Smyrna Airport Authority, and the state of Tennessee. VTS Smyrna utilizes 852 acres of Sewart's original parcel and serves as the TNARNG's primary educational center for the Regional Training Institute (RTI), Army Aviation Support Facility, combined support maintenance shop (CSMS), and training site activities. Within the 852 acre parcel, approximately 709.57 acres within the J. Percy Priest Lake flood area remain under the jurisdiction of the Nashville district US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), which licenses the parcel to the TNARNG. Another 137.15 acre parcel is licensed through the mobile district USACE, while the remaining acreage is owned by the TNARNG.

The mission of VTS Smyrna is to oversee the other TNARNG training centers of VTS Catoosa, VTS Milan, and VTS Tullahoma. The formal mission statement for VTS Smyrna "is to develop, maintain, and operate training facilities in support of mission training requirements for Tennessee Army National Guard units."

B2.1.4 PREVIOUS CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS AND INVENTORIES

A comprehensive archaeological inventory at the 852-acre VTS-Smyrna was completed in the fall of 1998. Five previously unrecorded archaeological sites (2 eligible and 3 potentially eligible) were discovered in the study area, which encompassed all areas of the installation that were not developed or inundated by J. Percy Priest Reservoir. Development is limited to the 126-acre cantonment area, and approximately 200 acres are seasonally inundated. In 2005, a Phase II survey was conducted on the three potentially eligible sites identified in the 1998 survey and concluded none of the three sites were eligible for listing in the NRHP. Table B2.1-1 provides an overview of these findings.

Two professional cultural resource investigations were conducted at the VTS-Smyrna training site prior to the 1998 inventory. Six archaeological sites were discovered in 1978 during a reconnaissance-level shoreline survey for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Nashville District

during the winter draw down of J. Percy Priest Reservoir. (Included in Table B2.1-1). Daniel S. Amick conducted the survey. A report on those investigations is not available because it was not done, but site descriptions are provided on official state site forms.

Barcon, Inc. conducted the only other reported archeological study at VTS-Smyrna. This reconnaissance-level survey occurred in 1987, and was also conducted for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Nashville District. The study included portions of Stewart Creek that are within the VTS-Smyrna boundary. No previously unrecorded archaeological sites were discovered in that area during the 1987 survey. The only significant archaeological research conducted in the VTS-Smyrna vicinity was a reconnaissance-level survey of the J. Percy Priest Reservoir floodpool that occurred in the early 1960's

An architectural inventory at VTS-Smyrna was completed by TRC in November 2000. Table B2.1-2 provides an overview of these findings. No aboveground properties at VTS-Smyrna had been previously evaluated. A total of 48 buildings/structures constructed between 1942 and 1965 were inventoried, none of which were recommended as eligible for the NRHP; TN-SHPO concurred in a letter dated January 10, 2001.

B2.1.4.1 Archaeological Resources

The complete archaeological inventory for VTS-Smyrna is summarized in Table B2.1-1. The 1998/2005 surveys have identified eleven archaeological resources including two NRHP-eligible sites.

Six of the sites (40RD52, 40RD53, 40RD54, 40RD55, 40RD56, and 40RD57) were occupied during the prehistoric period. All were determined to be ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP; TN-SHPO concurred. 40RD232, also prehistoric, consists of an early Archaic open habitation site. The site has been subjected to extensive disturbances which have resulted in the removal of any intact deposits. The site was recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP; TN-SHPO concurred.

During the 1998 inventory, site 40RD231, a small residence occupied sometime during the late nineteenth and/or early twentieth century was recommended potentially eligible under Criterion D. However, the Phase II survey in 2005 determined the site to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP; TN-SHPO concurred.

Site 40RD233, also known as Cannon Cemetery was in use as early as 1819. The 1998 survey determined the cemetery eligible under Criteria A, C, and D because it contained significant historical information concerning the early history of the region; TN-SHPO concurred.

Site 40RD234 contains earthworks that were probably constructed and used during the Civil War. The 1998 survey recommended the site eligible under Criterion D; TN-SHPO concurred.

Finally, site 40RD235, an old roadbed still visible in some portions of the VTSS has been subjected to extensive disturbances including the flooding of Stewart's Creek. The Phase II survey in 2005 recommended the site ineligible for the NRHP; TN-SHPO concurred.

Table B2.1-1. Archaeological Site Inventory for VTS-Smyrna

Site	Cultural Component	Probable Function	NRHP Assessment
40RD52*	Mississippian?	Specialized Extraction?	Unknown Eligibility
40RD53*	L. Woodland/Mississippian?	Lithic Cache	Unknown Eligibility
40RD54*	Woodland/Mississippian	Specialized Extraction?	Unknown Eligibility
40RD55*	Late Archaic/Early Woodland	Specialized Extraction?	Unknown Eligibility
40RD56*	Unidentified Prehistoric	Specialized Extraction?	Unknown Eligibility
40RD57*	Early Archaic?	Specialized Extraction?	Unknown Eligibility
40RD231	Early 19th-Early 20th Century	Residence	Ineligible
40RD232	Early Archaic	Unknown	Ineligible
40RD233	Early 19th-Early 20th Century	Cemetery	Eligible
40RD234	Probable Civil War	Military Earthworks	Eligible
40RD235	19th-Early 20th Century	Road	Ineligible

*Site recorded prior to the 1998 survey

The TN-SHPO concurred with the eligibility recommendations noted above

B2.1.4.2 Archaeological Resources and Human Land-Use Practices

The upland setting of VTS-Smyrna is drained by Stewart Creek, which was navigable by small craft even prior to the inundation of J. Percy Priest Reservoir. The prehistoric sites are primarily concentrated in the northern portion of the base. Most occur on small ridges that are relatively distant from the main channel. One site (40RD56) is currently inundated and is situated on a first terrace along the creek.

All of the prehistoric occupations appear to have been small, short-term episodes that lack evidence of permanent occupation or recurrent, long-term use. These sites were probably related to hunting, fishing, or some other type of specialized resource extraction (e.g. lithic raw material). Given that the landform features and soil conditions at the site locales are not unfavorable for long-term human occupation, the apparent lack of more substantial prehistoric sites in the surveyed area is puzzling. Perhaps they are currently contained within the reservoir flood pool where pre-impoundment conditions, including soil till ability and access to water and other riverine resources, would have been more conducive to permanent settlement. Not to mention the fact that historic era land uses (e.g. foresting) may have obliterated additional cultural remains if present.

Historic site 40RD231 is a domestic residence that is situated on slightly elevated ground that overlooked a small, unnamed tributary of Stewart Creek. It was placed along the road (40RD235) that is no longer in use. The Civil War earthwork that is designated 40RD234 was built at a dramatic bend in Stewart Creek, providing the advantage of surprise. It appears to have been constructed during, or soon after, the Stone's River campaign of the Civil War. Site 40RD233 is a cemetery that was established by 1819; it is located on a prominent ridge top. Finally, an old roadbed occurs in the northern portion of VTS-Smyrna. It was built on higher ground and parallels Stewart Creek. In terms specific to the training site, at least one late nineteenth or early twentieth century residence was built along its route.

B2.1.4.3 Architectural Resources

The historical/architectural inventory conducted at Smyrna in 2000 utilized pedestrian survey to identify all resources within the boundaries of the training site that appeared to be 50 years old or older. The survey identified 48 historic architectural resources dating between 1942 and 1965. Of those, none were recommended as eligible for the NRHP due to extensive modern alterations that diminish their architectural integrity. No properties less than 50 years of age were evaluated during the Year 2000 inventory. 29 of those 48 buildings have been demolished under the DoD 1986 Programmatic Agreement (PA). This PA allowed the TNARNG to proceed with demolition of these WWII-era buildings without restrictions due their temporary-use, frame construction classification. The TN-SHPO concurred with these demolitions between the years of 2000-2005.

Table B2.1-2. Surveyed Historic Architectural Resources at VTS-Smyrna

Resource Number	Date of Construction	Historic Use	Current Use	NRHP Assessment
500	1959	Officer's Club	Training/Cafeteria	Ineligible
501	1964	Bowling Alley	Billeting	Ineligible
517	1942	Barracks	Billeting	Ineligible
518	1942	Barracks	Billeting	Ineligible
535	1942	Headquarters	Billeting	Ineligible
536	1942	Headquarters	Administration	Ineligible
537	1942	Headquarters	Administration	Ineligible
555	1942	Pastry kitchen	Administration	Ineligible
603	1956	Squadron Operations	RRM/CTR Drug	Ineligible
607	1942	Avionic Shop	Post Exchange	Ineligible
609	1942	Warehouse/Supply	FE Shop	Ineligible
638	1960	Engineering Shop	Training	Ineligible
639	1960	General Purpose Shop	OMS #16	Ineligible
665	1954	Avionic Shop	Supply	Ineligible
668	1954	Equipment Lab	Avionics Shop	Ineligible
669	1954	Power Station	Battery Shop	Ineligible
681	1958	Hangar	Hangar	Ineligible
682	1958	Hangar	Hangar/Shops	Ineligible

The TN-SHPO concurred with the eligibility recommendations noted above. Figure B-2 shows an illustration of VTS Smyrna

B2.1.4.4 Other Types of Cultural Resources

Traditional Cultural Properties. No known traditional cultural properties (TCPs) have been previously identified at VTS-Smyrna. Only tribal representatives, through consultation, can identify these sites. The site may be determined ineligible for the NRHP, but may still be considered a TCP or sacred site to a tribe or group of tribes. Chapter 5.1 (Tribal Consultation Program) of this document provides additional information on what actions (if any) need to be taken to identify potential TCPs at the training center.

Cemeteries. One historic cemetery has been identified at VTS-Smyrna; it has been designated an archaeological site, and assigned an official state number (9RD233). That resource is discussed above, in the subsection devoted to archaeological sites.

Landscapes. Landscapes that are deemed historically significant under the criteria provided in National Register Bulletins 18 and 30 can be included in the NRHP. No historic landscapes have been identified at VTS-Smyrna.

Artifacts and Objects. Although military artifacts and other objects are housed at VTS-Smyrna, none of the items appear to meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP.

B2.1.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES TESTING AND MITIGATION STUDIES SUMMARY

The entire 852-acre property associated with VTS-Smyrna has been inventoried, resulting in the identification of all known NRHP-eligible resources. Six of the eleven archaeology sites are NRHP-eligible unknown due to the nature of being submerged and have not had any further testing to fully determine their eligibility. Three of the eleven archaeological resources have undergone Phase II testing; no additional archaeological work is recommended nor is mitigation required. In addition, VTS-Smyrna does not feature any aboveground properties that are eligible for the NRHP; therefore no architectural mitigation study has been conducted nor has HABS/HAER documentation (levels I–III) been prepared for any building or structure. No historic buildings have been relocated onto the site as well.

- A predictive archaeological model for VTS-Smyrna has not been completed.
- There are 852 acres at this training installation (approx. 618 acres are accessible year round), of which 618 acres have been surveyed for archaeological resources.
- Eleven archaeological sites have been located, two are considered eligible for listing in the NRHP with TN-SHPO concurrence January 10, 2001; while six of the eleven sites have not been evaluated for NRHP eligibility, due to being seasonally inundated (Table B2.1-1).
- Of the 58 buildings and structures at this training installation, 18 are currently 50 years old or older.
- Eighteen buildings and structures have been evaluated. No buildings/structures have been determined to be eligible with TN-SHPO concurrence January 10, 2001. Zero buildings need further evaluation to make determination of eligibility for listing in the NRHP (Table B2.1-2).
- No buildings or structures will turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- This training installation has been surveyed to determine whether it includes a historic district or landscape. This training installation does not include a historic district or landscape.
- Tribes have been consulted regarding the existence of sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that might be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known resources of traditional, religious, or cultural significance that might be part of a larger cultural landscape.

- This training installation contains one cemetery.

B2.1.6 LITERATURE REVIEW

The general history of Rutherford County has been discussed in the following published works:

[Goodspeed] 1971 *History of Tennessee from the Earliest Time to the Present, including Maury, Williamson, Rutherford, etc.* Woodward & Stinson Printing Co., Columbia, Tennessee. Reprinted. Originally published in 1886.

Killebrew, J.B. 1974 *Introduction to the Resources of Tennessee.* Travel, Eastman & Howell, Nashville. Reprinted. Originally published in 1874.

Pittard, Mabel C. 1985 *Rutherford County.* Memphis State University Press, Memphis.

Sims, Carlton C. 1947 *A History of Rutherford County*. Self-published, city unknown, Tennessee.

Spence, John C. 1991 *The Annals of Rutherford County.* Rutherford County Historical Society, Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

Weeks, Terry 1992 *Heart of Tennessee: The Story and Images of Historic Rutherford County.* Courier Printing Co., Nashville.
West, Carroll Van 1998 *The Tennessee Encyclopedia of History & Culture.* Rutledge Hill Press, Nashville.

Unpublished works that include specific information on VTS-Smyrna available at the Tennessee Army National Guard, Sidco Drive, Nashville, include:

[United States Air Force] 1968 *"Declaration of Excess, Sewart A.F.B."*

1999 *"Facilities Plan for FY 1999 to FY 2005, Volunteer Training Site–Smyrna."*

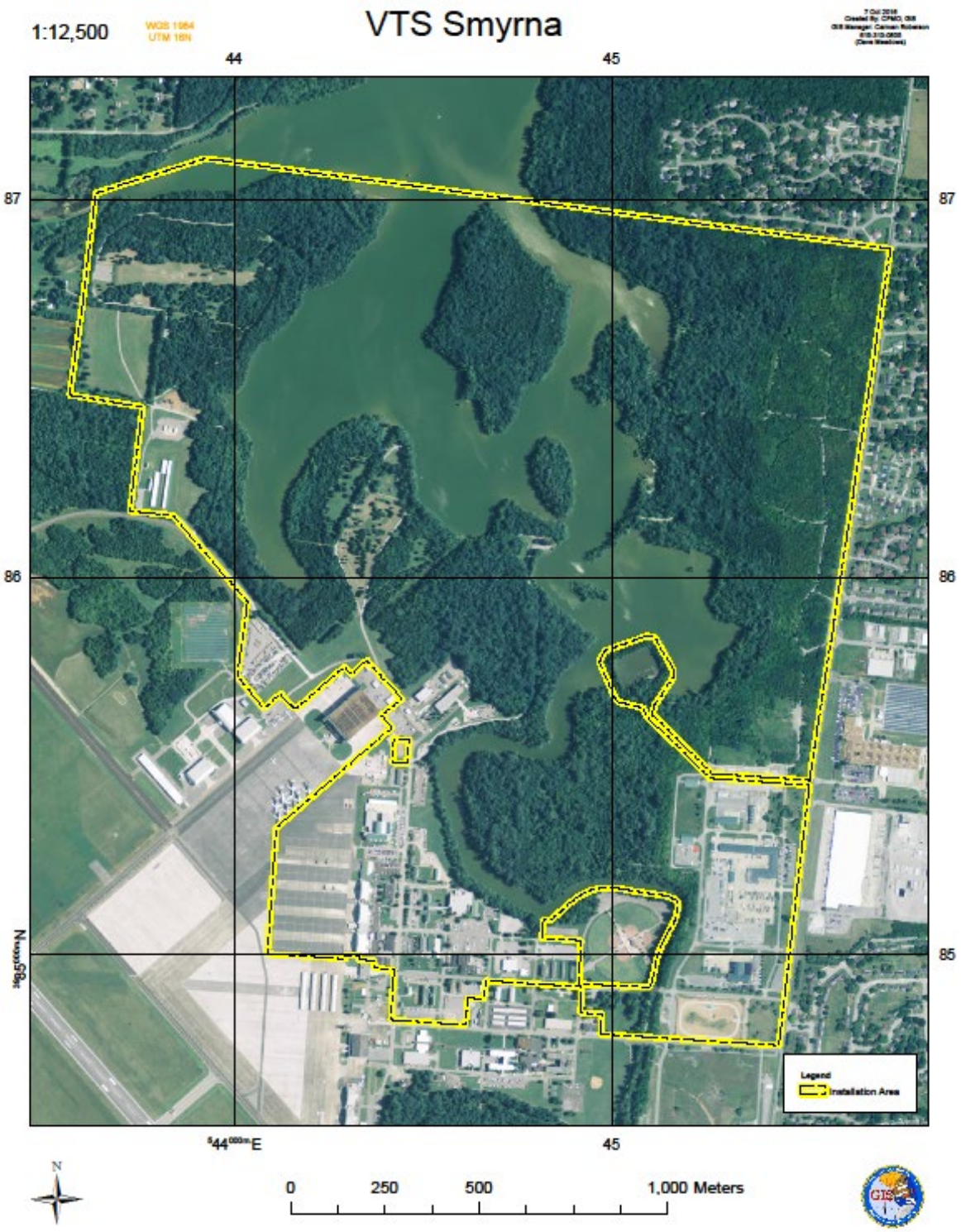
Stanyard, William F. (TRC), and Robert Lane (SAIC) 1999 *"Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Grubbs/Kyle Training Center, Rutherford County, Tennessee."*

Cleveland, Todd (TRC) 2001 "*Historic Building Inventory: Catoosa Training Center, Catoosa County, Georgia; Milan Training Center, Carroll and Gibson Counties, Tennessee; Volunteer Training Site-Smyrna, Rutherford County, Tennessee."*

Barrett, Jared (TRC), Ted Karpynec 2005 *"Phase II Archaeological Testing of Sites 40RD231, 40RD232, and 40RD235, at the Tennessee Army National Guard Grubbs/Kyle Training Center, Rutherford County, Tennessee"*

Day, Stephanie (TNARNG contractor) 2012 *"Final Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Revision for Site and Training Installations of the Tennessee Army National Guard Fiscal Years 2013-2017".*

Figure B-2. Aerial view of VTS Smyrna



B2.2 VOLUNTEER TRAINING SITE–MILAN

B2.2.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

VTS Milan was established during WWII as Milan Arsenal on 2466 acres, the bulk of which is located in the city of Lavinia, Carroll County, with three small parcels in Gibson County, TN. The installation houses 70 buildings, the majority of which were constructed between the years 1981-1993, with several extant buildings from the 1940s. The 112 acre cantonment area, that represents the majority of the structural development at VTS Milan, has been heavily disturbed due to construction, maintenance, and treatment activities. Figure B-3 provides an aerial view of VTS Milan.

VTS Milan is utilized by the TNARNG as a combat readiness training facility for the TNARNG and Reserve Components of the armed forces. The installation includes several gunnery ranges, but is primarily used for training with wheeled and towed artillery. The facility road network is used for practice with driving and maneuvering large trucks used in transporting such items. Areas of the base are also used as field camps or bivouacs for troops in training. Certain restricted areas are also used by engineering troops carrying out training related to large-scale excavation and filling operations with heavy equipment.

B2.2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

B2.2.2.1 PALEO ENVIRONMENT

Prior to the initial Paleoindian colonization of western Tennessee, the area experienced cyclic, Late Pleistocene glacial climates. A final mantle of wind-blown loess (Peorian) was deposited over most of the area during glacial retreat after about 25,000 years BCE. Spruce forests predominated during this time. After approximately 10,500 BCE the spruce forests were slowly replaced by a cover of gum and cypress in association with post-glacial, Early Holocene warming. The Gum-Cypress forests were partially replaced by a mixed hardwood forest during cooler and wetter climatic conditions after about 8500 BCE. Warmer and drier conditions of the mid-Holocene Hypsithermal prevailed from 7000 to 3000 BCE in the Mid-South and had rather dramatic effects on plant and animal communities. An Oak-Hickory forest had become established over much of the area by the end of the Hypsithermal. Conditions were essentially modern after this time, although there was a general increase in precipitation following the mid-Holocene climatic optimum. The area was characterized by a climax oak-hickory forest cover in the loess hills and better-drained stream terraces, and an extensive system of cypress-covered oxbow lakes and ponds along the local meandering streams.

B2.2.2.2 CONTEMPORARY ENVIRONMENT

VTS Milan was established during WWII as Milan Arsenal on 2466 acres, the bulk of which is located in Carroll County, with three small parcels in Gibson County. Its terrain is gently sloping to moderately steep (>10% slope), covered by forests or grassland, and slopes westward toward the Mississippi River Floodplain. It is located immediately west of the divide between the Tennessee and Mississippi River drainages, which occurs in the central portion of Carroll County. Sources of surface water include Hall’s Branch, John’s Creek, 15 unnamed streams (1 perennial and 14 seasonal), Walker’s Lake (13 acres), and 10 small unnamed ponds. Nearly 109 acres of the training site are covered in mixed bottomland hardwoods

wetland forest, and approximately 220 acres of the training site are considered “jurisdictional wetlands” under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

VTS Milan is located within the New Madrid Seismic Zone (NMSZ), which has historically produced earthquakes with magnitudes greater than 8.0. An earthquake of magnitude 6.0 or greater is expected along the NMSZ every 70 years, although such an event has not occurred since 1895. VTS Milan lies within an area that could experience earthquakes of magnitudes greater than 6.0 on the Mercalli scale.

Soils in the project area formed in recent alluvium and Pleistocene loess deposits; they are classified within two broad categories, the Waverly-Falaya-Collins association and the Lexington-Grenada-Loring association. These are described in detail in the Soil Survey of Carroll County

The climate of Carroll County and vicinity is mild, humid, temperate, and continental, with short cold spells in the winter and relatively long summers. Average winter temperature is 37 ° F, and the average daily minimum temperature in winter is 26 ° F. Temperatures average 76° F in the summer, and the average daily maximum temperature is 88 °. Annual rainfall averages 54.6 inches, approximately half of which occurs from April through September. Snowfall averages 7.3 inches per year.

B2.2.2.2.1 Flora and Fauna

VTS-Milan is situated in the Carolinian Biotic Province and within the Mississippi Embayment section of the Western Mesophytic Forest Region. Prior to modern large-scale land clearance and extensive stream channelization, the area was dominated by the Oak-Hickory climax forests of the stream terraces and interfluvial loess hills, and the floodplain plant species of the local streams. These included sweet gum, white oak, hickory, black gum, willow, bald cypress, and sycamore. Nut-bearing trees were very important components of prehistoric subsistence. Mainfort has also noted the presence of species of the Eastern Agricultural Complex, including *Chenopodium album* (lamb’s quarters), *Polygonum* sp. (knotweed), and *Strophostyles leiosperma* (wild bean). Important food animals of the area included the white-tailed deer, black bear, turkey, opossum, raccoon, squirrel, rabbit, beaver, and otter. Migratory waterfowl moving up and down the Mississippi flyway were also fairly abundant. Major fish species included bass, catfish, crappie, and drum.

B2.2.3 PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC CONTEXTS

The 1999 Phase I cultural resource survey (Stanyard, Chancellor, and Lane 1999), the 2005 Phase I cultural resource survey (Deter-Wolf 2005), the 2006 field investigations of the five historic cemeteries (Deter-Wolf and Karpynec), and the 2017 GPR survey of Adams Cemetery (40CL73) of VTS-Milan presents an extended cultural history of the area. The information presented in these studies are summarized below.

B2.2.3.1 PRE-HISTORIC CONTEXTS

B2.2.3.1.1 Paleoindian Period (ca. 11,500–9900 BCE)

Fluted Point Occupations (ca. 11,500–10,500 BCE). The Paleoindian period represents the earliest human occupation in the southeastern United States. The placement of these

occupations in the terminal Pleistocene epoch indicates an adaptation to cooler climatic conditions and a different physiographic regime than found in the modern Holocene. The environment at this time is usually considered to have been characterized by a spruce and/or pine-dominated boreal forest. However, by 1,000 years prior to the fluted point occupations (ca. 12,500 BCE), the environment had changed to deciduous forest.

Recent research on Paleoindian projectiles and tools indicates that the period may be tentatively subdivided into early (ca. 11,500–11,000 BCE), middle (ca. 11,000–10,500 BCE), and late (ca. 10,500–10,000 BCE) stages based on changes in projectile point morphology. Anderson's proposed temporal division of the Paleoindian has also been used as a working model with some success in western Tennessee. Compared to the Arkansas lowlands and Missouri boot heel, the density of Paleoindian diagnostic artifacts appears to be somewhat greater in the loess hills of western Tennessee. Even here, there is an emerging pattern of decreasing point density moving to the west, away from the main channel of the lower Tennessee River. This pattern is probably conditioned by the occurrence of high-quality chert sources within the limestones of the Tennessee River basin and the absence of comparable material in the Gulf Coastal Plain.

As in most other areas of the southeast, the Paleoindian diagnostics of the region tend to occur almost exclusively as isolated surface finds or as very minor elements at sites with occupations spanning several thousand years. The presence of buried Paleoindian components has been suggested for several regions in the Central Valley, including eastern Arkansas and western Kentucky. Testing for the presence of these kinds of deposits can be accomplished through geomorphological research.

Aboriginal groups of the period were likely small, mobile bands of hunter-gatherers. Although they may have hunted some of the megafauna that became extinct at the end of the Pleistocene, such as mastodon (*Mammut americanum*), bison (*Bison antiquus*), and ground sloth (*Megalonyx* sp.), it is likely that their resource base was varied and included a number of plant and animal foods. There are no clear indications at any locality in the Central Mississippi Valley of associated Paleoindian tools and Pleistocene faunal remains. Most of the known Paleoindian tool finds in the region are from surface contexts and tend to occur along the major river systems.

Dalton Occupations (ca. 10,500–9900 BCE).The Dalton period is considered to be transitional between the Paleoindian and Archaic traditions. The key distinguishing feature of material culture is the unfluted, lanceolate Dalton point. In terms of "cultural affiliation," Dalton is often considered either terminal Paleoindian or Early Archaic. While technologically similar to Paleoindian, Dalton manifests itself as an adaptive pattern that is more akin to later Archaic cultures. One of the most important game species from this time forward to the contact era seems to have been the white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus)*. The Dalton tool kit is also distinguished by the addition of a larger number of special function tools and the presence of the woodworking adze.

B2.2.3.1.2 Archaic Period (ca. 9900–3000 BCE)

The Archaic period in the study region has been generally dated from about 9800 to 3000 BCE (7850–1000 BCE). It is traditionally divided into three shorter intervals: Early Archaic (ca. 9800– 7000 BCE), Middle Archaic (ca. 7000–5000 BCE), and Late Archaic (ca. 5000– 3000 BCE). Temporal divisions of the Archaic are primarily based on the occurrence of distinctive projectile points. These bifacial tools have been demonstrated to change in a patterned way

through time and, although a plethora of names have been applied to different morphological forms, occur as “clusters” of related types with a particular spatial distribution. In addition to diagnostic biface types, other material markers provide means to subdivide the Archaic in the interior southeast. These include types of groundstone artifacts, fragments of carved stone bowls, and variation in mortuary items.

The Archaic is characterized by a general and gradual increase in population that may be referred to as “regional packing.” This demographic trend is accompanied by adaptations geared to the intensive exploitation of different broad environmental zones and to the eventual demarcation of territorial boundaries recognizable as archaeological phases. Intensive exploitation of food resources is reflected in substantial quantities of fire-cracked rock on many Archaic sites. This artifact class results from stone boiling involving the use of skin bags or wooden bowls prior to the development of pottery.

The Archaic period database for western Tennessee is rather sparse in comparison to adjacent portions of Arkansas and Missouri, but is steadily growing as a result of work sponsored by the Corps of Engineers in association with the west Tennessee tributaries project. Ongoing work in the Reelfoot Lake region by Tennessee Division of Archaeology personnel has also provided important information on the latter portion of the prehistoric sequence. The lower Tennessee-Cumberland River Archaic sequence has also been rather intensively studied.

B2.2.3.1.3 Woodland Period (ca. 1000 BCE– CE 1000)

Early Woodland (ca. 1000–0 BCE).The Early Woodland period in the Southeast is traditionally assumed to have been the time of the initial introduction of pottery into much of the region, the appearance of elaborate burial mounds, and the first evidence of intensive horticulture. Mainfort (1985:9) has suggested that the initial portion of the 3000–2000 BCE interval be considered transitional between Late Archaic and Woodland, to reflect the gradual adoption of ceramics (and associated shifts in settlement and subsistence) by the populations of west Tennessee. The term Tchula has been used to refer to Early Woodland components in the northern portion of the Lower Mississippi Alluvial Valley (400 BCE–CE 1). In west Tennessee, fabric-marked ceramics tempered with a variety of materials (sand, grog, limestone) characterize Early Woodland assemblages. Projectile points in Ensor’s (1981:94–95) Flint Creek type cluster are probably diagnostic of the Early Woodland in western Tennessee. Mainfort (1985) has noted that while large Early Woodland burial mounds are located in northern Mississippi, they do not appear to characterize the Early Woodland record of the Coastal Plain in western Tennessee.

Middle Woodland (ca. CE 0–500). The onset of the Middle Woodland period is recognized by a decline in fabric marked ceramic vessels and the increased use of pottery with cord-marked exterior surfaces. Projectiles points of the Lanceolate Expanded Stem and Lanceolate Spike clusters were used primarily during this time. Large and complex Middle Woodland earthen mounds occur in West Tennessee. The Pinson site and related sites in northern Mississippi have yielded quantities of imported trade goods, including copper, mica, galena, and shell. Pinson was the largest and most complex ceremonial site in eastern North America between CE 1 and 200. North of the Reelfoot Lake area in southwestern Kentucky, site 15FU37 has been identified as a complex Middle Woodland ceremonial enclosure with features reminiscent of southern Ohio Middle Woodland earthworks. These findings suggest that both northern Hopewellian and lower Mississippi Valley Marksville traditions influenced the material

expressions of Middle Woodland culture in the project area, but the degree and nature of this postulated influence remain to be fully researched.

Late Woodland (ca. CE 500–1000). Late Woodland occupations in west Tennessee are identified primarily by the presence of grog-tempered (Baytown) ceramics, a series that first emerged during the Middle Woodland. Some sand-tempered wares probably co-occur. Additional diagnostics include occasional sherds of Wheeler Check Stamped and Coles Creek Incised, indicating influences from farther to the south in the Mississippi Alluvial Valley. The use of the bow and arrow is indicated by the shift to smaller projectiles of the Madison and Hamilton types. A diminution of inter-regional trade and mortuary ceremonialism and a more local subsistence focus are evident. Agriculture was probably part of the subsistence base, but no sites with ethnobotanical remains from this period have been excavated in west Tennessee.

By CE 800, Mississippian populations appear to have begun spreading along the Mississippi drainage in west Tennessee at the Shelby Forest site. Archaeological investigation of local Late Woodland sites thus offers the opportunity to examine the emergence and expansion of Mississippian culture in the Central Mississippi Alluvial Valley. Late Woodland sites may be present in the area encompassing VTS-Milan, and would be of considerable importance if found intact.

B2.2.3.1.4 Mississippian Period (ca. CE 1000–1600)

Perhaps no period of southeastern prehistory has been more intensively researched than the Mississippian. Based on excavations at numerous sites and extensive surface collections, a cultural pattern for the latest prehistoric segment has been both defined and continuously refined. From about CE 900 until initial European contact in the sixteenth century, Mississippian societies of differential complexity controlled local and regional territories along most of the large rivers of the interior southeast, including those in the central section of the lower Mississippi Valley.

At the risk of oversimplification, the cultural pattern of the Mississippian may be summarized in terms of its material and organizational attributes. The settlement pattern of Mississippian groups was focused on alluvial floodplains. These areas provided expanses of tillable soil that could be easily worked with available wood, bone, and stone agricultural equipment. Maize was the dominant food crop and was supplemented by beans, squash, and probably a variety of other foods that have low archaeological visibility. Domesticated crops were augmented with wild foods that had contributed to aboriginal diets in the southeast for centuries, including nuts, berries, persimmons, greens, and roots. Protein sources included deer, turkey, small mammals, migratory waterfowl, and aquatic species.

The focus on maize as a primary food crop and the increased commitment to agriculture had significant impacts on the organizational complexity of aboriginal societies in the region. The relatively egalitarian Woodland societies were apparently transformed into more hierarchically arranged constructs, with new emphasis placed on hereditary leadership. This “transformation” led in turn to the emergence of managerial organizations. This more complex social organization has been generally referred to as a chiefdom.

Increased organizational complexity is marked by the widespread appearance of platform mounds during the Mississippian. Platform mounds have also been identified at some Middle Woodland sites, however, so care must be taken when identifying the temporal span of some

sites based strictly on mound form. These mounds served primarily, although perhaps not exclusively, as the foundation for religious structures and as the locations for the residences of high-status individuals. Individual status distinction was reinforced through differential access to non-subsistence items such as conch shell jewelry, native copper, and non-utilitarian chipped stone items to display personal rank and status. Status was also reflected in Mississippian burials.

During the initial stages of the Mississippian, Woodland-style conical burial mounds were still erected in some regions, reflecting continuity in local tradition. Continuity is also reflected in ceramic traditions, with the use of clay-tempered wares (Baytown) persisting into the Mississippian. These were gradually augmented by shell-tempered plain and surface-decorated ceramics. After about CE 1000, shell-tempered ceramics were the dominant types in Mississippian artifact assemblages.

During the late Mississippian period, populations began to nucleate along the Mississippi River and its major tributaries, settling into more compact villages with substantial wattle-and-daub houses. Villages were linked to regional mound ceremonial centers, which were apparently the focus of important religious and social activities. Most of these activities were associated with the agricultural cycle and mortuary behavior.

The chronology for the Mississippian period is based on the recognition of phases or cultures for the area, defined by temporal, spatial, and artifact considerations. Regional chronology is an outgrowth of the monumental work conducted in the central Mississippi River drainage by Phillips et al. (1951) during the 1940s. Mississippian sites are fairly commonplace along the natural levees of the broad alluvial belt and on the bluff tops overlooking the floodplain east of the Mississippi River. In west Tennessee, large Mississippian sites are concentrated along the primary alluvial strip of the Mississippi River floodplain and adjacent loess bluffs.

Early Mississippian (ca. CE 900–1200). In western Tennessee, the Obion and Denmark mound groups appear to be “the only demonstrable ceremonial centers” in the Coastal Plain during the early part of the Mississippian. Mainfort’s research in the Reelfoot Lake area of northwestern Tennessee indicates a higher density of Early Mississippian components there than in the interior Tennessee Coastal Plain.

Late Mississippian (ca. CE 1200–1600). During the Late Mississippian, settlement nucleation was increasingly evident throughout the region. Fortified villages became common and farmsteads disappeared in many areas. This trend has been linked to increasing regional population density, and a concomitant expansion of warfare, arising in part over political rivalries but ultimately based on the control of important resources such as trade routes, agricultural lands, or hunting territories. The apparent abandonment of much of interior western Tennessee may be related in some way to this pattern of regional population nucleation. The area may have been a buffer between major political entities, although this is highly speculative.

Initial European contact in the general project area occurred in June 1541, when the De Soto entrada left the province of Quizquiz in extreme northwestern Mississippi and crossed the Mississippi River. Here, they encountered complex Mississippian polities in the Eastern Lowlands of Arkansas. Descriptions of existing cultures by the De Soto chroniclers are the only historic record of the late Mississippian occupations in the region. The chiefly province of Pacaha has been equated with archaeological Nodena phase. Although found well to the south and west of the Milan Arsenal, artifact markers for the contact period include Chevron

glass beads, Clarksdale bells, catlinite pipes, shell "buttons," sherd disks, and distinctive vessels. Several of the more distinctive vessel forms, as well as the sherd disks (gaming pieces?) of the protohistoric period, exhibit continuity with the latest pre-contact expressions of ceramic art in the Walls and Nodena phase areas. Probable late period burial urns have been recovered from sites 40LA26 and 40DY58 in northwest Tennessee near Reelfoot Lake.

B2.2.3.2 HISTORIC CONTEXTS

B2.2.3.2.1 Early Settlement of Carroll County

VTS-Milan is situated within the Milan Arsenal, approximately 15 miles north of the City of Jackson, Tennessee, and 15 miles southwest of the Town of Huntington, Tennessee. The facility is contained almost entirely within the boundaries of Carroll County. The area is predominantly rural, as it has been since the first Euro American settlers arrived during the early 1800s. The area was originally surveyed in 1820 by R. E. C. Dougherty who resided in a log home on McLemore's Bluff on the South Fork of the Obion River. Originally known as Surveyor's Post No. 2, the small community that evolved from Dougherty's activities became known as McLemoresville.

One of the first settlers to the area was David Crockett, who settled in what is now Gibson County. Crockett constructed a cabin near Rutherford's Fork, on the northeast fork of the Obion, a few miles north of the present city of Rutherford. At the time Crockett arrived to this region, it was home to the Chickasaw and had recently suffered devastation from several large earthquakes and hurricanes in 1811 and 1812. One Crockett biographer described the area as a "perfect game refuge" due to the tangled underbrush and downed trees that resulted from hurricane damage.

Carroll County was soon settled once its lands were opened for homesteading. The earliest land entry dates to December 20, 1820. A year and a half later on October 7, 1821, by an Act of the Tennessee State Legislature, Carroll County was created, along with Henry, Hardin, and McNairy counties. The county was named for former Tennessee Governor, William Carroll. Crockett served as one of the county's first state legislators and eventually sponsored legislation that was successfully enacted on October 21, 1823, creating Gibson County from the western portion of Carroll County. In 1827, Crockett successfully ran for Congress in the newly designated 9th Congressional District of Tennessee, which included both Carroll and Gibson Counties.

Three early roads served the general area currently managed by the TNARNG. One of the first acts of the new Carroll County government was to authorize construction of a road from the county seat to the Henry County line in a direction toward Middle Fork of the Obion River. This road was commonly known as the "Old Line Road" and served as the area's first commercial transportation route. It is likely that the original roadbed extended northeast across land currently associated with VTS-Milan. An 1805 state map published in Carey's American Pocket Atlas illustrates a road leading from Chickasaw Bluffs, passing through the general vicinity of Carroll County, and on to Nashville. This road was likely a wagon trail that followed the route of a Chickasaw Indian trace, and was used during the early 1800s as the main land route to the Mississippi River.

Another major road traversing the area was the Old Stage Road, which ran from Huntingdon through the southwestern portion of Carroll County to Jackson. A portion of the Old Stage Road (as it remains known today) can be identified four miles east of Whitthorne, having been

paved and incorporated as part of the county's road system. An old stage house on the preserved route is located about 5 miles east of the entrance to VTS-Milan and has been restored as a private residence.

For the most part, the history of Carroll County has been relatively uneventful except for a brief period during the Civil War, when the movement of troops and materials through the area along the railroads and farm roads resulted in occasional skirmishes. General Nathan Bedford Forrest's raid into Tennessee in December 1862 to destroy the railroads and other lines of communication and supply is still remembered today as the major event of the war as it relates to Carroll County.

As the area became more populated and with the advent of the railroads during the 1840s, the small communities of Huntingdon, Lexington and McKenzie became the major commercial centers serving Carroll County citizens. Killebrew provides a statistical summary of Carroll County in the post-bellum period. Agriculture was the principal pursuit and the surrounding region was characterized by small to medium-sized farms that produced corn, wheat, cotton, and tobacco. Approximately one-third of these farms were owner-operated, another third were rented, and the remaining third were worked on shares or by day laborers. Less than 20 percent of the farms were 100 acres or larger in size, and approximately 46 percent were between 20 and 50 acres. About one-fourth of the county's population of 19,447 was comprised of African-Americans. Labor was in high demand, for both blacks and whites.

Killebrew reported that local farmers were not particularly progressive in their farming methods and that roads and schools were conspicuously neglected; but he noted that among the farming class improvements to buildings and fields were pursued, and that as a rule the population was thrifty and industrious, generally keeping to themselves. The only industries in the county during the 1870s consisted of small, water-powered corn, flour, and lumber mills. The region's slow moving streams failed to provide adequate flow for large-scale industry.

In southwestern Carroll County (within the vicinity of VTS-Milan), the communities of Lavinia and Whitthorne developed during the early to mid-1800s. These local communities supported the surrounding agricultural lands until the federal purchase of land for the development of Milan Arsenal in 1941. Lavinia and Whitthorne remain rural communities today. Lavinia, settled in the 1820s, is the oldest community in the area. When the Old Line Road was surveyed and constructed, settlement in the area was enhanced. When a second road was constructed intersecting with the Old Line Road at Lavinia, it became the natural place for trading and congregating. A brief history of Lavinia describes the community in 1824 as supporting three stores, three churches, and a school. When the Memphis and Clarksville Railroad was constructed west of Lavinia, extending through the village of Humboldt to link up with the Mobile and Ohio, Lavinia began to decline in population. Loss of farmland for the development of the Milan Arsenal hastened the loss of rural population in this region.

Although Whitthorne was a farming community during the Civil War, it did not receive its own post office until 1886. The community, located in western Carroll County six miles east of Milan, served as the social center of an area that has been regarded as one of the best farming regions in the county. World War II directly affected Whitthorne's fate, when most of the community was purchased in its entirety by the U.S. Army and moved to make way for the Milan Arsenal. The U.S. Army acquired most of Whitthorne, including two stores, a post office, a junior high school, a Church of Christ, and ten homes. When the federal government acquired land in Gibson and Carroll Counties for the arsenal, many local farmers moved to the McKenzie area and surrounding communities, leaving behind ancestral homes, places of

worship, family cemeteries, and the like. The remains of several family cemeteries can be found today within the boundaries of the area managed and controlled by the TNARNG.

B2.2.3.2.2 Carroll County and the Civil War

Prior to the secession of Tennessee from the Union, citizens of Carroll County were divided in sympathies over secession. The matter of secession was heavily debated throughout the state, and Carroll County was no exception. When Tennessee followed its sister southern states into the Confederacy, Carroll Countians contributed soldiers to both Union and Confederate regiments.

The early stages of the war in West Tennessee and Kentucky focused on the Union campaigns to isolate and capture the forts on the Tennessee and Upper Mississippi Rivers. The struggle for Fort Donelson on the Lower Cumberland, 40 miles north of Milan, has been described as the first decisive battle of the Civil War. Fort Donelson was significant for the magnitude of the loss of men, material and strategic position for the Confederates in the early months of the war. Perhaps more important from a historical standpoint, the Fort Donelson battle provided General Grant with his first victory as an obscure Brigadier General and established his credentials as an effective military leader.

The fall of Fort Donelson opened the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers to Union gunboats and transports, and provided the Federals with a largely undefended water route directly into the heart of Tennessee. As Union troops moved south, the Tennessee River and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad running north-south through Humboldt and connecting to Tupelo, Mississippi, became major supply and communication routes for the Union Army through hostile rebel territory.

The Confederate Army retreated to a line stretching from Memphis to Corinth to Chattanooga, and the Union army moved down the Tennessee River to Savannah, Tennessee. Prior to the battle of Shiloh, the army was scattered over an irregular triangle situated southeast of Carroll County. The area was contained on the east by the Tennessee River, on the north by Owl Creek and on the south by Lick Creek. After the Battle of Shiloh, the rail line (now abandoned but still visible) that ran north/south through present Gibson County and was so vital to the supply of Union Troops in Western Tennessee became the main focus of General Nathan Bedford Forrest’s raid into West Tennessee in December of 1862.

The period from the Civil War to the present has been largely peaceful and, with the exception of the history of the growth of the communities in the area and the advent of the Milan Army Ammunition Plant, little has happened in the area of significant historic importance.

B2.2.3.2.3 Milan Arsenal (World War II & Korean War), 1941–1959

In 1940, the United States War Department announced plans to locate a shell loading/ammunition plant near the Milan community in Gibson County in support of defense activities related to World War II. Construction on the Wolf Creek Ordnance Depot began early in 1941 near the community of Whitthorne. Located in western Carroll County six miles east of Milan, Whitthorne was purchased in its entirety by the U.S. Army and relocated to make way for the new ordnance plant. The acquisition included most of the original community, including removal of more than 1,500 farm structures and rehabilitation of several community buildings, including an original school that was utilized as an administrative facility. Milan Ordnance

Depot was constructed in the same vicinity at the same time, but originally operated as a separate facility.

In 1945, the Wolf Creek Ordnance Plant and the Milan Ordnance Depot merged as a single facility that became known as Milan Arsenal. Collectively, the two sites comprised a total of 36 square miles, including 88 miles of railroad and 231 miles of roadway. The arsenal operated as one of the nation's largest World War II era production facilities and during its peak employed an estimated 15,000 individuals. Proctor and Gamble Defense Corporation administrated the site and construction was completed in less than a year. Throughout the first seven months of operation, the arsenal received $80 million in government contracts and initial construction costs estimated $65 million.

Post war activities resulted in reduction of most activities at Milan. By 1947, the plant's former staff of more than 10,000 had been reduced to approximately 1,500 individuals. The Korean War again brought the arsenal to the forefront of defense missions, during which time employment rose to more than 8,000 persons. After the Korean War, the site was again de-activated and employment rapidly fell, dropping to 350 persons by 1960.

B2.2.3.2.4 VTS Milan, present day

Use of VTS-Milan by the National Guard dates to 1963 when the 30th Armored Division used the area for tank and infantry vehicle training. The 30th Armored Division left Tennessee in 1969, at which time the 30th Separate Armored Brigade continued to use VTS-Milan for tank and infantry vehicle training activities. Later use of the site included the 194th Engineer Brigade and the 196th Artillery Brigade.

B2.2.4 PREVIOUS CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS AND INVENTORIES

In March 1999 TRC (Stanyard et al. 1999) conducted an archaeological survey of 600 acres at VTS-Milan. Eleven archaeological sites were discovered during the investigation, which was limited to areas deemed to have a high or moderate potential for containing archaeological sites. 5 of the archaeological sites discovered during this survey were 5 historic cemeteries with potential NRHP eligibility. The other six sites did not exhibit the necessary integrity or research potential for listing in the NRHP. In November 2004, an additional 1600 acres were surveyed where one additional site was discovered. This early twentieth century artifact scatter did not exhibit the necessary integrity or research potential for listing in the NRHP as well. In 2006, TRC conducted a documentary study of the 5 historic cemeteries on the property; none were determined eligible for the NRHP. In 2017, a ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey of Adams cemetery (40CL73) took place to create a firm delineation of the cemeteries' extant boundaries and navigate away from potential inadvertent discoveries. Less than 300 acres remain to be surveyed in the entire training area, however these areas are mainly composed of the cantonment area, impact settings, and the three small plots pieced out of the MLAAP.

An architectural study conducted at the Milan Arsenal in 1984 evaluated buildings and structures constructed prior to 1940 and one was determined to be NRHP-eligible, the Browning House. In 1989, the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) recorded seven buildings at VTS-Milan. In 1996, the TNARNG completed a historic building survey at the Milan training site, at which time all seven buildings documented by HABS were determined by the TN¬SHPO as eligible for the NRHP. The cultural resources inventory conducted at Milan by TRC in 1999 identified a total of 11 properties at least 50 years of age, including the seven NRHP-eligible buildings. In 2005, Building I-23 was demolished after the TN¬SHPO reviewed

the documentation and concurred with the TNARNG that the building no longer maintained the integrity for NRHP eligibility. In 2015 a vehicle maintenance shop building turned 50 years old and was evaluated for NRHP-eligibility, however it was deemed ineligible with TN-SHPO concurrence on December 10, 2015.

B2.2.4.1 Archaeological Resources

Table B2.2-1 summarizes the findings of the archaeological inventories conducted in 1999/2004/2006/2017 at VTS-Milan. The 2006 documentary and field investigation was conducted on the five cemeteries recommended potentially eligible in 1999. The NRHP employs a fairly rigorous policy regarding the listing of cemeteries. Based on the results of documentary and archaeological research, the five cemeteries were determined to be ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP; the TN-SHPO concurred. The following information provides an overview of existing inventory results, including National Register eligibility recommendations.

Table B2.2-1. Archaeological Site Inventory for the VTS-Milan.

Site	Estimated Date Range	Possible Function	NRHP Assessment
40CL68	CE 1840-1940	Domestic Residence?	Ineligible
40CL69	Mid-19th-Early 20th Century	Domestic Residence?	Ineligible
40CL70	Unknown	Historic Cemetery	Ineligible
40CL71	CE 1846-1881	Historic Cemetery	Ineligible
40CL72	Unknown	Historic Cemetery	Ineligible
40CL73	CE 1851-1918	Historic Cemetery	Ineligible
40CL74	Unknown	Historic Cemetery	Ineligible
40CL75	CE 1895-1940	Domestic Residence?	Ineligible
40CL76	CE 1825-1890	Outbuilding?	Ineligible
40CL77	CE 1895-1940	Domestic Residence?	Ineligible
40CL101	Early 20th Century Artifact Scatter	Trash Dump	Ineligible
40GB183	Mid-19th-Early 20th Century	Domestic Residence?	Ineligible

The TN-SHPO concurred with the eligibility recommendations noted above.

The twelve sites noted above are all associated with the historic period. Five resources (40CL70, 40CL71, 40CL72, 40CL73, and 40CL74) are cemeteries that were in use during the nineteenth and early portion of the twentieth centuries. Five additional sites (40CL68, 40CL69, 40CL75, 40CL77, and 40GB183) appear to be domestic residences that were occupied during the same general era. The remaining site (40CL76) is an outbuilding that dates to the nineteenth century. Site (40CL101) is an early twentieth century trash dump site with little soil deposition remaining.

All of the archaeological resources inventoried to date are attributable to historic period occupations. As is common practice, the cemeteries have been placed on prominent rises or distinct hilltops. The residences and outbuilding are also situated in elevated areas where the chance of flooding is minimized. Not surprisingly, these sites also occur along current or abandoned roadbeds. The conspicuous absence of prehistoric archaeological sites on the installation may be related to a few key factors including modern land use and disturbance resulting in severe erosion of the cultural remains, or this area being located in an

environmentally marginal area during prehistoric times and therefore being less attractive for habitation.

B2.2.4.2 Architectural Resources

Aboveground properties at VTS-Milan were evaluated to a limited degree in 1984 and 1996. Seven properties at VTS-Milan have been determined eligible for the NRHP and the Milan Army Ammunition Plant (MLAAP) also features an NRHP-listed dwelling, the Browning House. This property predates the MLAAP and was listed for its architectural and historical contributions in 1974. A total of eleven aboveground properties at Milan were inventoried in 1999. The Browning House, located outside of VTS-Milan boundaries, was utilized by the MLAAP as an administrative facility from 1952–1956.

The historical/architectural inventory conducted at VTS-Milan in 1999 utilized pedestrian survey to identify all resources within the boundaries of the training site that appeared to be 50-years old or older. The survey identified 11 historic architectural resources. Of those, seven had been previously determined eligible by the TN-SHPO in 1996. The seven NRHP-eligible properties are the remnants of the site's vast World War II- era construction project. One of the seven buildings was demolished in 2005 after a recommendation by the TNARNG. Officials representing the TN-SHPO visited the site and concurred with the recommendation to demolish due to the deteriorated condition of I-23.

In 2009, a memorandum of agreement (MOA) was signed between the TNARNG and the TN-SHPO concerning the demolition of NRHP eligible buildings I-18 and I-19. These buildings, however, are no longer scheduled for demolition but future rehabilitation.

Table B2.2-2. Surveyed Historic Architectural Resources at the VTS-Milan.

Resource Number	Date of Construction	Historic Use	Current Use	NRHP Assessment
I-1	1941	Administration	Classroom/Com. Post	Eligible
I-2	1941	Admin/Fire/Clinic	Administration	Eligible
I-18	1941	Multi-Family Housing	Duplex Housing	Eligible
I-19	1941	Multi-Family Housing	Duplex Housing	Eligible
I-21	1941	Post Command Qtrs.	Single Family Housing	Eligible
I-23	1941	Cafeteria	Vacant	Demolished
I-40	1948	Warehouse/Garage	Warehouse/Garage	Not Eligible
I-152	1945	Storage	Welding Shop	Eligible
T-9	1948	Warehouse	Warehouse	Not Eligible
T-30	1948	Equip/Pump/Ticket	Vacant	Not Eligible
T-32	1948	Bathhouse	Vacant	Not Eligible
A-130	1965	Vehicle. Main. Shop	Vehicle Main. Shop	Not Eligible

The TN-SHPO concurred with the eligibility recommendations noted above. Figure B-3 provides an illustration of the locations of VTS-Milan.

B2.2.4.3 Other Types of Cultural Resources

Traditional Cultural Properties. No known traditional cultural properties (TCPs) have been previously identified at VTS-Milan. Only tribal representatives, through consultation, can identify these sites. The site may be determined ineligible for the NRHP, but may still be considered a TCP or sacred site to a tribe or group of tribes. Chapter 5.1 (Tribal Consultation Program) of this document provides additional information on what actions (if any) need to be taken to identify potential TCPs at the training center.

Cemeteries. Five historic cemeteries have been identified at VTS-Milan. They have been designated as archaeological sites and assigned official state numbers (40CL70, 40CL71, 40CL72, 40CL73, and 40CL74). Those resources are discussed above in the subsection devoted to archaeological sites. In 2006, the sites were recommended ineligible; TN-SHPO concurred.

Landscapes. Landscapes that are deemed historically significant under the criteria provided in National Register Bulletins 18 and 30 can be included in the NRHP. No historic landscapes have been identified at VTS-Milan.

Artifacts and Objects. Although military artifacts and other objects are housed at VTS-Milan, none of the items appear to meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP.

B2.2.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES TESTING AND MITIGATION STUDIES SUMMARY

Approximately 2200 acres have been systematically inventoried at VTS-Milan. Five of the twelve archaeological resources identified (cemeteries) received documentary and field work in 2006; all five cemeteries have had fences placed around them to prevent soldiers from moving around inside them during training.

There are no archaeological resources NRHP eligible at VTS-Milan. Six historical buildings are eligible for listing in the NRHP.

- A predictive archaeological model for VTS-Milan has not been completed.
- There are 2478 acres at this site (2097 acres are considered accessible), of which approximately 1985 acres have been surveyed for archaeological resources; 112 of the remaining acres do not need to be surveyed due to extensive ground disturbance in the cantonment area.
- Twelve archaeological sites have been located, of which zero are either eligible or need further evaluation to make a determination of eligibility for listing in the NRHP with TN-SHPO concurrence January 12, 2001 (Table B2.2-1).
- Of the 70 building(s) and structure(s) at this site, 12 are currently 50 years old or older.
- Twelve buildings and structures have been evaluated. Six have been determined to be eligible with TN-SHPO concurrence January 12, 2001. Zero buildings need further evaluation to make determination of eligibility for listing in the NRHP (Table B2.2-2).
- One building/structure will turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.

- This site has been surveyed to determine whether it includes a historic district or landscape. This site does not include a historic district or landscape.

- This site does not lie within a local historic district.

- Tribes have been consulted regarding the existence of sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties. There are no known resources of traditional, cultural, or religious significance that might be part of a larger cultural landscape.

- This site contains five cemeteries.

B2.2.6 LITERATURE REVIEW

Other than a few archaeological inventories conducted at the Milan Arsenal, which is located immediately west of VTS-Milan, no significant archaeological studies have been conducted in the training site's immediate vicinity or within the surrounding region.

The general histories of Carroll and Gibson Counties have been discussed in the following published works:

Culp, Frederick M. and Mrs. Robert E. Ross 1961 *Gibson County Past and Present: The First General History of One of West Tennessee's Pivotal Counties.* Gibson County Historical Society, Trenton, Tennessee.

DeVault, Mary Ruth 1972 *Carroll County*. Carroll County Historical Society, McKenzie, Tennessee.

Carroll County Homecoming '86 1987 *History of Carroll County, Tennessee*. Turner Publishing Company, Paducah, Kentucky.

[Goodspeed] 1978 *History of Tennessee from the Earliest Time to the Present, including Carroll, Henry, Benton*, etc. Southern Historical Press, Easley, South Carolina. Reprinted. Originally published in 1887.

Killebrew, J.B. 1974 *Introduction to the Resources of Tennessee*. Travel, Eastman & Howell, Nashville. Reprinted. Originally published in 1874.

Lee-Davis U.D.C. Historical Society 1987 *Families and History of Gibson County, Tennessee to 1989.* Self-published, Milan, Tennessee.

[Milan Rotary Club] 1972 *Gibson County Sesquicentennial 1823–1973*. Self-published, Milan, Tennessee.

[Turner Publishing Company] 1996 *Gibson County Tennessee: A Pictorial History*. Turner Publishing Company, Paducah, Kentucky.

West, Carroll Van 1998 *The Tennessee Encyclopedia of History & Culture*. Rutledge Hill Press, Nashville.

References that include specific information on the Milan Arsenal include Culp and Ross (1961; reprinted 1996), Lee-Davis U.D.C. Historical Society (1989), Milan Rotary Club (1973), Turner (1996) and West (1998).
Unpublished works that include specific information on VTS-Milan available at the Tennessee Army National Guard, Sidco Drive, Nashville include:

Stanyard, William F., Chancellor, Mark (TRC), and Robert Lane (SAIC) 1999 *"Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Milan Training Center, Carroll and Gibson Counties, Tennessee."*

Cleveland, Todd (TRC) 2001 "*Historic Building Inventory: Catoosa Training Center, Catoosa County, Georgia; Milan Training Center, Carroll and Gibson Counties, Tennessee; Volunteer Training Site-Smyrna, Rutherford County, Tennessee."*

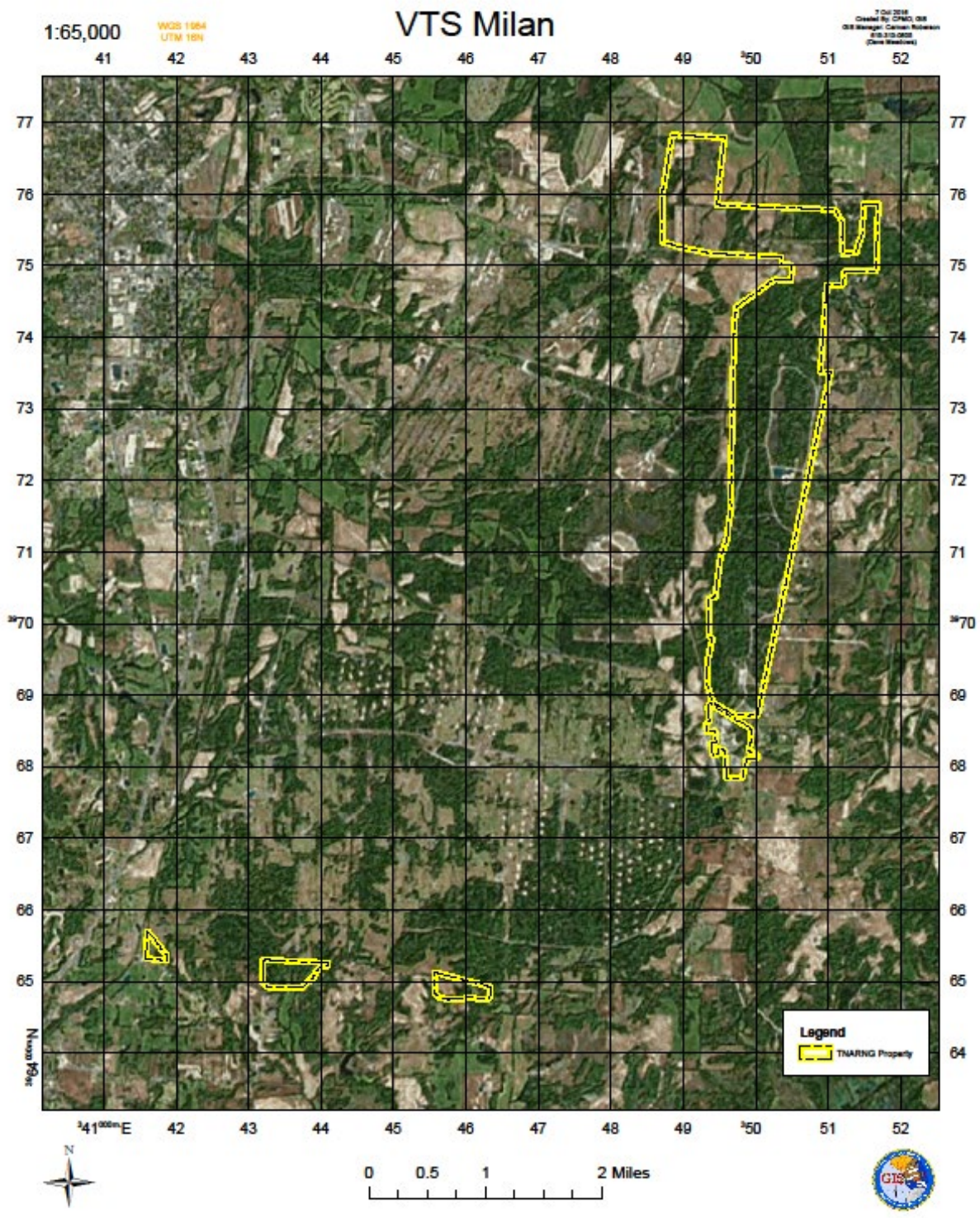
Deter-Wolf, Aaron (TRC) 2005, *"Phase I Archaeological Survey at the Tennessee Army National Guard Milan Volunteer Training Site, Carroll and Gibson Counties, Tennessee"*

Deter-Wolf, Aaron (TRC) 2006, *"Documentary and Field Investigations of Cemeteries at the Tennessee Army National Guard Milan and Tullahoma Volunteer Training Sites"*

Day, Stephanie (TNARNG contractor) 2012 *"Final Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Revision for Site and Training Installations of the Tennessee Army National Guard Fiscal Years 2013-2017".*

Meyer, Catherine A., Beasley, Virgil R., 2017 MRS Consultants Inc. Tuscaloosa, Alabama,, "*A Ground Penetrating Radar Survey of the Adams Cemetery (40CL73) on VTS-Milan Volunteer Training Facility, Carroll County, Tennessee"*

Figure B-3. Aerial view of VTS Milan



B2.3 CHATTANOOGA READINESS CENTER

B2.3.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

The Chattanooga RC includes eleven of the original buildings from the WPA program and six additional structures located on 15.5 acres in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, TN. Although an acre plus are currently unaltered earths, the site is mostly developed with extensive paved and graveled surfaces

The Chattanooga RC serves as the headquarters for the TNARNG 230th Sustainment Brigade (formerly the 196th Field Artillery Brigade), which is committed to maintaining a stance of readiness to accomplish all parts of the TNARNG primary and additional missions. The readiness center provides training and education for all members of the 230th Sustainment Brigade, in addition to storing and conducting activities associated with the Multiple Launch Rocket System.

Numerous other artillery units have been supported by the Chattanooga RC since 1941 (when the site was officially dedicated) including the 1st Battalion, 181st Field Artillery, 30th Armored Division Artillery, 196th Field Artillery Group, and the 196th Field Artillery Brigade.

B2.3.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

B2.3.2.1 PALEOENVIRONMENT

Because human occupation of the North American continent spans two geological epochs, and because human–environmental interaction has been shown to be critical to an overall understanding of cultural adaptations, it is necessary to consider changes in climatic and ecological conditions during this time. New World occupation is known to extend from at least the last part of the Pleistocene epoch into the Holocene. The epoch boundary is particularly important because at this threshold some of the most dramatic changes in environmental and ecological conditions occurred.

Approximately 18,000 years ago, eastern Tennessee was influenced by conditions of the late Wisconsin glaciation. Forests of the region were predominantly mixed oak-pine, but the overall plant and animal communities probably were more complex and “disharmonious” than at present and were composed of a combination of modern and now-extinct species. In general, regional environments seem to have been more “patchy” (less homogeneous) than the modern eastern woodlands. Relatively cool summers and mild winters probably characterized the climate of the glacial terrain.

The patchy, park-like vegetation of the full glacial was replaced with northern hardwoods during the late glacial period 15,000–10,000 years ago. Climate became generally harsher, with more severe winter extremes in temperature. This period of rather dramatic ecological change coincided closely with the earliest movement of human groups into the southeastern United States. The most apparent modification of regional communities involved extinction of numerous species. Meltzer and Mead (1983) suggest that by 10,000 years BCE, as many as 35 genera of mammals may have already vanished from North America.

The modern faunal and floral communities of the Southeast were becoming established as early as 12,500 years BCE. In the southern Atlantic Coastal Plain, bottomland swamps and marshes developed in the mid-Holocene epoch in response to the establishment of near-modern sea levels and tidal fluctuations. Abundant precipitation throughout the growing season was common. About 5,000 years ago, the xeric oak-hickory forests of much of the interior were replaced by widespread southern pine forests in the sandy uplands of the Gulf Coastal Plain. In the interior Southeast along watercourses such as the Tennessee River, drainages were stabilizing and aggrading, creating conditions favorable to freshwater bivalves. These small animals were heavily exploited by Indians settled in the floodplains, and their shell remains formed substantial midden deposits.

Evidence for a rather early and persistent pattern of human-induced environmental modifications comes from research in the Little Tennessee River drainage. Here, Chapman and his coworkers have reconstructed the paleo environmental conditions with archaeological, palynological, and ethnobotanical data from numerous sites and locales. According to this reconstruction, the environment during the Holocene was characterized by long-term shifts in floral communities related in large part to human land-use practices. The early to middle Holocene forests were essentially closed-canopy deciduous forests that supported a range of modern animal species (e.g., deer, turkey, raccoon, opossum, rabbit, and squirrel). By the late Holocene, the landscape had been transformed into a mosaic: (1) garden plots near Indian habitation sites, (2) early successional forests with disturbance-favored taxa (“weeds”) invading both abandoned garden plots and areas of timber harvesting, and (3) deciduous forest remnants on high terraces and bedrock interfluves. Evidence from this area thus suggests that regional ecosystems already had been dramatically transformed by aboriginal agricultural practices and raw material extraction prior to the arrival of European settlers. Supporting this contention, Delcourt and Delcourt (1985:21) report the recovery of maize pollen (Zea mays) from 2,000-year-old sediments in other areas of the Southeast.

B2.3.2.2 CONTEMPORARY ENVIRONMENT

Chattanooga RC lies in the Ridge and Valley province, which is comprised of strongly folded and faulted Paleozoic sedimentary rock. Relief ranges from moderate to high. Valley floors are typically flat and occur at roughly 600 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) in the project region. Ridge tops reach to approximately 900 feet AMSL and many are capped with sandstone and chert deposits.

The underlying sedimentary rock primarily consists of unmetamorphosed sandstone, shale, limestone, dolomite, and chert. Quartzite, a metamorphic rock, also occurs in the province. Differential weathering between the constituents of the limestone group (i.e. limestone, shale, and dolomite) and the sandstones and cherts has created the parallel ridges and valleys that define the Ridge and Valley province. With the Chattanooga RC being located in the city of Chattanooga, the soils are classified as urban land. This classification is used to describe areas where 85 percent or more of the land has been developed.

The Chattanooga RC is located near the Tennessee River. Prior to construction of Chickamauga Dam and 25 additional TVA flood control dams upstream from Chickamauga, flooding was a real danger. Record floods were recorded in 1867, 1875, 1886, 1917, and 1920. Impoundment of Chickamauga Lake began in January 1940, and by March 1940 the dam was generating electricity. The construction of the Chickamauga Reservoir impounded approximately 35,400 acres. It has a total length of 58.9 miles and a maximum width of 1.7 miles. The reservoir is maintained at a full pool elevation of 682.5 feet AMSL.

The growing season is approximately 208 days and ends with the first “killing” frost, which usually occurs around the first week of November. Rainfall is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year, with the heaviest rains in March and May. Dry spells occur in late August, September, and October. The mean annual rainfall is 52.36 inches.

B2.3.2.2.1 Flora and Fauna

As stated previously, the CANGRC is located in the City of Chattanooga. Flora and fauna species currently inhabiting the training center are species typical to urban environments.

B2.3.3 PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC CONTEXTS

The following summarizes the more detailed cultural history available in the studies of the Chickamauga Reservoir basin.

B2.3.3.1 PRE-HISTORIC CONTEXT

B2.3.3.1.1 The Paleoindian Period (ca 10,000 – 8,000BCE)

The first prehistoric human occupants of North America have been termed Paleoindian. The best evidence for these populations is the occurrence of fluted stone points. Fluted Clovis points are the earliest recognized point types in the Southeast.

The common assumption is that Paleoindians focused on hunting big game, particularly now -extinct varieties of Pleistocene megafauna. Extinct species such as tapir, peccary, giant armadillo, and giant ground sloth are known to have existed in the area as late as 10,200 to 11,000 years ago. Fossils from these animals have been found in Ladd’s Quarry in Bartow County, Georgia, but there is no present evidence of clear association of stone tools with these deposits in the region. In general, Pleistocene megafaunal remains recovered in most areas of the southeastern United States have conspicuously failed to provide any indication that humans were responsible for the death or modification of the animals, leaving assumptions about the “big game” focus of the earliest southeasterners with little tangible support.

A survey of Paleoindian sites in the Southeast indicated discrete areas of Paleoindian occupation. One of these areas occurred in the Ridge and Valley Province. The Piedmont, however, was only very sparsely represented. Anderson’s (1989) recent summary of the distributional patterning of diagnostic Paleoindian projectile points in the Southeast contains similar conclusions about the clustering of these artifacts. One of the earliest focal points of Paleoindian activity was the central Tennessee River valley in northern Alabama marked by the production of Quad, Redstone, and Beaver Lake fluted points by 10,500 years ago.

B2.3.3.1.2 The Archaic Period (8,000 BCE - 1000 BCE)

Archaic period research in east Tennessee by Jefferson Chapman and others has been extensive and has added much to our knowledge of Archaic adaptations in this area. The Archaic period is subdivided into early, middle, and late stages, based primarily on archaeological research conducted along portions of the Little Tennessee River and its tributaries.

Temporal divisions of the Archaic are primarily based on the occurrence of distinctive projectile points. These tools have been demonstrated to change in a patterned way through time and, although a plethora of names has been applied to different morphological forms, occur as "clusters" of related types with a particular spatial distribution. Much attention has been directed toward understanding the temporal and spatial limits of stone tool forms during the Archaic. In addition to diagnostic biface types, other material markers provide means to subdivide the Archaic in the interior Southeast. These include types of ground stone artifacts, fragments of carved stone bowls, and various mortuary items.

The Archaic is characterized by a general and gradual increase in population, which has been referred to as regional packing. This demographic trend is accompanied by adaptations geared to the intensive exploitation of different broad environmental zones and the eventual demarcation of territorial boundaries archaeologically recognizable as phases. Intensive exploitation of food resources is reflected in substantial quantities of fire-cracked rock (FCR) on many Archaic sites. This artifact class results from stone boiling techniques, which involved the use of skin bags or wooden bowls prior to the adoption of pottery.

Compared to the Paleoindian archaeological record, Archaic manifestations are more substantial. Sites of the Archaic period may contain pits that were used for refuse disposal, storage, and food preparation. These pits reflect a more substantial investment of labor and probably indicate more intensive use and a longer duration of occupancy at site locations. Analysis plant and animal remains contained in the fill of these pits have contributed tremendously to an increased understanding of Archaic subsistence, adaptive strategies, and changes in technology throughout the period. In general, the pit contents reflect a fairly stable, broad-spectrum hunting and gathering subsistence base that was focused on locally available plant and animal resources. Nuts (especially walnut, hickory, and acorn) and large mammals seem to have been particularly important components of Archaic diets. Site types across the Archaic landscape ranged from base camps to short-term special purpose locations with very low archaeological visibility. Examination of these various site types has provided important information on the adaptive strategies in place at different times and in different locations and has allowed archaeologists to monitor changes in these strategies through time.

Early Archaic. The Early Archaic (ca. 8000–6000 BCE) seems to reflect a continuation of the previous Paleoindian hunting and foraging lifestyle with a shift to modern species. One of the most important game species from this time forward to the contact era seems to have been the white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*). Continuity in technological aspects of stone tool production is evident from the Paleoindian to the Early Archaic in the Southeast. Mortuary practices for the Early Archaic are as yet poorly understood, but recovery of green bone cremations from the Kirk and LeCroy cultural components at Icehouse Bottom are some of the best examples of burials from this time period. Chapman has recently suggested that cremation was the dominant disposal mode during most of the Archaic in the Great Valley of eastern Tennessee. Recent excavations at the Kimberly-Clark site in nearby Loudon County, Tennessee, have led Chapman to further propose that some Archaic burial sites may have been intentionally distanced from habitation areas.

Middle Archaic. The Middle Archaic (ca. 6000–3500 BCE) can be distinguished from the Early Archaic by the increased presence of ground stone artifacts and less diverse stone tools in general. Groundstone items include bannerstones, which were attached to spear-throwers, in a variety of forms and notched "netsinkers". The Middle Archaic also generally corresponds to a period of intensification in the utilization of major floodplain resources reflected in the

accumulation of substantial shell and midden “mounds” along interior drainages of the Southeast such as the Tennessee River. Tabulation of numbers of diagnostic artifacts or distinct cultural components associated with different time periods indicate that population density increased during the Middle Archaic over the Early Archaic in most regions of the Southeast. Small hunting and gathering bands probably still formed the primary social and economic units.

Late Archaic. The Late Archaic (3500–1000 BCE) can be viewed as a period in which some groups were living for long periods of time in single, strategically placed locations, and were pursuing a set of lifeways that laid the foundation for later, fully sedentary villages that we see in the following Woodland period. Existing information suggests that the population during this period was fairly dense, and that the largest sites occurred along the major river systems. In addition to shifts in settlement and subsistence systems, the Late Archaic saw the initiation of rather far-reaching trade networks which facilitated the movement of exotic items such as marine shell from the gulf coast and copper from the Midwest or Great Lakes area. It appears that this exchange in non-subsistence items was tied to the increase in social ranking during the Late Archaic. Increasing ranking (or stratification) within local populations is primarily reflected in differential burial treatments and variation in quantities and types of included grave goods.

B2.3.3.1.3 The Woodland Period

The Woodland period followed the Archaic and began around 1000 BCE. The primary distinguishing characteristic of the Woodland is the appearance of pottery vessels. Pottery production began a full millennium earlier along the southern Atlantic Coastal Plain. This period, lasted until ca. CE 700 or later, is better understood than the preceding Archaic or Paleoindian periods, although many questions remain to be resolved about the lifeways of the inhabitants during that time.

Early Woodland. Like the Archaic, the Woodland has been divided into early, middle, and late segments based on changes in artifacts. In eastern Tennessee, the Early Woodland (or Woodland I) dates from ca. 900–200 BCE. The beginning of the Woodland period is characterized by increasing sedentism and apparently greater dependence on horticulture as a way of life.

Middle Woodland. Agriculture on some scale was probably introduced during the Middle Woodland (200 BCE–CE 350), as indicated by plant remains recovered from the Icehouse Bottom site on the lower Little Tennessee River. One of the most widely recognized markers of the Middle Woodland are exotic artifacts associated with the extensive Hopewellian culture that was influential from the Ohio River valley southward to the Gulf Coast. Hopewell related artifacts have been found at Middle Woodland ceremonial encampments excavated near the project area, most notably at the Tunacunnhee site in Dade County, Georgia, at Icehouse Bottom, and at the Garden Creek mound in western North Carolina.

Late Woodland. The Late Woodland (CE 350–900) in east Tennessee has traditionally been synonymous with Hamilton culture. As originally conceived, the Hamilton phase was characterized by a preponderance of the limestone tempered Hamilton Cord Marked ceramic type. Small “individual household” shell heaps, particularly within the Chickamauga and Watts Bar basins, were identified as midden remains at single-family habitation sites. Perhaps the most distinctive characteristic was the Hamilton burial mound complex, long thought to be part of an exclusive Late Woodland, Hamilton phase mortuary program.

Horticulture appears to have been important during the Late Woodland, and cultivated foods continue to be supplemented by game and locally available mussels from nearby rivers and larger creeks. Architectural evidence is conspicuously lacking at these sites as well. Compared to the elaborate mortuary ceremonialism of the Middle Woodland, the Late Woodland may be viewed as more “mundane” and probably predominantly local rather than regionally oriented. Burials in conical burial mounds seem to have been the primary disposal mode.

B2.3.3.1.4 The Mississippian Period

Perhaps no period of southeastern prehistory has had more research attention than the Mississippian. Based on excavations at numerous sites on major drainages in this part of North America, a cultural pattern for the latest prehistoric segment has been both defined and refined. From about CE 900 until initial European contact in the sixteenth century, Mississippian societies of differential complexity controlled local and regional territories along most of the large rivers in the interior southeast, including the Tennessee. At the risk of oversimplification, we may summarize the cultural pattern of the Mississippian in east Tennessee in terms of its material and organizational attributes.

The settlement pattern of Mississippian groups was focused on alluvial floodplains. These areas provided expanses of tillable soil, which could be easily worked with available wood, bone, and stone agricultural equipment. Maize was the dominant food crop and was supplemented by beans, squash, and probably a variety of other foods, which have low archaeological visibility. Domesticated crops were augmented with wild foods, which had contributed to aboriginal diets in the Southeast for centuries. These included nuts, berries, persimmons, greens, and roots. Protein sources included deer, turkey, small mammals, and aquatic species.

The focus on maize as a primary food crop, and the generally increased commitment to agriculture, had significant impacts on the organizational complexity of aboriginal societies in east Tennessee. The relatively classless (or egalitarian) Woodland societies of the region were apparently transformed into more hierarchically arranged constructs with new emphases placed on hereditary leadership and the emergence of managerial organizations to oversee the redistribution of economic currency (e.g. corn) and high status items. This more complex social organization has been generally referred to as a chiefdom.

Increased organizational complexity is marked by the appearance of platform mounds during the Mississippian. These served as the foundations for religious structures and the locations for the residences of high status individuals. Individual status distinctions were reinforced through differential access to non-subsistence items such as conch shell jewelry, native copper, and non-utilitarian chipped stone items. These status distinctions are reflected in variation of Mississippian burials.

During the Mississippian, settlement into more compact villages (some fortified with bastions and palisaded walls) with substantial wattle-and-daub houses occurred. Villages were linked to regional mound ceremonial centers, which were apparently the focus of important religious and social activities. Most of these activities were associated with the agricultural cycle and mortuary ceremonialism. An important mound center during the early Mississippian (ca. CE 1000–1300) was the Leuty site (40RH6), located just upstream from Smith Bend. Large sites

from the “mature” Mississippian (Dallas and Mouse Creek phases) were located just downstream at the confluence of the Tennessee and Hiwassee rivers.

B2.3.3.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXTS

B2.3.3.2.1 American Indian Occupation during the Historic Period

The earliest European contact with what is now Hamilton County was the De Soto expedition of 1540 and the Juan Pardo expeditions of 1566 and 1588. The towns that these expeditions visited reflect Mississippian culture, and although the expeditions merely passed through the area, their impact was significant. During the century that followed the Spanish explorations, European goods were incorporated into American Indian trade. At the same time, disease and power struggles disrupted the old order. By the time English explorers began arriving in the Tennessee River Valley, the Cherokee tribe had emerged as the dominant culture and established control of a large area that included eastern Tennessee, western North Carolina, and northern Georgia. One group of this tribe, known as the Overhill Cherokee, settled along the Little Tennessee, Tellico, and Hiwassee Rivers to the northeast. At this time, Hamilton County was essentially uninhabited, although a number of important Indian trails passed through what would later become Chattanooga.

The desire of the French and British to expand their empires led to increasing pressures on the Chattanooga country, and both sides courted the favor of the Cherokee in order to gain an advantage over their rivals. Around 1769, American settlers began to push across the Blue Ridge into Cherokee territory, angering many members of the tribe. During the American Revolution the Cherokee sided with the British, who promised to respect their land rights. Following American victory in the Revolution, many settlers began to move into the Tennessee country, assuming that with British defeat the Cherokee forfeited their land rights. In 1777 a number of younger members of the tribe, led by Dragging Canoe, seceded from the tribe in protest of older leaders’ sale of Cherokee lands. Dragging Canoe and his supporters settled in the valley of South Chickamauga Creek, where they became known as the Lower Cherokee, or the Chickamaugas. From this location they raided frontier settlements with the help of a trader named John McDonald, who secured guns and ammunition from the British.

The area that is now Hamilton County remained a part of Cherokee territory after the Treaty of Tellico Blockhouse, and during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the Cherokee adopted many western ways. Some Cherokee accumulated a great deal of wealth, managed large plantations, and owned slaves. John and Lewis Ross established a ferry service and trading post along the Tennessee River, Ross’s Landing, which was the future site of Chattanooga. Other Cherokee established farms, operated stores and taverns, and practiced trades such as milling and blacksmithing. By 1825, the Cherokee Nation had a written language and a constitutional government.

Despite concessions to European culture, the Cherokees’ right to their native homeland was never accepted by the American public, which continued to clamor for further concessions. The constitutional government of the Cherokee Nation threatened the sovereignty of the United States over American Indians, and the discovery of gold in northern Georgia further whetted the appetite of United States citizens for American Indian lands. In 1835 a treaty was obtained from a small group of Cherokee, none of whom were government officials, agreeing to move to lands west of the Mississippi. John Ross, then chief of the Cherokees, refused to recognize the treaty, and resisted compliance, appealing to the Supreme Court for support. Although the Court supported the Cherokee who refused to recognize the bogus treaty, President Andrew Jackson, who was generally unsympathetic to American Indian causes,

refused to enforce the court's decision. Despite passive resistance by the Cherokee, by 1838 federal troops had rounded up most of the remaining tribe members and forced them into Oklahoma along routes that became collectively known as the Trail of Tears.

B2.3.3.2.2 Early Settlement in Hamilton County

Although closed to white settlement, the territory of what is now Hamilton County was originally within the boundaries of Knox County, established in 1796. Subsequent subdivisions of the county into smaller units included the Hamilton County area, although it remained official Cherokee territory. In 1819, the area from the Indian Line of 1805 (running due west from the mouth of the Hiawassee River) south to the Tennessee River was opened to white settlement, with the exception of several reservations set aside for Cherokee who had made improvements to the land. This area was organized as Hamilton County. The area south of the Tennessee River remained part of the Cherokee Nation.

In 1833 the jurisdiction of Hamilton County extended across the Tennessee River to the Georgia state line. Anticipating removal of the Cherokee, whites began moving into the area as early as 1835. The strategic location of Ross's Landing at a transportation crossroads ensured its position as the commercial center. In 1835, the Georgia legislature approved a state-owned railroad to run north from what would later become Atlanta. Ross's Landing was likely to be the northern terminus of this line. The name Ross's Landing was considered too modest for the future of the town and in 1838 the name of the community was changed to Chattanooga. By 1840 the population of Hamilton County had reached 8,175. Agriculture was the main occupation, with general stores, gins, gristmills, and blacksmith's shops established at small crossroads communities to serve the needs of area farmers.

The fortunes of Chattanooga rose rapidly with completion of the Atlantic and Western Railroad from Atlanta in 1850 and the Tennessee River Valley was now connected to the Atlantic. The effect on trade in the region was dramatic, as corn, whiskey, flour, and cotton from Tennessee piled up at the wharves to be transported to Savannah and manufactured goods arrived to supply frontier settlers with items that they could not produce at home. Other railroads soon followed, including connections to Nashville and Memphis.

By 1860 the population of Hamilton County stood at 13,258, of whom 192 were free blacks and 1,419 were slaves. Despite the growth of Chattanooga, less than 20 percent were residents of the city and the majority of household heads were farmers. In the city there was a large population of Irish, primarily railroad workers, and Germans, who were generally craftsmen. Industry in the city centered on the processing of raw materials— mills, distilleries, and meatpacking plants, for example. Although there were 22 industries listed in the 1860 census, only 210 people were employed in these industries, less than 10 percent of the population of the town.

B2.3.3.2.3 The Civil War in Hamilton County

Like other counties in east Tennessee, Hamilton County was on the side of the Union when the question of secession arose. When the rest of the state voted to join the Confederacy, a number of Chattanoogans left the city for fear of retribution, while others stayed on and tried to maintain their position. William Clift, a resident of Soddy, organized a Union militia and training camp at Sale Creek, but Confederate authorities soon dispersed the company, some of whom left for Kentucky to join Union troops there.

Because of its extensive railroad connections, Chattanooga became a somewhat unwilling participant in the conflict. In July 1862, 27,000 troops under Gen. Braxton Bragg arrived in the city, where they were organized for Bragg's Kentucky campaign. During the next year, until Bragg's return, the city remained in control of Confederate military authorities.

In August 1863, Union troops appeared in northern Hamilton County and began bombardment of the city. By early September the city had been evacuated and was occupied by the Union. Federal troops pushed their advantage but were surprised at Chickamauga, where Confederate troops held them back, surrounding Chattanooga and keeping the Union under siege. With the county already ravaged by foraging parties from both armies, and with only one supply line open, Federal troops approached starvation. In October, however, a second line was opened over Walden Ridge and a plan was organized for the liberation of the city. A powerful Union command composed of Generals Blair, Grant, Hooker, Howard, Sheridan, Sherman, Slocum, Smith, and Thomas led victories at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and the Confederates retreated to Dalton, Georgia, where they established winter camp.

Chattanooga became a forward base camp for organizing Sherman's Atlanta campaign, which was launched in the spring of 1864. The city was a busy place until the end of the war, attracting traders, camp followers, refugees, and freedmen. In October 1865 a civilian government was elected, and the process of rebuilding begun. The war years had taken a tremendous toll on the resources and spirit of the community.

B2.3.3.2.4 Reconstruction and the New South

Chattanooga did not suffer greatly from Radical Reconstruction, owing perhaps to its Union sympathies during the war. Native sons who had joined the Union Army returned to the area and rigorously promoted the business advantages of Chattanooga. The coal and iron deposits of the surrounding hills were eagerly exploited. Reconstruction and improvement of the railroads and waterways leading to the city were begun. The first railroad in the northern part of the county was completed in 1880, linking Chattanooga with Cincinnati and stimulating growth in the northern part of the county. Railroads served as a vital key to Chattanooga's growth during the early twentieth century.

Chattanooga's development during the last quarter of the nineteenth century paralleled that of many other southern cities as utilities, public transportation, and other civic improvements were promoted. As the city grew and transportation improved, outlying suburbs arose, including Highland Park, Orchard Knob, Orange Grove, Ferger Place, Oak Grove Park, and Ridgedale. Growth of the city south of the Tennessee River was more rapid than to the north due to river access.

The nation's growing demand for electric power, the huge potential of the Tennessee River to provide that power, and the need for transportation improvements on the River all combined to begin a new chapter in Tennessee history. Local congressman John A. Moon promoted the construction of a dam on the Tennessee River below the whirlpool rapids that had so long frustrated boat traffic. In 1913 the completion of Hales Bar Lock and Dam (later improved by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) and renamed Nickajack Dam) marked the beginning of a long relationship between East Tennessee and hydroelectric power.

In 1932, Franklin Roosevelt promised relief from conditions of the Great Depression, and a cornerstone of his plan included development of the Tennessee River. In 1933, Roosevelt

created TVA, which promised to rebuild the region's depressed economy. In 1935 plans were approved for construction of Chickamauga Dam, which was completed in 1940 at a cost of $39 million. Construction of the dam created jobs in engineering, construction, and maintenance, and produced a vital recreation/tourism industry for the county.

Following World War II, power demands outstripped the capabilities of hydroelectric plants, and TVA began developing coal-burning and nuclear power plants. These projects pushed Chattanooga's suburbs to the north. Despite these changes, however, the eastern part of Hamilton County remains relatively rural. In recent years, emphasis has shifted from small family farms producing corn, wheat, and cotton, to larger commercial farms specializing in poultry, livestock, and dairy products.

B2.3.3.2.5 Chattanooga RC, 1938–1941

The Chattanooga RC originated in 1938 when the Tennessee Armories Commission selected 1801 Holtzclaw Ave. for the future home of the 109th Cavalry Regiment (1923-1940) allotted to Tennessee on February 26, 1938. Due to their cavalry make-up, planners for the eleven original buildings laid out an architectural design for the complex with accommodations for horses including a "drill hall" with sawdust floor, tack buildings, parade area, hay barn, blacksmith shop, veterinarian office, and stables.

Work had begun in 1939 by the WPA with the basic foundation for the complex being laid and Georgia mountain stone selected for the exterior surfaces. By then, the regiment was already in receipt of and maintaining 68 horses at the Fyffe Barracks on Central Ave. near the National Cemetery. Before the new facility was finished, the regiment was converted and reassigned as the 181st Field Artillery Regiment (155MM Towed) on October 1, 1940. The structures originally designed for horses became home to towed and self-propelled artillery units.

Construction was complete and the facility dedicated in 1941 with Governor Prentice Cooper serving as chairman and T.A. Frazier as the TNARNG Adjutant General. Building 1A is dedicated to James Perry Fyffe, who served as a cavalryman in the early units of 109th Cavalry Regiment. The complex originally was designated to have twelve buildings, however with modern nomenclature, 8A and 8B are designated as one building now vouching for the eleven total from earlier text.

B2.3.3.2.6 Chattanooga RC, 1941-present day

From 1941 until the late 1970's, the basic buildings remained the same but various interior alterations took place. The sawdust floor in the drill hall was covered with a hardwood parquet which lasted until around 1979, when the current concrete floor was poured. Office areas were added or changed inside building #1A while not affecting the integrity of the structure. Building #3 and #4 were modified to become arms room/secure supply storage areas.

An additional six buildings have been added over the years to the Chattanooga RC site. In 1979, an Organizational Maintenance Shop (OMS); in 1981, a two story learning center with classrooms, with the first floor later on becoming a post exchange operated by Fort Campbell KY, AAFES; followed by a couple of storage and hazmat buildings for the Learning Center and the OMS in the mid to late 1980's.

Major renovations took place in 1986 to the drill hall with an addition that included a large kitchen area and male and female restroom/shower facilities. Other improvements included a

new roof, drop down acoustical ceilings, and new lighting and heating systems. The drill hall is dedicated to General Carl E. Levi, former commander of the 196th FA Bde.

In the early to mid-1990's, two environmental assessment's (EA's) were completed: one for the howitzer units stationed at Chattanooga RC to begin using and training with the new multi launch rocket systems on site; the second EA for the assessment for a new building to house the growing number of troops.

With the expansion, growth and increasing need for more mission ready troops in the 1990's, the 181th Field Artillery Regiment and the 230th Sustainment Brigade from Chattanooga RC grew in numbers, therefore creating a need for more additional resources and space to train and ready them. In 1998, building 1C was built just to the south of building 1A to mimic the same historic integrity of the 11 building NRHP-eligible historic district landscape that it is now a part of. The 181st is now headquartered in building 1A while the 230th sustainment brigade moved over to 1C.

Within the last 10 years restoration efforts have taken place to restore the exterior stone facades with buildings 1B, 3 and 4. Within the next 5 years, building 1A at the Chattanooga RC is scheduled for a complete renovation.

B2.3.4 PREVIOUS CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS AND INVENTORIES

No archaeological investigations have been conducted at the Chattanooga RC. The center is situated in an urban area of Chattanooga, and most of the grounds are occupied by buildings and parking areas. Only an acre plus of the 15.5 acres that comprise the readiness center are currently patches of unaltered earth.

In 1995, the TNARNG completed an environmental assessment (EA) in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for the Armory Addition and Rehabilitation project at the Chattanooga RC that included a cultural resources survey recording all of the site's aboveground properties. As a result of this work, the TNARNG made the determination that the original 11 WPA buildings of the now 17 current buildings, needed to be considered NRHP-eligible for Criterion A-event and Criterion C-architecture. The TN-SHPO concurred with this assessment in 1995. Chattanooga RC and its original 11 building WPA sector is now NRHP-eligible as an historic district.

B2.3.4.1 Archaeological Resources and Human Land-Use Practices

This issue cannot be addressed because no archaeological resources are known to exist at the Chattanooga RC.

B2.3.4.2 Architectural Resources

The cultural resources survey in tandem with the EA completed in 1995 provided complete analysis of all aboveground buildings and structures at Chattanooga RC and provided NRHP eligibility recommendations. The site includes the RC's original eleven buildings and six modern structures, covering a total of 134,856 square feet. The original eleven buildings comprise an NRHP-eligible historic building district that has been recognized as such by the TN-SHPO in 1995.

Table B2.3-1. Historic Architectural Resources at the Chattanooga Army National Guard Readiness Center.

Resource Number	Date of Construction	Historical use	Current Use	NRHP Assessment
Building 1A	1941	Regimental HQ Bldg.	Regimental HQ Bldg.	Eligible
Building 1B	1941	Drill Hall	Auditorium/Kitchen	Eligible
Building 3	1941	Locker/Storage	Storage	Eligible
Building 4	1941	Locker/Storage	Storage	Eligible
Building 5	1941	Garage	Garage	Eligible
Building 6	1941	Horse Stables	Social Hall/Maint.	Eligible
Building 7	1941	Horse Stables	Motor Pool	Eligible
Building 8A	1941	Saddles & Pack Bldg.	Clinic and Storage	Eligible
Building 8B	1941	Feed Building	Clinic and Storage	Eligible
Building 15	1941	Blacksmith Shop	Maintenance	Eligible
Building 16	1941	Infirmary	Offices	Eligible
Building 17	1941	Hay Barn	Maintenance	Eligible

The TN-SHPO concurred with the eligibility recommendations noted above. Figure B-4 provides an illustration of the locations of these properties.

B2.3.4.3 Other Types of Cultural Resources

Traditional Cultural Properties. No known traditional cultural properties (TCPs) have been previously identified at Chattanooga RC. Only tribal representatives, through consultation, can identify these sites. The site may be determined ineligible for the NRHP, but may still be considered a TCP or sacred site to a tribe or group of tribes. Chapter 5.1 (Tribal Consultation Program) of this document provides additional information on what actions (if any) need to be taken to identify potential TCPs at the training center.

Cemeteries. No known cemeteries exist on the Chattanooga RC property.

Landscapes. Landscapes that are deemed historically significant under the criteria provided in National Register Bulletins 18 and 30 can be included in the NRHP. No historic landscapes have been identified at the Chattanooga RC.

Artifacts and Objects. Although military artifacts and other objects are housed at the Chattanooga RC, none of the items appear to meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP.

B2.3.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES TESTING AND MITIGATION STUDIES SUMMARY

No archaeological resources have been discovered at Chattanooga RC. Therefore, no testing or mitigation studies have been conducted. The original 11 WPA buildings have been designated as an NRHP-eligible district with TN-SHPO concurrence. No architectural mitigation study has been conducted nor has HABS/HAER documentation (level I–III) been prepared for any building or structure. No historic buildings have been relocated onto the site.

- A predictive archaeological model for Chattanooga RC has not been completed.

- There are 15.5 acres at this site (only an acre plus are accessible), of which 0 acres have been surveyed for archaeological resources.

- No archaeological sites have been located at Chattanooga RC, and further archaeological work is not recommended due to its highly urbanized location, unless Section 106 ground disturbing activities are planned.

- Of the 17 building(s) and structure(s) at this site, 11 are currently 50 years old or older.

- Eleven buildings/structures have been evaluated and determined NRHP-eligible with TN-SHPO concurrence in 1995. Zero buildings need further evaluation to make determination of eligibility for listing in the NRHP (Table B2.3-1).

- Zero buildings and structures will turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.

- This site has been surveyed to determine whether it includes a historic district or landscape. This site does include a historic district or landscape with TN-SHPO concurrence in 1995.

- This site does not lie within a local historic district.

- Tribes have been consulted regarding the existence of sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties. There are no known resources of traditional, cultural, or religious significance that might be part of a larger cultural landscape.

- This site contains zero cemeteries.

B2.3.6 LITERATURE REVIEW

Although the Chattanooga RC property and its immediate vicinity have not been the specific subject of archaeological studies, the results of a series of investigations conducted in the nearby Chickamauga Reservoir basin by TRC (formerly Garrow & Associates, Inc.) have been incorporated into a detailed synthesis of both past and present archaeological research pertaining to the Chattanooga region. A more general synthesis of the Chickamauga basin, including the Chattanooga area, is provided in Sullivan (1995).

The general history of Hamilton County has been discussed in the following published works:

Armstrong, Zella c. 1931 *The History of Hamilton County and Chattanooga, Tennessee*. The Lookout Publishing Company, Chattanooga.

[Goodspeed] 1974 *History of Tennessee from the Earliest Time to the Present, including Hamilton, Knox, and Shelby Counties.* C & R Elder Booksellers, Nashville. Reprinted. Originally published in 1887.

Killebrew, J.B. 1972 *Introduction to the Resources of Tennessee.* Travel, Eastman & Howell, Nashville. Reprinted. Originally published in 1874.

Livingood, James Weston c. 1981 *Hamilton County.* Memphis State University Press, Memphis.

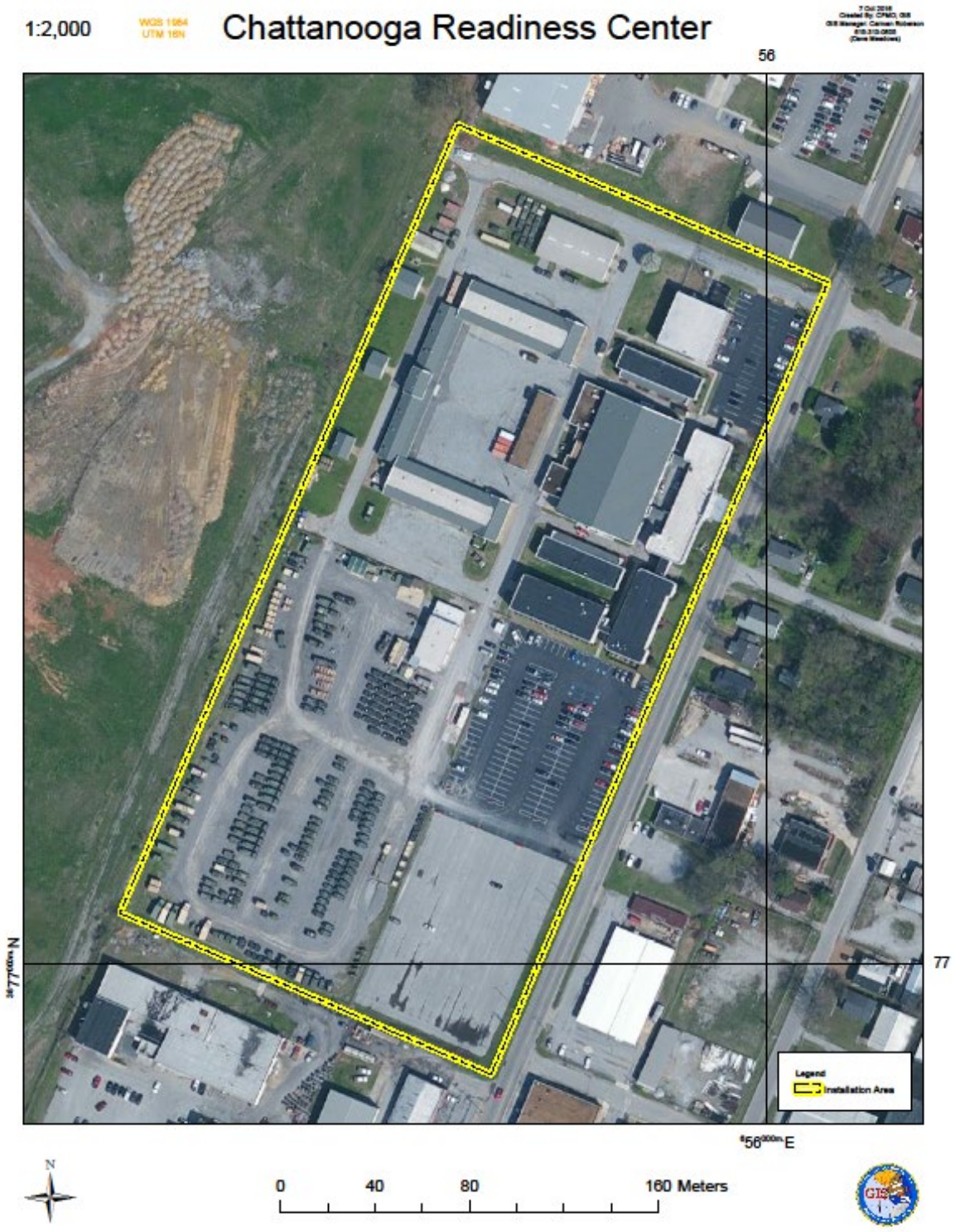
West, Carroll Van 1998 *The Tennessee Encyclopedia of History & Culture.* Rutledge Hill Press, Nashville.

Unpublished works that include specific information on the Chattanooga RC available at the Tennessee Army National Guard, Sidco Drive, Nashville include:

Tennessee Military Department. 1995. “Draft Environmental Assessment for Armory Addition and Rehabilitation, Chattanooga Army National Guard Complex,” Unpublished document available at TNARNG Headquarters, Sidco Drive, Nashville.

Day, Stephanie (TNARNG contractor) 2012 *“Final Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Revision for Site and Training Installations of the Tennessee Army National Guard Fiscal Years 2013-2017”.*

Figure B-4, Aerial view of Chattanooga RC



B2.4 FUTURE MCMINNVILLE RC PROPERTY

B2.4.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

Currently the future RC, to be located in Smart, Warren County Tennessee, is scheduled to be built 2020 and at this time does not have anyone stationed there. The current McMinnville RC in downtown McMinnville, Warren County, Tennessee will be decommissioned and handed back to the city/state. Troop F 2/278th ACR unit is currently stationed at McMinnville and it can be anticipated that they will move over to the new RC when it is complete. This unit has always been at McMinnville and has aided in many state requested engagements including a 1956 civil unrest in Clinton TN, in 1968 escorting policemen during a sniper hunt in Nashville, and in 1978 aiding during the Memphis police and firemen's strikes.

B2.4.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

B2.4.2.1 PALEOENVIRONMENT

Modern environmental and climate data do not necessarily apply to the earliest human occupations of the area, because paleo environmental and geological conditions were much different in the late Pleistocene through the middle Holocene epochs. Global warming trends associated with the beginning of the Holocene resulted in the melting of the massive ice sheets that built up during the late Pleistocene. Minor fluctuations in global temperature have been shown to alter ecological settings dramatically. Because past geological and environmental processes were variables that structured human use of the landscape, knowledge of these processes is important. The discussion below of the late quaternary vegetational history of the Central Basin and Eastern Highland Rim is based on Delcourt's (1979) pollen analysis and a more recent synthesis provided by Brakenridge (1984).

The vegetational changes occurring during the past 25,000 years on the Highland Rim have been inferred from analysis of sediment cores taken from Anderson Pond, located approximately 115 km northeast of the project area, in White County, Tennessee. Pollen core samples from this site indicate that cool, moist conditions prevailed on the Eastern Highland Rim at 25,000 years BCE, indicated by the prevalence of northern pines, spruce, and deciduous trees. During the late Wisconsin glacial maximum, from 19,000 to 16,300 years BCE, boreal taxa of jack pine, spruce, and fir were dominant. This forest began to be replaced by a spruce-fir-deciduous forest around 16,000 years BCE, when jack pines became locally extinct. Cool-temperate mixed mesophytic forest taxa became most abundant during the early Holocene, between 12,500 and 8000 years BCE. This coincides with the earliest human occupation of the region. The Altithermal warming and drying period (also referred to as the "prairie maximum" by some authors) from 8000 to 5000 years BCE is reflected by the diminishing importance of the mixed mesophytic forest taxa, and an influx of oak, ash, and hickory pollen. Formation of prairie pockets intermingled with climax mixed deciduous forests is inferred. Also at this time, the characteristic "cedar glades" of the Central Basin expanded in response to increased warmth and more frequent summer droughts. The mixed mesophytic forest assumed its present distribution in the late Holocene, ca. 6000–4000 BCE, following the Altithermal and the onset of more moist conditions. The prairie-forest ecotone moved westward toward its present boundary and the cedar glades contracted.

B2.4.2.2 CONTEMPROARY ENVIRONMENT

Middle Tennessee consists largely of the Cumberland Plateau which is formed from nearly horizontal, erosion-resistant Pennsylvanian sandstone and conglomerate bedrock. The project area lies in the Eastern province of the Highland Rim, which is comprised of Mississippian to Ordovician-age limestone, chert, sandstone, siltstone and shale which compose the landforms of open hills, irregular plains, and tablelands. Warren County outliers of the Cumberland Plateau, extending into the Eastern Highland Rim, contain exposures of the Monteagle and Bangor/Hartselle formations. There is extensive evidence to support quarrying of chert deposits in the Bangor, St. Louis, and Monteagle formations by prehistoric occupants of the Cumberland Plateau.

Relief ranges from moderate to high. The approximate elevation for the city of McMinnville is 965 AMSL. The amsl varies across the county from 880 asml at the Collins River on the Warren county line to 2,382 amsl at the height of the Cumberland Plateau.

The current McMinnville RC is located near the Barren Fork that branches from the Collins River. The future McMinnville RC site is situated between the splits of Barren Fork to the north and Hickory Creek to the south. Plum Creek breaks from Hickory Creek and turns into Craven Creek which splits and forms Todd Branch that runs along the south/southwestern property boundary. The Southern two-fifths of the county flows to the Tennessee River. The northern three-fifths of the county flows to the Cumberland River. Collins River and Hickory Creek are major drainages for much of the county.

The geology of the Eastern Highland Rim consists of more level terrain than the Western Highland Rim with landforms characterized as tablelands of moderate relief and irregular plains. Mississippian-age limestone, chert, shale, and dolomite predominate. Karst sinkholes and depressions are especially noticeable between Sparta and McMinnville.

The future RC site contains eight different soil associations. Table B2.4-1 provides a brief description of each.

Table B2.4-1. Summary of Soil Units within the Project Area.

Soil Unit	Landform	Parent Material	Typical Profile
BaE-Baxter cherty silt loam, 20-30 percent slopes	Hillsides	Clayey residuum weathered from cherty limestone	0 to 8 inches, gravelly silt loam; 8 to 20 inches, gravelly silty clay loam; 20 to 72 inches, gravelly clay
CaB-Captina silt loam, 1-3 percent slopes	Terraces	Silty or loamy colluvium over clayey residuum weathered from limestone	0 to 9 inches, silt loam; 9 to 24 inches, silt loam; 24 to 45 inches, silt loam; 45 to 60 inches, silty clay loam
Ln-Lindell silt loam, 0-2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Floodplains	Fine-loamy alluvium derived from limestone and siltstone	0 to 7 inches, silt loam; 7 to 15 inches, silt loam; 15 to 52 inches, silt loam; 52

Soil Unit	Landform	Parent Material	Typical Profile
			to 79 inches, silty clay loam
MoB-Mountview silt loam, 2-5 percent slopes	Ridges	Loess over clayey residuum weathered from cherty limestone	0 to 8 inches, silt loam; 8 to 25 inches, silt loam; 25 to 33 inches, silt loam; 33 to 79 inches, clay
MoC-Mountview silt loam, 5-12 percent slopes	Ridges	Loess over clayey residuum weathered from cherty limestone	0 to 8 inches, silt loam; 8 to 25 inches, silt loam; 25 to 33 inches, silt loam; 33 to 79 inches, clay
WaC-Waynesboro clay loam, 5-12 percent slopes	Broad interstream divides	Clayey alluvium derived from interbedded sedimentary rock	0 to 8 inches, loam; 8 to 22 inches, clay loam; 22 to 60 inches, clay
WaC2- Waynesboro clay loam, 5-12 percent slopes, eroded	Broad interstream divides	Clayey alluvium derived from interbedded sedimentary rock	0 to 8 inches, loam; 8 to 22 inches, clay loam; 22 to 60 inches, clay
WaC3- Waynesboro clay loam, 5-12 percent slopes, severely eroded	Broad interstream divides	Clayey alluvium derived from interbedded sedimentary rock	0 to 8 inches, loam; 8 to 22 inches, clay loam; 22 to 60 inches, clay

The Cumberland Plateau lies within the Humid Mesothermal Subtropical Region. The area typically exhibits mild winters, warm summers, and abundant annual rainfall. Because of its altitude, the plateau maintains a more temperate climate (2-3° F lower average temperatures) than adjacent areas. Seasonal average temperatures range between 37.4° F in January to 75.2° F in July on the southern plateau. The average annual temperature on the southern Cumberland Plateau is 54.3° F.

The growing season is approximately 208 days and ends with the first “killing” frost, which usually occurs around the first week of November. Rainfall is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year, with nearly 45% of the rains falling April thru September. The mean annual rainfall is 61.99 inches.

B2.4.2.2.1 Flora and Fauna

The natural vegetation is primarily xeric oak-hickory forest, with some areas of bluestem prairie and cedar glades. Beech, tulip poplar, basswood, and sugar maple (mixed mesophytic) forest communities occur on North-facing slopes while unique barrens occur in open grassy areas.

This deciduous forests and open prairie breaks supported a wide range of wildlife. Before modern disturbance, common animal species in this area that were important to prehistoric populations included bison, elk, white-tailed deer, black bear, wolf, red fox, gray fox, mountain lion, raccoon, opossum, beaver, and squirrel. The area also supported a number of reptiles and amphibians like water snakes and turtles. Wild turkeys were an important source of food

for the early inhabitants of the area, as were waterfowl, including ducks and geese. Fish from streams, lakes, and beaver ponds were also used by the prehistoric occupants of the area as a source of protein, in addition to collectable animal species like freshwater mussels and pleurocerid snails.

B2.4.3 PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC CONTEXTS

The following summarizes the more detailed cultural history available of the historic contexts for Warren County.

B2.4.3.1 PRE-HISTORIC CONTEXT

The goal of the following overview is to provide an understanding of the basis of settlement, subsistence, and sociocultural patterns, with appropriate reference to technological innovations and cultural historic typologies. The overview is categorized by the standard developmental stages and temporal periods; ranges are based on Middle and East Tennessee interpretations.

B2.4.3.1.1 The Paleoindian Period (ca 13,000 – 10,000 BCE)

The Paleoindian stage in Middle and East Tennessee is characterized principally by isolated finds of fluted projectile points and associated hearths or ephemeral features. Historically, very little substantial data concerning Paleoindian lifeways were known from the region. What was postulated tended to be adopted from the interpretations of more substantial subsistence remains from the Great Plains and western North America, since it is assumed that nomadic Pleistocene hunter-gatherers maintained a similar pattern of behavior across many regions.

Traditionally, archaeologists have made the interpretation that Paleoindian subsistence focused heavily, or almost exclusively, on now extinct megafauna (e.g., mammoth, mastodon, ground sloth, archaic bison, and camelids). Small bands of nomadic hunter-gatherers have been portrayed as dependent upon a system driven by the seasonal movements of these large prey species. Wild plant resource acquisition, although always assumed to be of high dietary importance, was relegated to being a secondary subsistence activity. The numerous large kill sites found on the Great Plains seemed to support this interpretation.

It has more recently been argued that during much of the past, prehistoric cultures maintained a lifestyle that focused on the acquisition of locally available wild resources, and Pleistocene megafauna simply represented one aspect of those resources. A general hunting-gathering pattern placed over distinct ecosystems resulted in the archaeological record which depicts a biased focus on large prey species. Plant collection localities are merely underrepresented during the Paleoindian stage. The general hunting-gathering lifestyle, in turn, selected for a social structure which emphasized small mobile groups that intensively exploited a given area for preferred resources. During times of economic stress, secondary resources could be exploited, along with increased mobilization and probable trade with neighboring groups, to supplement the diet.

The hallmarks of Paleoindian occupation across North America in general include fluted projectile points and an associated specialized lithic tool kit. In the Cumberland and Tennessee River drainages, the Early Paleoindian period is associated with Clovis type projectile points. The transition from Clovis to Cumberland and Redstone fluted points

represents the temporal boundary with the Middle Paleoindian period. The Late Paleoindian period is represented by Beaver Lake, Quad, Plano, and Harpeth River point styles. The relative dates for the different point styles are not particularly well documented in the region, principally since Paleoindian finds generally occur as isolated fluted points collected outside of a dateable context.

The numbers of fluted points collected in Middle Tennessee indicate a potentially high utilization of the region. However, we still have a long way to go in understanding the nature of Paleoindian settlement. Recent articles discussing Paleoindian stage research have shown that for much of Tennessee, fluted projectile point finds generally average greater than 10 per county and more than 2,000 for the state. Many of these finds were derived from private collections, however, and provenience has been difficult to establish.

Results of compiling fluted point data indicate that Middle Tennessee may have been included within a large macroband territory. A number of macroband territories may have characterized the Southeast, and provided the focal points from which populations migrated and later territories evolved.

Anderson and Hanson (1988) built a convincing argument for the initial arrival and spread of Paleoindian-Early Archaic cultures across the Southeast. This pattern can be summarized as the band-macroband model or biocultural adaptation. Individual bands (50 - 150 people) are postulated to have been organized into networks of macrobands (500 – 1,500 people) distributed across the landscape and probably keyed to adjacent drainages through access to food and other resources. Daniel (1996) argues that the availability of high-quality lithic raw materials has had a greater effect on band macroband territorial distributions than might first have been postulated.

Gatus and Maynard (1978) and Hubbert (1989) developed models for Paleoindian site locations in the Cumberland and Tennessee River drainages. These physiographic settings include (1) low river levees at the intersection of Pleistocene and Holocene terraces; (2) high terrace remnants (T-2 and T-3) or knolls at the edge of major flood plains; and (3) upland karst topography. Given the lack of these situations, it is unlikely that Paleoindian sites would occur in this area.

Lithic resource procurement during the Paleoindian stage has focused on locally available materials as well as the high quality cherts of the Fort Payne formation. Since Fort Payne chert is archaeologically widely distributed in Middle Tennessee, it is likely that territorial boundaries and lithic trade networks were keyed to known and utilized outcrops since the Early or Middle Paleoindian periods. This implies that the band-macroband model may be more complex than initially formulated, and territorial boundaries, as reflected by strictly biocultural factors, may be misleading.

B2.4.3.1.2 The Archaic Period (ca. 10,000-2,500 BCE)

During the transition from initial Paleoindian colonization to higher Archaic stage population densities, developments in technology mirrored the rise in populations. Large heavy lanceolate projectile points were gradually replaced by more finely crafted and smaller corner- or side-notched types. This reflects not only a technological innovation but a shift in focus to smaller prey species, as opposed to now-extinct Pleistocene megafauna).

The Early Archaic (10,000-8,000 BCE) period in Middle and East Tennessee is characterized principally by Dalton, Big Sandy, and Kirk Corner-Notched points. The Early Archaic period is distinguished from the preceding Paleoindian stage on the basis of the technological change from large fluted projectile points to simpler, smaller and more diverse (stemmed and notched) points. These points are part of a more diverse tool kit that included cutting, piercing, and scraping implements of stone and bone, ground stone tools for woodworking, and specialized stone objects such as ground and polished atlatl weights and tubular pipes. The general density of populations increased, along with more technological change during the Middle Archaic. The shift toward more diverse and complex Middle Archaic populations took place gradually, and is not easily distinguished by period boundaries. Several Early Archaic sites, represented by light to moderate lithic scatters, have been recorded in the Sequatchie and Warren County portions of the former Spencer Artillery Range tract. It is likely that numerous other lithic scatters lacking diagnostic artifacts are also attributable to the Early and Middle Archaic periods.

Middle Archaic (8,000- 5,000 BCE) is often associated with large stemmed points such as Eva, Morrow Mountain, Sykes, and White Springs varieties. Morrow Mountain points are found throughout Middle and East Tennessee and point caches are fairly common in Middle Tennessee during this period. Environmental changes may have influenced resource procurement patterns during this period, since the Hypsithermal (a time of increased warmth and decreased precipitation) co-occurs with the temporal boundaries of the Middle Archaic. The Middle Archaic also appears to show an increase in more permanent settlement, particularly in the large river valleys. This is perhaps most indicative of the establishment of intra-regional territories by discrete tribal, ethnic, or familial units. During this period, one begins to see the characteristics of seasonality and continual seasonal rounds within restricted territories. This is expanded in the Late Archaic.

Late Archaic (5,000-2,500 BCE) is marked by smaller stemmed point varieties such as Epps, Gary, Ledbetter, Little Bear Creek, Motley, Pickwick, and Wade. These points gradually trend into the Early Woodland period with many types co-occurring in both periods. Ceramic technology becomes widespread during this period as well: the Wheeler series (a fiber-tempered pottery type) was established in the Middle Tennessee River valley, in south-central and western Tennessee and along both the Tombigbee and Black Warrior rivers in Alabama.

Subsistence systems did not change substantially between the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic periods. The shift from megafauna to smaller prey species may have occurred very slowly, virtually unnoticed by subsequent generations of hunter-gatherers. The development of fiber-tempered pottery may have been in response to the decrease in nomadic lifestyle, or to the prolonged occupation of preferred sites. A transition from a prey-based nomadic existence to one which was keyed largely to specific habitats and seasonal exploitation of key plant and animal resources led to an ever-increasing tendency toward reoccupation of the same sites, or at least continual usage of the same resource catchment area. Some evidence has been noted for ecosystemic types of exploitation. A focus on riverine resources, for example, occurs in the major river valleys. This is particularly evident in the Late Archaic - Early Woodland shell mounds of central and western Kentucky.

The large number of Archaic sites identified in upland habitats is particularly important for showing how widespread resource utilization was beyond the major river valleys. Although the short duration of site occupation and the temporal spread of the Archaic stage may largely influence our interpretation of resource acquisition (by overemphasizing the importance of dispersed upland hunting camps versus aggregated river valley habitations), it nevertheless

shows that by the end of the Paleoindian stage, people were beginning to more effectively exploit the available resource base. This clearly belies an increased familiarity with the available resources (including lithic sources) and the application of complex risk-management strategies.

Increasing social complexity is further indicated by the establishment and strengthening of territorial and social boundaries. Natural barriers to movement prevented interaction in some instances, but social territorial boundaries may have been largely the product of the building of trade relationships and social/kin alliances that lasted for thousands of years. Groups were aggregated according to complex territorial arrangements that evolved during the Paleoindian stage but shrank considerably as populations increased or seasonal rounds developed based on smaller prey species. The development of mound building during the Late Archaic period reflects an increased investment in site locations, thus a considerable transition toward sedentism and at least avocational forms of agriculture.

B2.4.3.1.3 The Woodland Period (2,500 BCE- CE 600)

By the time that ceramics were developed, subsistence began to focus to a larger degree on domesticated resources, such as maize, beans, and squash. These crops were probably introduced from Mexico and largely supplemented the locally derived domesticates before displacing them during the Mississippian stage. The necessity for planting and maintaining plots of land (initially through slash and burn horticulture but eventually through more sophisticated crop management techniques) helped select for the development of more stable settled societies. Increased sedentism was probably a factor leading to higher rates of reproductive fertility, and subsequent population increases.

Through increased sedentism and larger populations in conjunction with many other factors, social diversity eventually began to emerge. Evidence of differential access to exotic trade goods and the social demands of craft specialization are ways in which the archaeological record reveals the development of social diversity. A system evolved in which more complex societies participated in regional interaction and developed centers of political influence.

Early Woodland Period (2,500 -2,000 BCE) is correlated with increasing intra- and extra-regional trade (exemplified by more exotic items), the development of social hierarchies, technological innovations in ceramics as well as hunting strategies (the bow and arrow), and a presumed increase in political superstructures. Dwellings become more permanent, are situated in denser concentrations, and are extended as part of more continuous settlements. This trend increases throughout the Middle and Late Woodland periods with the extension of mound building and greater emphasis on sedentary agriculture.

Early Woodland chronologies are not particularly well established by the use of lithic point styles; rather ceramic styles have become the tool of choice for most culture historians assessing chronologies from this period. The Wheeler fiber-tempered series becomes very common, and is followed by limestone, sand or quartz-tempered styles such as Alexander, Kellogg-Forsyth, and Deptford. The Wheeler series tends to be plain or includes only small amounts of punctate, dentate, or simple stamped designs. The Watts Bar (2,700-2,400 BCE) and Long Branch (2,400-2,200 BCE) variants are quartz or limestone tempered fabric-impressed types and mark sequential phases of the Early Woodland period as well. Rounded Base, McFarland, and Flint Creek projectile points are the most commonly occurring types, but are not consistently good temporal indicators.

Middle Woodland Period (2,200-1,300 BCE) is characterized by developing external influence, particularly by the Hopewell culture in much of the Ohio River valley. Faulkner and McCollough divide this period into two phases. The Early Middle Woodland (2,200 – 1,800 BCE) or McFarland phase includes plain, cordmarked, stamped and fabric impressed pottery (usually limestone tempered), such as Long Branch Fabric Marked, Candy Creek Cord Marked, Wright Check Stamped, and Mulberry Creek Plain varieties. Vessel forms embody a high proportion of tetrapodal bases and stamped sherds are a minority type in East Tennessee. McFarland Triangular, Camp Creek, Copena Triangular, McFarland and Greenville point styles are most numerous. Villages are principally short-term occupations limited to circular houses, windbreaks, and associated features.

From 1,800 to 1,300 BCE, Late Middle Woodland (Owl Hollow phase) people were manufacturing pottery using curvilinear stamped paddles, in addition to incorporating larger quantities of plain or cord-marked limestone-tempered pottery. Projectile point types associated with the Owl Hollow phase include a variety of lanceolate expanding stem types, such as Bakers Creek, Mud Creek, Coosa (and Coosa Notched) and lanceolate spikes, including New Market, Bradley, and Flint River Spike. Village sites exhibit evidence of longer-term residency and more intense feature development. The increased sedentism which is apparent from more intensive occupations indicates a pattern similar in nature to Hopewell sites. The introduction and increasing reliance on maize may, in fact, be attributable to direct Hopewellian influence through expanded trade networks.

Middle Woodland settlement and subsistence in Middle Tennessee begin to reflect an increasing dependence upon maize agriculture. Small villages with characteristic architectural styles become more numerous along rivers and major tributaries. Structures constructed during the Owl Hollow phase are typically represented by circular winter houses between 5 and 15 meters in diameter, usually with a centrally located double-oven firepit, and few other features. Small circular, oval or occasionally square enclosed structures, as well as semicircular open structures (windbreaks or cabanas), may have been single family warm weather dwellings.

Evidence garnered from Middle Woodland mound sites in the region (i.e., Pinson, Bynum, Pharr, Walling, and Savannah), and other Copena contexts suggest that the Middle Woodland pattern of settlement used a focused mortuary ceremonialism. Mounds were constructed over some burials by 300 BCE, followed by a pattern of mound site reuse wherein non-residents visited specialized mound centers only periodically. A funerary context is the most likely ritual associated with these specialized sites. After around CE 500, mound construction decreases or entirely disappears, only to be revived during the Mississippian stage, perhaps in an entirely different context.

Typically, Middle Woodland mound sites have been substantially disturbed by either years of vandalism and archaeological work, or they represent a long sequence of occupation through numerous cultural periods. Pinson Mounds in West Tennessee differs in that it has endured relatively little attention from either vandals or archaeologists until recently. Radiocarbon dates from Pinson Mounds range from 205 BCE to CE 740, spanning the entire Middle Woodland period. Of the 12 mounds, five are platform mounds and six are burial mounds (one is undetermined). Non-mound features include several small circular crematory facilities and two ovoid bent-pole house patterns. The ovoid house patterns were associated with two radiocarbon dates of approximately CE 280.

Late Woodland Period (CE 700- CE 900) is considerably less well known than either the Early or Middle Woodland periods in Middle Tennessee. The transition from Late Middle Woodland to Late Woodland is potentially a period of stabilization and increased dominance of maize agriculture and sophisticated crop management technology. Settlements apparently became larger, and social inequality seems to be reflected by differential access to exotic trade goods and their increased occurrence in high status burials.

Since few Late Woodland period sites are known from the region, it has been suggested that either some major reorganization of settlement systems took place, or that the region was only sparsely settled during the Late Woodland. Cobb and Faulkner (1978) note the abandonment of permanent residences in the Normandy Reservoir area and either the establishment of transient camps or a general reduction in area population. This perception might, in fact, reflect both development of political centers during this period (primarily along the lines of major trade routes for exotic items) and a general migration toward these centers. The population would have eventually been redistributed in small satellite sites only after territorial dominance was well established. However, a presumed population decline could also be an artifact of incomplete or inaccurate relative dating and survey methods.

In Middle Tennessee, the Late Woodland period is most characterized by artifacts of the Mason culture. Ceramics are dominated by Elk River series wares. These were generally chert or quartz-tempered, cordmarked or fabric impressed (e.g., knot roughened) styles. Hamilton and Madison triangular, and Jacks Reef corner-notched or pentagonal projectile point varieties are dominant.

B2.4.3.1.4 Mississippian Period (CE 900- CE 1500)

It was during the Mississippian period that regional chiefdoms developed which were associated with particular river valleys and dominated trade networks throughout the Southeast. These chiefdoms became powerful regional polities that must have held sway over nearly all aspects of daily life. These societies engaged in building massive earthwork mounds, presumably for use as religious structures, but which also emphasized the ability to mobilize great human effort by socially elevated individuals. A vast number of sources focus on the development and collapse of regional, primarily from a processual perspective, but with a heavy emphasis on social stratification and regional spatial organization.

Smith (1992) provides the most detailed examination of the Mississippian stage in central Tennessee, with a focus on the Middle Cumberland Region, north of the project area. Although settlement patterns tend toward much greater sedentism during the Mississippian, the dependence on sophisticated maize agriculture demanded a highly specialized population and increased amounts of social stratification. This is reflected in the greater control over wealth and exotic trade items as well as a return to complex mortuary ceremonialism.

In Middle Tennessee, Mississippian stage populations apparently increased dramatically over those from the Late Woodland. Permanent palisaded villages are fairly well documented, but rare in comparison to East or West Tennessee, due largely to the location of ceremonial centers in prominent flood plains. Plain utilitarian and generally undecorated ceramics are dominant while small triangular point styles are common in lithic assemblages. Large sites with ceremonial architecture are known from the Tennessee, Harpeth and Cumberland River valleys (Shiloh, Harpeth River, and Duck River temple mound sites), but probably the most well recorded Mississippian occupations occurred in the Upper Tennessee River valley, northeast of Chattanooga. The Hiwassee area sites have witnessed the most complete

excavation and interpretations, principally as a result of work initiated by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). Recent work includes a focus on the nature of Mississippian community and household organization in the Dallas phase and a re-evaluation of cultural replacement and ethnicity issues devised in the 1940s.

B2.4.3.2 HISTORIC CONTEXT

B2.4.3.2.1 Protohistoric and Historic Native American

Concurrent with the arrival of the first Europeans, the southeastern polities began to break up. It is difficult to determine if the change resulted from the arrival of Europeans or was merely coincidental, but by the mid-1600s the region was sparsely inhabited (perhaps only seasonally utilized) by smaller populations of historically known tribal confederations such as the Cherokee, Coosa, Creek, and Chickasaw. Population movements are not well documented, but some interpretations regarding migrations after Spanish contact have been presented for the interior Southeast. These cultures did not exhibit the same affinity for mound building or hyper-social stratification evidenced in the Mississippian societies.

During the period of initial contact between American Indians and Europeans, there were well-established trade routes that linked individual regions with each other and with areas outside the Southeast, but the regional political dominance of specific population centers had changed. It is likely that disease introduced by the Spanish, and later the English, was responsible for the elimination of a very large percentage of the population, and perhaps for the role of regional polities as it transformed the elaborate political structure of the region.

Middle Tennessee, although largely bypassed by the early Spanish explorers, was visited by the English in the late seventeenth century. Nashville was settled by the French as a trading post in 1710. Colonial and Federal settlements sprang up in the region throughout the mid to late 1700s, and heavily influenced the settlement strategies of native populations before ultimate removal in the 1830s.

B2.4.3.2.2 Exploration and Colonization

The earliest recorded European travels into Tennessee did not immediately lead to settlement. According to Corlew (1993) and others, Hernando de Soto, the Spanish explorer, was the first European to visit Tennessee. Corlew states that de Soto arrived at the headwaters of the Little Tennessee River in North Carolina by 1540, and passed from there by an Indian trail to a place on the Tennessee River north of present-day Chattanooga. He left Tennessee soon afterward and traveled through northern Alabama and Mississippi, possibly visiting present-day Memphis, prior to his death in 1542. Twenty-four years later, Juan Pardo followed de Soto. Like de Soto, Pardo encountered American Indians, but sought only dominance and wealth.

Traders were among the earliest Europeans to arrive in the study area. Dykeman states that the traders formed "a necessary link between the Indian nations, the colonial governments, and the London merchants." At the beginning of organized English trade networks, each trader was allowed to serve two American Indian towns. A trader usually lived at one of the two towns with an American Indian wife and their children. These traders would buy goods in Charleston then transport them by packhorse to their trading posts.

During the late seventeenth century and most of the eighteenth century, the English dominated trade in East Tennessee, while the French held sway in Middle and West Tennessee. The English established trading relationships with the Cherokee and the Chickasaw, while the French, operating from Louisiana, traded with the Creek, the Choctaw, and the Shawnee. The earliest traders to arrive in Middle Tennessee were Frenchmen. Martin Chartier married a Shawnee woman and built a home on the Cumberland River, near the present site of Nashville, in 1692. Jean de Charleville operated a fur trading post with the Shawnee in the same area, then known as French Lick, until 1714. Beginning in the late seventeenth century and continuing through the middle eighteenth century, a series of wars was fought between the English and the French for control of North America.

The last of these -- the French and Indian War (1754-1763) -- directly impacted the study area as it finally established English control over lands west of the Appalachian Mountains. During the French and Indian War, the Choctaw, Creek, and Shawnee allied with the French, while the Chickasaw supported the English. The Cherokee initially sided with the English, but in 1759, after a series of slights and misunderstandings, warfare broke out between these groups. Hostilities led to the 1760 surrender of Fort Loudoun to the Cherokee (and a subsequent massacre of many of the fort's soldiers) and to the destruction of Middle and Valley Cherokee towns by English troops. A treaty was signed in 1761, ending open warfare between the English and the Cherokee and allowing the English to focus on the war with France in the backcountry. The 1763 Treaty of Paris officially established English control from the Atlantic Coast to the Mississippi River.

B2.4.3.2.3 Early Settlement

Settlement of the Cumberland Country in middle Tennessee increased dramatically after the American Revolution. After 1783, land was granted by the state of North Carolina to veterans in payment for service. Revolutionary War land warrants, ranging in size from a few hundred acres to several thousand, were granted in northcentral Tennessee, in a tract measuring 55 miles wide and more than 100 miles long. While land warrants were for a specified acreage (640 acres), no location was defined; therefore, it was easy to consolidate several warrants into a single tract. The single consideration was that warrants could not include land on which someone was already settled.

The greatest obstacle in settling the middle Tennessee region was the Cumberland Plateau, often referred to as “the Wilderness”. The plateau’s precipitous slopes made it largely un-navigable. The few overland routes existing into and through the Cumberland settlements during the late eighteenth century were the old American Indian paths which had been used for centuries. The most important path over the plateau was called “Tallonteeskee,” beginning on the east side of the plateau near Rockwood, Tennessee, and passing near the present-day towns of Crab Orchard, Crossville, and Monterey. While the 1785 Treaty of Hopewell and the 1798 Treaty of Tellico protected the Cherokee hunting grounds on the Cumberland Plateau, white settlers continued to travel through the area and hunt as they pleased. However, in a series of treaties signed during the early decades of the nineteenth century, the Cherokee gave up their claim to the highlands of the Cumberland Plateau, stretching from Alabama and into Kentucky. The study area was ceded in the first of these, the Third Treaty of Tellico (1805).

Soon after the American Revolution, dissatisfaction developed among the settlers of the western territories over isolation from the central government. Alexander McGillvray, with the support of Spanish settlements in Louisiana and Florida, had united the Chickamaugas and

the Creek against the American settlers. In addition, economic development (based primarily on agricultural production) had slowed because transport of agricultural produce to markets downstream (i.e., the lower Mississippi) was controlled by the Spanish. Faced with the prospect of overland transport to eastern markets, leaders in the Cumberland settlements began negotiations with the Spanish, hoping to end Indian raids and to gain the right to navigate the Mississippi River.

B2.4.3.2.4 Early Statehood and State Economy

New roads were established across the state and brought increased settlement to Middle Tennessee. In 1804, the state authorized counties to lay out additional roads, called turnpikes, for future construction. The counties could collect tolls on these "pikes." Most of the turnpikes were 14 to 16 feet wide. As settlement increased and towns were established, turnpikes became more numerous. In the project area, Rainey's Road and Hill's Trace (identified as Hill's Turnpike on earlier maps) both crossed the plateau. By 1850, there were 15 toll roads connecting Nashville with distant parts of the state.

Initially, settlers of the Cumberland Plateau area established farms not on the mountain, but in the coves. Located along the rich valley lands on headwater streams, the coves provided "favorable environmental resources" despite the relative isolation from navigable road systems. Those who came in the spring often lived in temporary shelters or log cabins while they prepared the land and planted seed; a log house could be constructed later, when there was time. As historian John Alexander Williams notes, the log houses were more carefully constructed, and were "built to endure" until it was relegated to outbuilding status or obscured by a milled exterior.

Settlers tended to plant corn first, as it was easily raised, and produced bountifully in the fertile soil of the coves. Other crops raised in the study area include tobacco, vegetables and cotton. Livestock herding was one of the key economic components to the area, with a particular emphasis on hog husbandry. The forest undergrowth provided ample forage during summer months. Slaughtering took place when the weather cooled and could produce lard, leather, and grease. Though less prominent in the Blue Ridge Mountains, cattle herding was found to be more popular on the Cumberland Plateau. In order to get their livestock to market, farmers would herd the animals on foot, stopping at "stands" or cow pens where the animals could forage at night.

Continued expansion of settlement and increases in population resulted in the creation of new counties. Warren County was formed from White County in 1807, and was named in honor of Revolutionary War General Joseph Warren and the county seat established at McMinnville. Most of the county lay on the Highland Rim with its eastern boundary situated on the Cumberland Plateau. By 1810, Warren's total population stood at 5,725 which included 476 slaves. Census data show that its population exploded during initial decades of the nineteenth century. By 1820, Warren County was home to 10,348 residents and in 1830 the population stood at 15,210. Its slave population increased minimally during these years, remaining at approximately 9 percent until the antebellum period.

Beginning in the 1830s, emerging railroad systems in the Southeast offered options for commercial expansion beyond the limits of river transport. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company constructed a line from Memphis to Chattanooga which crossed southern Tennessee and northern Mississippi before connecting with other lines linked to the Atlantic coast. In 1834, the state of Louisiana authorized the New Orleans and Nashville Railroad

Company to begin construction of a rail line to connect these cities; this rail line was not built until the 1850s. The project area was absent of railroad activity, though the McMinnville and Manchester Railroad terminated at McMinnville in 1858.
In Middle Tennessee, an area of "long mountain slopes, plateaus, and undulating lands, [including] the rich Central Basin and fertile bottoms of the Cumberland, Harpeth, and Tennessee rivers" farmers produced cotton, corn, tobacco and a variety of vegetable for commercial sale. Middle Tennessee farmers also raised livestock (hogs, cattle, horses, and sheep) and poultry. At the turn of the nineteenth century, only a small percentage of the farmers in Middle Tennessee owned slaves. However, as cotton and tobacco became established as lucrative cash crops during the early nineteenth century, the use of slaves increased.

These increases came primarily in Middle and West Tennessee, where extensive tracts of river bottomland were available for agriculture. For comparison, by 1800, 20 percent of the total Middle Tennessee population was slave, in contrast to 12 percent in East Tennessee. In the study area, Warren County's landscape was the most conducive to the slave labor system. By the Civil War, slaves accounted for 20 percent of its total population as compared to Sequatchie and Van Buren County's 9 percent. As Medley notes, Van Buren County consisted mostly of small farms, and the few plantations that did exist were located in the northern and western portions of the county where the landscape was more favorable to large-scale farming. Samuel Burrell's plantation consisted of over 16,500 acres.

The developing market economy required establishment of distribution points for agricultural produce and manufactured goods. County seats such as McMinnville developed into regional market centers; however, local centers also emerged due to rapid growth of population and establishment of plantations. Most of these small, rural communities began with the establishment of a store, an inn or tavern, or a church, and later grew to encompass a variety of commercial and manufacturing establishments, including grist and saw mills, tan yards, and cotton gins.

B2.4.3.2.4.1 Cherokee Removal

During the early nineteenth century, the Cherokee Indians ceded much of their lands through various treaties and by 1819, only had title to an area encompassing southeastern Tennessee, northern Georgia, northeastern Alabama and a portion of the North Carolina mountains. Once gold was discovered in the north Georgia Mountains, the situation only worsened and the state of Georgia began placing even more restrictive laws on the American Indians. The Indian Removal Act of 1830 began the process of formally displacing them from their lands in the southeastern United States.

In the Cherokee Nation, two factions emerged. One group, led by Major Ridge, his son John Ridge and Elias Boudinot, editor of the Cherokee Phoenix, favored signing a treaty with the federal government. Chief John Ross, however, fought removal, and was eventually held under guard at Camp Benton, Georgia, until the Treaty of New Echota was signed in December 1835. In exchange for $5 million, the Cherokee agreed to abandon their lands in the Southeast by May 23, 1838, and move west.

In contrast to popular opinion, the Trail of Tears did not consist of a single route, but rather a series of routes. Those Cherokee favorable to the Treaty of New Echota, called the Treaty Party, departed first in 1837. During the fall of 1838, authorities organized the remaining Cherokee into 14 detachments at various departure points. The principal route used by the

Cherokee in 1838, called the Northern Route, traversed Rainey's Turnpike, which bisects the project area. Local historian, William S. "Bill" Jones, has documented the trail through Van Buren County, Tennessee:

> In the mid-1830s, the primary road between McMinnville and the Cumberland Plateau was Rainey's Turnpike. Going east, the road came up Cumberland Mountain at Myers Cove in Warren County, continuing east to where it crossed the Rocky River, near the Meadows farmstead by the present-day Pleasant Hill Cemetery in Van Buren County. From the Rocky River Crossing, the turnpike continued to the next landmark, the farmstead of John Fleming. It then continued to its intersection with the Black Fox Trail, above Lee Station, and then followed that road, named for the Cherokee leader Black Fox, down the mountain and into the Sequatchie Valley.

John Fleming, one of the pioneer residents of what would become Van Buren County, purchased his homestead from brother-in-law, Jeremiah Combs, in 1830. Fleming witnessed one of the first Cherokee groups passing through on October 24, 1837. Major B.B. Cannon of the U.S. Army received Fleming's permission to camp his detachment consisting of 365 Cherokees, a wagon master, physician and interpreter at his farmstead. These Cherokee were members of the Treaty Party, those that favored removal and requested military escort for their journey.

Other detachments passed through Van Buren County the following year, led by Hair Conrad, Elijah Hicks, Reverend J. Bushyhead, Situwakee, Old Field, Moses Daniel, Choowalooka and George Hicks. The last detachment, led by Peter Hildebrand, camped at the Thomas Meadow's farmstead during a snowstorm. Not including the initial Cannon Detachment, 9,839 people passed along this stretch of road. Several accounts mentioned camping at the Meadows and Fleming farmsteads.

B2.4.3.2.5 Civil War

Engagements began to take shape in middle Tennessee when Confederate General Braxton Bragg and his army were encamped to the southeast of Nashville at Murfreesboro in November, 1862. General William S. Rosecrans of the federal army moved to Nashville. Pressured by the U.S. War Department to begin an immediate campaign, Rosecrans delayed until he could re-supply, reorganize, re-equip and train his army. Throughout November, Rosecrans secured his supply lines, reorganized the army, and trained and re-equipped his men. He finally moved against the Confederate lines at Murfreesboro on December 26, 1862. The Battle of Stones River was a costly victory for the Union Army, but a victory nonetheless. Bragg pulled out of Murfreesboro on January 3, 1863 and formed a new line of defense near Tullahoma and Shelbyville.

In the spring of 1863, with General Ulysses S. Grant advancing in Mississippi and General Joseph Hooker threatening the Army of Northern Virginia, Lincoln again pressured Rosecrans to action for simultaneous movement on all fronts. Again, Rosecrans delayed until late June when he forced Bragg back to Chattanooga, driving the Confederate forces 80 miles in just over a week. By virtue of the victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg in July, the administration urged Rosecrans to use his Army of the Cumberland to press Bragg southward while the Army of the Ohio, led by General Ambrose Burnside, moved against Confederate troops at Knoxville.

Moving against the stubborn Confederate forces now occupying Chattanooga meant maneuvering across the rugged terrain of the lower Cumberland Mountains. The Cumberland Plateau and Walden's Ridge flanked either side of the Sequatchie Valley, and Chattanooga itself was surrounded by precipitous slopes. While throwing the bulk of his army against three weakly defended positions south of the city, Rosecrans feigned an assault from the north. Rosecrans assigned Major General John L. Crittenden's 21st Corps the difficult task of crossing the plateau in three columns over a 20-mile front. Commanding the Third Division, Brigadier General Horatio Phillips Van Cleve ordered his column from McMinnville on August 16, 1863. As the Spencer Road was "impassable," he took Harrison's Trace, which bisects the project area. The next day, Van Cleve reported the following:

> My division train and the Third Brigade are on top of [the] mountain, the batteries just reaching the top. The First Brigade, General Beatty, will not be on the top before 6 p.m. He will encamp at a small stream, 4 miles from top of mountain. Colonel Barnes will encamp, 9 miles, at Rocky River. I leave one regiment of the First Brigade to assist the cavalry train up the mountain tomorrow. My headquarters to-night are at Rocky River.

The following day, he wrote from his camp near the Rocky River on Harrison's Trace:

> Your dispatch received at 1 o'clock this morning. You wished me to communicate with you, but did not inform me on what road you would be. I will not be able to send you any cavalry until Colonel Minty joins me at Pikeville. I have one battalion of 140 men with me. One battalion goes by way of Spencer; the balance of his brigade Colonel Minty takes by way of Sparta. I cannot reach Pikeville before to-morrow evening. On Thursday morning I can send you the two companies. Colonel Minty has about 1,700 men for duty in his brigade. We find this a bad road. Am waiting here for General Beatty, whose train did not all reach the top of the mountain before 6 p.m. yesterday. Where can I communicate with you next? I expect to advance about 10 miles to-day, which will be about 16 for General Beatty's command.
> P.S. A citizen reports that about 30 rebel cavalry were seen late last evening on the Savage road…south of this point.

By August 19, Van Cleve was camped at Pikeville in the Sequatchie Valley. According to Rosecrans' plan, once Crittenden gathered his corps into the Sequatchie Valley, he was to "encamp and make as much smoke and general appearance of a numerous army as he possibly could".

The plan worked. Bragg had left the Sequatchie Valley region without pickets or reconnaissance units and was blind to the details of Crittenden's movements. Once he realized that the Union Army was slowly descending upon the city, Bragg ordered Chattanooga abandoned on September 8, and pulled back into northern Georgia, luring Rosecrans with him. Reinforced with two divisions of General Longstreet's corps, Bragg defeated Rosecrans at Chickamauga Creek but lost 30 percent of his effective strength. With the Union Army recuperating in Chattanooga, General Bragg hoped to cut them off from all supplies and starve them into capitulation. Lincoln, understanding the severity of the situation, reorganized the army and placed General Grant in command. Under Grant's leadership, the

Union Army broke the Confederate stronghold around the city, forcing them into northern Georgia once more and opening the way for General William T. Sherman's march towards Atlanta.
After the loss of Atlanta in 1864, Confederate General John Bell Hood hoped to draw Union forces from Georgia back into Tennessee. The Confederate army was decimated at Franklin on November 30, and the Federal army made a strategic withdrawal to Nashville. Hostilities in Tennessee between Union and Confederate forces ostensibly ceased in December 1864, after Generals Thomas and Schofield defeated General Hood at the Battle of Nashville. This battle marked the last significant Civil War engagement in Tennessee. Even before the surrender of Lee's troops at Appomattox four months later, Unionist members of the Tennessee government were beginning efforts to reform with the goal of re-entering the Union as quickly as possible. A general assembly and a new governor (William G. Brownlow) were elected on March 4. At the urging of Governor Brownlow, the General Assembly ratified the 13th and 14th Amendments and elected U.S. senators and representatives. On July 23, 1866, after numerous delays, Tennessee was restored to the Union.

B2.4.3.2.6 Postbellum Period

Tennessee was spared aspects of Reconstruction forced on the other 10 states of the Confederacy; however, due to the extensive destruction wrought by four years of war, recovery was slow. According to Pittard "farm lands had served as battlefields, buildings had been demolished, fences had been destroyed, and livestock had been carried away." Corlew quotes a newspaper account describing the area around Murfreesboro immediately following the war:

> Whether you go on the Salem, the Shelbyville, the Manchester, or any other pike [from Murfreesboro] for a distance of thirty miles either way, what do we behold? One wide wild, and dreary waste. . . The fences are all burned down, the apple, the pear, and the plum trees burned in ashes long ago; the torch applied to splendid mansions, the walls of which alone remain.

Jordan recalled that "one could ride from Triune to Nashville, cross-country, at the close of the war, without being interfered with by fences."

Rebuilding began immediately in Middle Tennessee. Under the Freedmen's Bureau, former slaves were able to lease up to 40 acres of land, and small farmers soon began planting gardens producing needed food for the populace. Cotton, corn, and tobacco were again planted as the primary cash crops, and the agricultural economy gradually recovered. In addition, political and civic leaders, recognizing the need for diversification, began attempts to attract northern businesses and industry.

Through the late nineteenth century, many farmers retained pre-war methods and crops, but new inventions made many farm tasks easier. A cotton planter was invented in 1871 and reapers, binders, and combines were in general use by the 1880s. Soon there were seed cleaners, corn shellers, new types of harrows, and improved plows. Agricultural production continued to focus on cotton, corn, and tobacco, but other cash crops (e.g., potatoes, peanuts) were also grown. The State Bureau of Agriculture (formed in 1871) urged farmers to break up large plantations into smaller more manageable units, to diversify crops by growing more hay, grains, fruits and vegetables, to add livestock, to enrich and renew the soil by using chemical fertilizers, crop rotation, and cover crops.

B2.4.3.2.6.1 Logging the Plateau (1880-1940)

Agricultural production on the Cumberland Plateau remained remarkably similar to its pre-war appearance, but the timber and coal industries soon emerged and left permanent effects on the economic, social, and physical landscapes. Early companies forming in the project area include the Caney Fork Iron and Coal Company, Chattanooga Iron and Coal Company, Tennessee Timber, Coal and Iron Company and the Rocky River Coal and Lumber Company. While some smaller timber and coal groups organized prior to the 1880s, the arrival of the railroad and the creation of new chemical processes signaled that “full scale industrial logging” had begun.

Generally, communities perceived the arrival of saw mills as a positive opportunity. Mills provided much-needed employment for men who had experience logging their own timber, and women found work as laundresses or cooks. Reality, though, soon replaced the initial enthusiasm. Most loggers lived in lumber camps, “hastily built of green timber or mounted railroad cars deep in the woods”. When the land had been all but deforested, the camps could be packed up and moved out by rail. Historically, only land with access to large steams was feasible for timber harvesting. Logs could be “skidded” down and across the steep slopes, dumped into the water and then floated downstream. However, the burgeoning system of railroads soon found access to even the most remote regions. By 1924, a spur of the Nashville and Atlantic RR (also called the Rocky River Railroad) beginning at the foot of the plateau and terminating at a mill in south Campaign had been completed. Approximately 30 miles of track created iron tributaries, “fanning out to timber stands.” A cable system, reaching to the top of the plateau, consisted of attached cars. Bearing the weight of sawn timber, the loaded cars coming down would pull the “empties” upwards and “some loaded cars, carrying either coal or lumber, went three thousand feet in a little over thirty seconds”.

A major stockholder of the line, the Rocky River Coal and Lumber Company, owned almost 200,000 acres of land in Warren, Van Buren, Bledsoe, Sequatchie and Grundy counties. During the 1920s, life improved for area residents as the coal and lumber industries provided some employment opportunity. The Harper and Welchland Camps (see Figure 9) sprouted with schools, churches, commissaries and mills. However, the economic boom was short-lived. While generations of plateau residents had logged minimal amounts of timber in the past, the virgin forest was a finite resource. Wrote local historian Medley “it is said that some trees were so wide that it took thirteen men to surround a tree.” Much as the timber industry throughout Southern Appalachia, that of the Cumberland Plateau depended on both the quality and quantity of virgin trees. By 1940, the Rocky River Lumber Company had disbanded, and its tracks abandoned and removed.

B2.4.3.2.7 Twentieth Century

At the beginning of the twentieth century, despite industrial progress, Tennessee remained a primarily agricultural state. According to statistics provided by Corlew, changes in farm practices had increased the number of farms and overall farm production in the state through 1920, but decreased the overall size of farms. After 1920, the number of farms and acreage under cultivation per farm in Tennessee began to drop. To balance these figures, acreage yields "increased enormously because of improved farm practices and the use of modern fertilizer". Corn remained the primary crop in Middle Tennessee (due to increases in livestock and swine production), followed by cotton, wheat, hay, and other crops.

Corlew divides the twentieth century into four agricultural periods, based on economic and political factors:

> 1. 1900-1920 -relative prosperity; period between the end of the Spanish-American War and the beginning of World War I, called the "golden era of American agriculture";
>
> 2. 1920-1935 - end of World War I to New Deal; Depression and subsequent federal relief efforts;
>
> 3. 1935-1945 - New Deal to end of World War II; TVA, REA, soil banking, wartime production; and
>
> 4. 1945-1975 - After World War II; revolution in agricultural technology; widespread introduction of tractor, mechanization, improvements in seeds and selective breeding.

Industrial development during the early twentieth century was closely linked to agriculture. Grist and flour milling was the leading industry in the state in 1900, comprising 20 percent of the total state's industries. Second and third rank fell to the timber and lumber industry, and to iron and steel, followed by textiles, cottonseed products, and tobacco processing. Twenty years later, the textile industry replaced grain milling, which dropped to third place behind the timber industry. In the early 1930s, other important industries included production of synthetic fiber (rayon), vegetable cooking oils, animal and poultry feed, and motor vehicles and parts.

A variety of aid programs were instituted during the 1930s to alleviate the depressed financial situation. One of these programs, the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), was more significant than any other in contributing to Tennessee's recovery. During the early years of the depression, residents of the Tennessee River valley were among the most poverty-stricken in the United States. At that time, average annual income had dropped to $317. One Middle Tennessee resident recalled that eggs were cheap, only a penny each, but that his family rarely had even a penny with which to buy food. Many residents from the study area region moved away to get TVA jobs.

The TVA contributed to improvements on a number of fronts across Middle Tennessee. Previously, widespread erosion from poor farming practices had ruined much of the farm land, flooding along the river and its tributaries was a seasonal problem, navigation was an ongoing problem, and electricity was non-existent in most of the rural areas. Construction of a series of hydroelectric dams and reservoirs created jobs for many unemployed farmers, contributed to the growth of local economies, and provided hydroelectric power for rural Tennesseans.

B2.4.3.2.8 McMinnville Readiness Center (1947-present)

Troops serving from the present McMinnville RC have played an important role in local and state history since the unit’s organization in 1947. In September of 1956, the McMinnville unit was called to State Active Duty (SAD) to assist the local authorities in Clinton, TN in dealing with the civil unrest caused by the townspeople’s resistance to integration. The mild discontent was inflamed by John Kasper’s, and later Asa Carter’s, anti-integration rhetoric, which culminated in rioting by white citizens over the Labor Day weekend. Guardsmen from McMinnville drove their tanks to Clinton, TN to assist in restoring and maintaining order,

keeping the roadways open, and allowing African American students to peacefully enter the newly integrated high school.

Later, in 1968, the same unit assisted the Nashville Metro police in searching for a sniper at Tennessee A&I State University (now Tennessee State University). One hundred guardsmen were requested to escort police as they searched the dorms for evidence of a sniper after they had taken fire for over an hour. That same year, the guardsmen were utilized during the garbage strike in Memphis, although they did not participate heavily. Additionally, troops were deployed to Nashville after the death of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. to keep the peace. The unit members patrolled the grounds in and around Centennial Park.

McMinnville guardsmen were again called for duty during the Memphis police and Firemen strikes in the summer of 1978. The unit (designated 3/117th Infantry at the time) occupied a downtown police station, where they provided security for the non-striking police officers, assisted them in patrolling the city, and also assisted non-striking firemen in performing their duties. When guards at the Old State Penitentiary went on strike, guardsmen from the 3/117th Infantry Battalion were called to perform prison guard duties.

The National Guard has served the state during times of disaster, such as in the 1993 blizzard that dropped between 2 and 4 feet of snow on various Tennessee locations; unit members were deployed to assist in rescue effort, power restoration, and clearing the highway of snow and ice. McMinnville Guard members were deployed to Louisiana for two weeks in the aftermath of Hurricane Gustav. They provided assistance to the parish police and the state sheriffs in addition to provide traffic control to ensure security. The unit has also served the country overseas, with two deployments to Iraq as part of Operation Enduring Freedom, although many members have volunteered to be a part of military operations dating as far back the Korean War.

The current McMinnville RC in downtown McMinnville will be decommissioned and handed back to the city/state. Troop F 2/278th ACR unit is currently stationed at McMinnville, and has always been so it can be anticipated that they will move over to the new RC when it is complete.

B2.4.4 PREVIOUS CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS AND INVENTORIES

One archaeological investigation has been conducted at the future McMinnville RC site. Prior to the 2016 recent investigations, no other archaeological resource surveys have taken place within a mile radius of the property boundaries due to the area mainly being used for agricultural practices. The property is located in the small, rural community of Smartt just outside of McMinnville on Hwy 55 where six historic structures are recorded within a mile radius of the future RC site, however only two were found to still be standing and they are over a half mile away.

The 2016 cultural resource survey uncovered no archaeological sites due to past site disturbances and significant alterations such as earthmoving activities that have caused the property to be severely eroded. Two isolated finds were recorded (IF-1, 3 flakes; IF-2, 2 flakes) as well as an historic trash dump dating to the 1950’s. No above ground properties exist on site. Two Trail of Tears routes do exist in close proximity to McMinnville, one being the Northern Route running through McMinnville proper, and the other being the Taylor route running within a half mile of the RC site. The Taylor Route is paved and runs through a

residential area and no longer retains its cultural integrity and does not merit further discussions.

B2.4.4.1 Archaeological Resources and Human Land-Use Practices

By the early to mid-1700s this part of Tennessee was a portion of the Cherokee territory. By the summer of 1838 they were rounded up and held in federal removal camps until deep winter when they were forced to leave. The use of these lands by the Cherokee Indians and their forbearers are representative of the possibility of past land use or travel corridors resulting in the possible discard of stone tool debitage such as found at the two isolated finds during the cultural resources survey. A small tributary, Todd Branch and its drainage, can be found on the southern and southwestern property boundaries and may have been used to gather lithic raw materials and for a place to rest and gather water.

By the time the pioneers had entered what is now Warren County, they found the valleys covered with thick tall cane and the mountains and hills were covered with heavy timber. The Indians had all but been removed prior to that time. From its earliest days, the population was dependent upon an agricultural economy. The terrain was not conducive to large plantations or large tillable fields. While some cotton was grown, it was never a dominant factor in the economy. The presence of many oak, chestnut, beech and other nut trees enhanced the raising of hogs, and the adept ability of the settlers to produce fine livestock and mules made the area a prime source of pork and horse stock for use on the great plantations further south. A thriving orchard industry, especially apples, blossomed before the Civil War and apple brandy became one of the major cash crops in the reconstruction years.

In the years following the Civil War, efforts were made to develop the mineral and timber resources in the area. Beginning with the organization of the Caney Fork Iron and Coal Company in 1885, and continuing through the days of the Rocky River Coal and Lumber Company, a flourishing lumber business emerged, and numerous lumber manufacturers, beginning with the T.F. Burroughs Lumber Company, provided work and income to many. A growing nursery industry arising out of the thriving orchard and apple brandy business of the 1880s continues to expand to this day with over 400 nurseries shipping trees and plants throughout the world. Warren County is known as the "Nursery Center of the South."

Industry began moving to Warren County starting with General Shoe in 1946, with Oster in 1957, Century Electric (now Magnatek) in 1960, Dezurik in 1963, and Carrier in 1968. Oster's training of tool and die personnel aided the proliferation of a multitude of small tool and die industries which in turn interested other companies, leading to the location of Bridgestone, Calsonic, Gardener Mfg., and others since 1980. This and other industry beginnings could be the reason behind the 1950’s trash dump mainly being composed of metal doors, iron pipes, concrete blocks, tires, and multiple bedframes. Evidence of an old hay rake near the trash pile, however shows the history of the area still remains predominantly agricultural.

B2.4.4.2 Architectural Resources

Currently the RC is scheduled to be built in 2020 and at this time there are no standing structures on the property.

B2.4.4.3 Other Types of Cultural Resources

Traditional Cultural Properties. No known traditional cultural properties (TCPs) have been previously identified at McMinnville. Only tribal representatives, through consultation, can identify these sites. The site may be determined ineligible for the NRHP, but may still be considered a TCP or sacred site to a tribe or group of tribes. Chapter 5.1 (Tribal Consultation Program) of this document provides additional information on what actions (if any) need to be taken to identify potential TCPs at the training center.

Cemeteries. No known cemeteries exist on the future McMinnville RC property.

Landscapes. Landscapes that are deemed historically significant under the criteria provided in National Register Bulletins 18 and 30 can be included in the NRHP. No historic landscapes have been identified at the future McMinnville RC site.

Artifacts and Objects. Although military artifacts and other objects are housed at the current McMinnville RC, none of the items appear to meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP.

B2.4.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES TESTING AND MITIGATION STUDIES SUMMARY

No archaeological sites (only 2 Isolated Finds) have been discovered at the future McMinnville RC site. Therefore, no further testing or mitigation studies have been recommended. The readiness center is not slated to be constructed until 2020 and therefore no architectural mitigation study has been conducted nor has HABS/HAER documentation (level I–III) been prepared for any building or structure. No historic buildings have been relocated onto the site.

- A predictive archaeological model for the new McMinnville RC property has not been completed.
- There are 23.31 acres at this site, of which 23.31 acres have been surveyed for archaeological resources.
- No archaeological sites have been located at the new McMinnville RC property, and further archaeological work is not recommended due to its severely eroded location, unless Section 106 ground disturbing activities are planned.
- Of the zero building(s) and structure(s) at this site, zero are currently 50 years old or older.
- Zero buildings/structures have been evaluated and determined NRHP-eligible with TN-SHPO concurrence. Zero buildings need further evaluation to make determination of eligibility for listing in the NRHP.
- Zero buildings and structures will turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- This site has been surveyed to determine whether it includes a historic district or landscape. This site does not include a historic district or landscape.
- This site does not lie within a local historic district.

- Tribes have been consulted regarding the existence of sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties. There are no known resources of traditional, cultural, or religious significance that might be part of a larger cultural landscape.

- This site contains zero cemeteries.

B2.4.6 LITERATURE REVIEW

Although the future McMinnville RC property and its immediate vicinity have not been the specific subject of many archaeological studies, there has been much work, investigations, and analysis on the Trail of Tears routes (Northern and Taylor routes) that run nearby.

The general history of Warren County has been discussed in the following citations:

Dillon, James A. 2011. *The History of Warren County.*
www.warrencountyrn.gov/history/historywarren.asp

Goodspeed's *History of Warren County* tngenweb.org/warren/goodspeeds-history-of-warren-county/

Dillon, James A. 2011. *The Tennessee Encyclopedia of History & Culture.*
Tennesseeencyclopedia.net/entry.php?rec=1469

Unpublished works that include specific information on the Chattanooga RC available at the Tennessee Army National Guard, Sidco Drive, Nashville include:

Stallings, Patricia; Whitley, Tom; and Gardner, Jeffrey W. 2005. Brockington and Associates Inc. Atlanta, Charleston, Raleigh, "*Cultural and Historic Context: Former Spencer Artillery Range, Bledsoe, Sequatchie, Van Buren, and Warren Counties, Tennessee."*

Day, Stephanie (TNARNG contractor) 2012 *"Final Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Revision for Site and Training Installations of the Tennessee Army National Guard Fiscal Years 2013-2017".*

Spry, Marla L.; Ryba, Beth A. 2016. MRS Consultants Inc. Tuscaloosa, Alabama, "*A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of 23.31 acres for the Proposed McMinnville Future Readiness Center near McMinnville, Warren County, Tennessee."*

Figure B-5, Aerial view of New McMinnville RC Property

B2.5 VOLUNTEER TRAINING SITE-TULLAHOMA

B2.5.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

VTS Tullahoma comprises over 7,215 acres and is located in the city of Tullahoma, Coffee and Franklin Counties, Tennessee within the property boundaries of the Arnold Air Force Base (AAFB). The TNARNG are considered tenants, leasing land from the United States Air Force.

The history of the VTS began in 1926 when the state of Tennessee purchased 1,040 acres for the National Guard, named Camp Peay. Camp Peay operated until 1941 when the U.S. government purchased approximately 85,000 acres to build Camp Forrest in preparation for WWII. In 1946, after WWII, Camp Forrest was deemed surplus and all of the buildings as well as the sewer and telephone lines were sold. By 1949 the U.S. government selected 41,000 acres for the construction of Arnold Development Training Center (AEDC).

In 1972, the TNARNG licensed 2,613 acres from AEDC for small arms training. During the mid-1980's, the TNARNG constructed a larger training complex including more barracks, administrative buildings, etc. and drafted a proposal to increase their training lands to raise their training capabilities to light/heavy armored cavalry units with tanks and armored personnel carriers. These additional lands were not leased over to the TNARNG due to public access/hunting privileges and the classifications of Air Force lands as being surplus or not. In December of 2001, the license was amended for the TNARNG to utilize upwards of 6,700 acres (3,400 maneuver areas, 2,800 range lands, and 400+ airfield). In September 2007 the TNARNG's land use increased close to 7,800 acres, with the current total of 7,215 acres reflecting the termination of the airfield use.

VTS Tullahoma is headquarters for the 30th Troop Command, 1-107th AV Regt, and the 1175th Transportation Co. (-) HET, which are committed to maintaining a stance of readiness to accomplish all parts of the TNARNG primary and additional missions. All units within the TNARNG utilize the ranges at VTS Tullahoma for small arms training, light/heavy unit maneuvers, obstacle courses, helicopter drop zone training, and the use of the only automated record fire range in the state.

The US Air Force is the lead agency for all environmental compliance matters, and therefore TNARNG's VTS Tullahoma is covered under AEDC's ICRMP. Therefore, as owner, AAFB is responsible for all CRM management procedures to include Section 106 review and determination of effect, Section 110 evaluation to determine NRHP-eligibility, and other consultation efforts with the SHPO, THPO, tribes, etc.

B2.5.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

For more information on the environmental settings (weather, median temperatures, soil composition, etc.), along with the pre-historic and historic contexts associated with the areas encompassing VTS Tullahoma, refer to AEDC's ICRMP.

B2.5.3 PREVIOUS CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS AND INVENTORIES

Three studies have specifically been conducted for VTS Tullahoma lands while many more have been conducted for AEDC lands as a whole (AEDC totals over 38,000 acres). The first study, "Phase I Archaeological Survey on 100 Acres of the Tennessee Army National Guard

Tullahoma Volunteer Training Site in Coffee County, Tennessee", discovered archaeological sites, including segregated African American barracks, associated with the WWII installation of Camp Forrest. The second study, "National Register of Historic Places Significance of the African American Barracks Locale (8.3 acres) at Camp Forrest (40CF310) Arnold Air Force Base Coffee and Franklin Counties, Tennessee", determined the NRHP potentially eligible sites from the phase I study to be NRHP-ineligible with TN-SHPO concurrence. The third study, "Documentary and Field Investigations of Cemeteries at the Tennessee Army National Guard Milan and Tullahoma Volunteer Training Sites" recorded the Price-Essmann Cemetery outside the site boundaries for 40CF310, Camp Forrest.

There have been no architectural studies done at VTS Tullahoma as all buildings have not reached the 50 year benchmark for NRHP-eligibility evaluation.

B2.5.3.1 Archaeological Resources

Table B2.5-1 summarizes the findings of the archaeological inventories conducted in 2006/2010 at VTS Tullahoma including National Register eligibility recommendations.

Table B2.5-1. Archaeological Site Inventory for the VTS-Tullahoma.

Site	Estimated Date Range	Possible Function	NRHP Assessment
40CF239	Undet. prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Ineligible
40CF257	Undet. prehistoric	Isolated Find	Ineligible
40CF286	Early 20th Century	Well, concrete well capstone	Ineligible
40CF295	Early-Mid 19th Century	Roadways, Spring pond	Ineligible
40CF310	CE 1933-present	Camp Forrest	Ineligible
40FR199	Undet. Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Ineligible
40FR216	Undet. prehistoric	Isolated Find	Ineligible
40FR218	Late Woodland/Mississippian	Isolated Find	Ineligible
40FR463	Undet. historic	Artifact Scatter	Ineligible
40FR464	Undet. prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Ineligible
40FR465	Undet. prehistoric	Isolated Find	Ineligible
40FR478	Early 20th Century	Artifact Scatter, Ruins	Ineligible
N/A	Mid-19th-Early 20th Century	Price Essmann Cemetery	Ineligible

The TN-SHPO concurred with the eligibility recommendations noted above.

A number of these archaeological sites have been recorded within the boundaries of 40CF310, site of Camp Forrest. Prehistoric sites include 40CF239, 40CF257, 40CF464, 40CF465, 40FR199, 40FR216, 40FR218 mainly composed of small, surface level lithic scatters. The historic sites include 40CF286, 40CF295, 40FR463, and 40FR478, mainly sites with little intact remains/integrity from typical 18 and 1900's family farmsteads. One cemetery, the Price-Essman Cemetery, dating to the mid-19th to early 20th century is located outside the site boundaries of 40CF310, Camp Forrest.

Majority of the prehistoric sites are along the waterways outside of the leased land use of the TNARNG and recorded, monitored, and evaluated from AEDC. The majority of the leased lands to the TNARNG contains the open ranges, wooded areas, and Camp Forrest remnants. Most of the historic artifacts are around Camp Forrest remnants and found near ground level.

B2.5.3.2 Architectural Resources

There have been no architectural studies done at VTS Tullahoma as all buildings have not reached the 50 year benchmark for NRHP-eligibility evaluation.

B2.5.3.3 Other Types of Cultural Resources

Traditional Cultural Properties. No known traditional cultural properties (TCPs) have been previously identified at VTS Tullahoma. Only tribal representatives, through consultation, can identify these sites. The site may be determined ineligible for the NRHP, but may still be considered a TCP or sacred site to a tribe or group of tribes. Chapter 5.1 (Tribal Consultation Program) of this document provides additional information on what actions (if any) need to be taken to identify potential TCPs at the training center.

Cemeteries. One cemetery exists on VTS Tullahoma property.

Landscapes. Landscapes that are deemed historically significant under the criteria provided in National Register Bulletins 18 and 30 can be included in the NRHP. No historic landscapes have been identified at VTS Tullahoma.

Artifacts and Objects. Although military artifacts and other objects are housed at VTS Tullahoma, none of the items appear to meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP.

B2.5.4 CULTURAL RESOURCES TESTING AND MITIGATION STUDIES SUMMARY

Approximately 7,105 acres have been systematically inventoried at VTS Tullahoma. Seven prehistoric sites with little integrity are considered NRHP-ineligible, while the four historic, plus Camp Forrest are deemed NRHP-ineligible as well. A Phase II survey on the Camp Forrest African American barracks did not yield any further evidence to merit for NRHP-eligibility. The Price-Essmann cemetery has been fenced to prevent soldiers from moving around inside during training. VTS Tullahoma does not feature any aboveground properties that are eligible for the NRHP; therefore no architectural mitigation study has been conducted nor has HABS/HAER documentation (level I–III) been prepared for any building or structure. No historic buildings have been relocated onto the site.

- A predictive archaeological model for VTS Tullahoma has not been completed.
- There are 7,215 acres at this site, of which 7,105 acres have been surveyed for archaeological resources.
- 13 archaeological sites have been located at VTS Tullahoma. Zero are considered NRHP-eligible and further archaeological work is not recommended due to its highly disturbed nature, unless Section 106 ground disturbing activities are planned.
- Of the 35 building(s) and structure(s) at this site, 0 are currently 50 years old or older.
- Zero buildings/structures have been evaluated for the NRHP at VTS Tullahoma as none have reached the fifty year benchmark.
- Zero buildings and structures will turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.

- This site has been surveyed to determine whether it includes a historic district or landscape. This site does include a historic district or landscape with TN-SHPO concurrence.

- This site does not lie within a local historic district.

- Tribes have been consulted regarding the existence of sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties. There are no known resources of traditional, cultural, or religious significance that might be part of a larger cultural landscape.

- This site contains one cemetery.

B2.5.5 LITERATURE REVIEW

For more information on the lands for VTS Tullahoma, the general histories of the surrounding region, along with a general synthesis, please refer to AEDC's ICRMP.

Unpublished works that include specific information on VTS Tullahoma available at the Tennessee Army National Guard, Sidco Drive, Nashville include:

Deter-Wolf, Aaron; Karpynec, Ted, TRC Inc., 2006, *"Phase I Archaeological Survey on 100 Acres of the Tennessee Army National Guard Tullahoma Volunteer Training Site in Coffee County, Tennessee."*

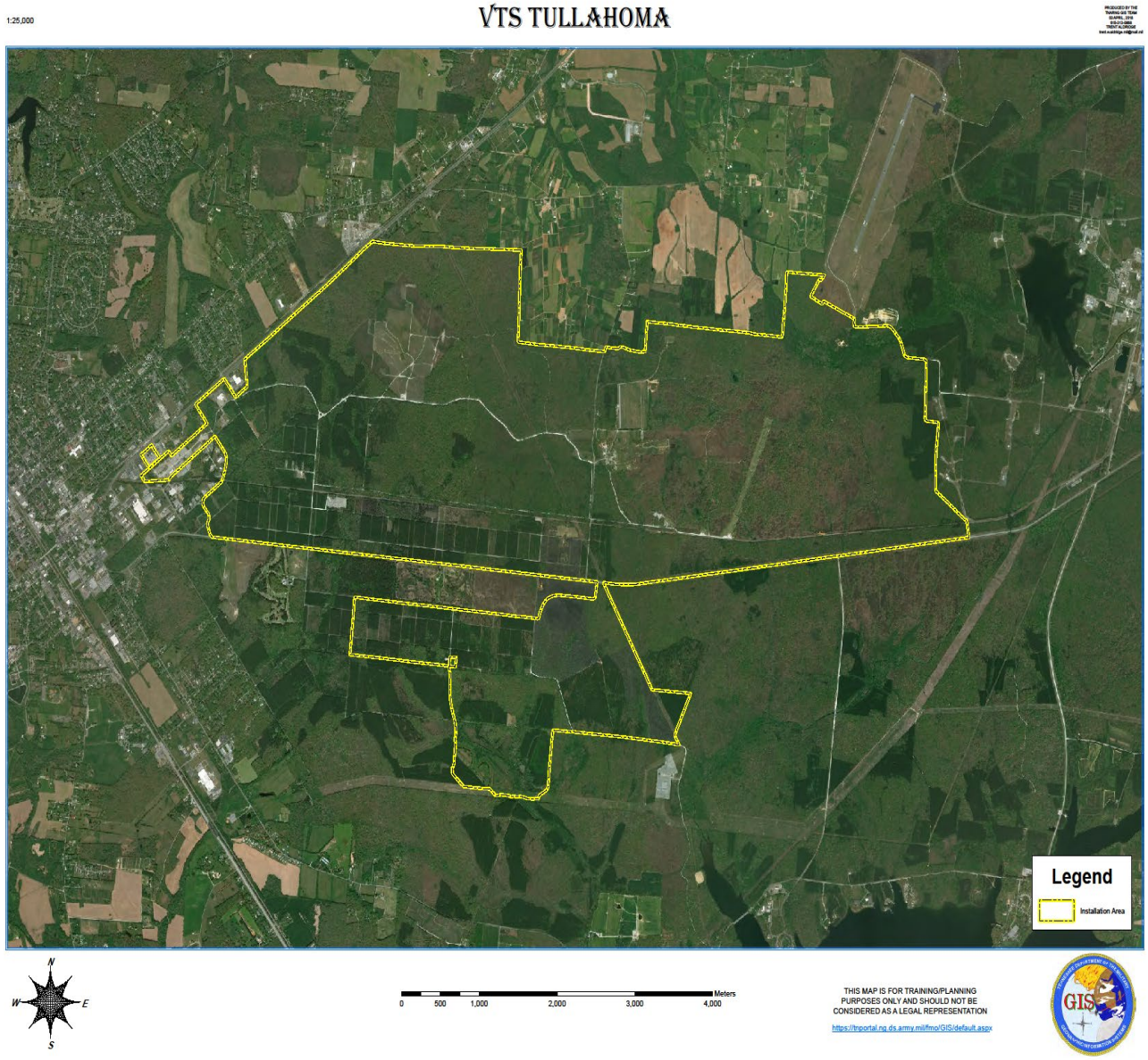
Deter-Wolf, Aaron; Karpynec, Ted, TRC Inc., 2006, *"Documentary and Field Investigations of Cemeteries at the Tennessee Army National Guard Milan and Tullahoma Volunteer Training Sites."*

SGT Capps III, Miles M., TNARNG GIS 2008, *State of Tennessee Historical Reference Volunteer Training Site-Tullahoma.*

Schenker, Hillori, Amanda Kincaid, Mathia Scherer, and Marc E. Wampler, 2010, *"National Register of Historic Places Significance Evaluation of the African American Barracks Locale (8.3 Acres) at Camp Forrest (40CF310) Arnold Air Force Base Coffee and Franklin Counties, Tennessee."*

Day, Stephanie (TNARNG contractor) 2012 *"Final Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Revision for Site and Training Installations of the Tennessee Army National Guard Fiscal Years 2013-2017".*

Figure B-6; Aerial view of VTS Tullahoma



B2.6 VOLUNTEER TRAINING SITE- CATOOSA, GA

B2.6.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

The Volunteer Training Site (VTS) Catoosa, located in Tunnel Hill, Catoosa County, Georgia encompasses 1633 acres, with 39 buildings constructed between the mid to late 1930s and during the years 1984 and 1985. In 1948, the former rifle range was placed under jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers as a training site for the Georgia Ground Force Unit. In 1964, the TNARNG obtained a license to utilize VTS Catoosa for its Ground Force Unit operations, and the property has remained in TNARNG possession ever since. The site is currently used as a test facility for the Army's multiple rocket system and for military re-enactments. In addition, Catoosa supports actions for the TNARNG and Army reserves (including the use of tanks, rocket launchers, and small arms), civilian law enforcement agencies, and limited active duty aircraft training. Of the training center's 1,620 acres, less than 50% is currently in use for these activities.

B2.6.2 ENVIRONMETNAL SETTING

B2.6.2.1 PALEO ENVIRONMENT

The contemporary climate and vegetation of VTS Catoosa are products of a long and complex process of natural and human-induced change. Average temperatures in the last full glacial period (ca. 23,000–13,000 BCE), which presumably predated the arrival of Homo sapiens, were considerably cooler than at present. At that time the area was covered by a northern coniferous forest dominated by pines and spruce. In the Late Wisconsin glacial period, when humans apparently first arrived in what is now the Georgia region, ca. 13,000–8000 BCE, the climate gradually warmed and precipitation increased. These trends occurred in conjunction with northern hardwoods replacing pine and spruce as the dominant overstory species.

This was a dynamic period with regard to faunal communities as well. Many large mammals that inhabited Georgia at this time (mastodon, giant ground sloth, horse, camel, saber-toothed tiger, etc.) became extinct by 8000 BCE, victims of a mass North American extinction that involved 33 genera of large mammals adapted to the cold, dry environmental systems of the Late Pleistocene. The retreat of the Laurentide Ice Sheet, which induced a warmer, wetter climate throughout North America, and the arrival of humans heavily reliant on many of these animals for subsistence are considered major factors in the megafauna's demise.

The period from ca. 8000 to 3000 BCE is termed the Altithermal, a period of continued warming but decreased precipitation. The dominant overstory vegetation was the Oak-Hickory forest. Since ca. 3000 B.C., the climate has cooled slightly and precipitation has possibly increased, leading to the conditions that exist today. The evolution to modern conditions preceding settlement by Euroamericans involved a decrease in the oak-hickory stands and an increase in the number of pines.

Vegetation in the Georgia Ridge and Valley has suffered extensive alteration in the past two centuries, complicating any estimation of the relative quantities of original species and their distribution across the landscape. Originally, the land was predominantly forested, consisting of a mix of hardwood trees and pine. The earliest Euroamerican settlers reported large stands of yellow pine in the Oak-Hickory forests of the Ridge and Valley province. Whether these were products of natural forces or the results of aboriginal hunting methods, which used fire to

drive and concentrate game, is unknown. Large-scale clearing and cultivation of cotton in the nineteenth century removed large tracts of native forest and caused serious erosion. As a consequence, by the 1930s much of the Piedmont region had to be abandoned, with the result that up to 70 percent of the area now lies in secondary forest dominated by pine.

Faunal resources were much the same as exist today, though the numbers of individuals and the geographical distribution of species have been greatly altered. Between ca. 8000 BCE and CE 1540, the animals inhabiting northern Georgia included bear, white-tailed deer, elk, bison, wolf, fox, bobcat, beaver, rabbit, mink, skunk, opossum, raccoon, and a variety of reptiles and amphibians. Migratory waterfowl, turkey, dove, quail, and bald and golden eagles were plentiful. The streams in the area would have contributed to the pre-Columbian population's diet by providing a variety of fish, freshwater mollusks, and waterfowl. However, many animals have been eradicated from the area since the advent of the historical period. These include bison, elk, cougar, and wolf. Many others, such as bear and beaver, have been greatly reduced in number.

B2.6.2.2 CONTEMPROARY ENVIRONMENT

VTS Catoosa is situated in the Armuchee Ridges district of the Ridge and Valley physiographic province. This region is characterized as "a series of prominent, narrow, chevron-shaped ridges [that rise] abruptly 600'–700' to the northwest and southeast. These ridges are capped predominately by sandstone, while intervening valley floors are generally underlain by less resistant shales and limestones".

Catoosa is drained by three permanent streams—the Catoosa Springs Branch, Tiger Creek, and Broom Branch. Other sources of surface water include nine unnamed tributaries of Tiger Creek, numerous wet weather creeks, and a couple of ponds. No jurisdictional wetlands exist at the VTS Catoosa, although several wetland communities are present—scrub shrub wetlands, non/persistent emergent marshes, and mixed hardwood wetland forests. These communities typically cover small areas of land and are scattered through the training site, generally receiving little disturbance.

The climate in this area is characterized as temperate, with long, warm summers and short, cool winters. Frost-free days (210–220 days) extend from late March through early November. The average daily winter temperature is 41 degrees F. High temperatures in the summer average 89 degrees F, and temperatures occasionally reach the upper 90s. The average annual rainfall is 56.44 inches.

The VTS Catoosa area is underlain primarily by Paleozoic (Siluriann-ennsylvanian Mississippian-Devonian) sedimentary rocks, including Rome and Red Mountain formations, Floyd Shale, and Pennsylvanian Undifferentiated rocks. The soils in the area of Catoosa consist of three major soil associations: Chenneby-Rome, Townley-Cunningham-Conasauga, and Townley-Tidings. Each soil type and its composite description are detailed below.

Chenneby-Rome

Chenneby-Rome soils are located on nearly level floodplains and stream terraces. The soils along the floodplain of Tiger Creek consist primarily of a Chenneby silt loam. These soils are very deep, occasionally flooded, and somewhat poorly drained. Chenneby silt loam occurs on floodplains and is loamy to a depth of more than 40 inches.

Rome silty loam soils are deep (60 inches), well drained, and typically found on stream terraces that exhibit a 0–2 percent slope. Seasonal high water table for this association is 1.0 –2.5 feet with slopes less than 2 percent. Permeability is moderate and available water capacity is high.

Townley-Cunningham-Conasauga

Townley-Cunningham-Conasauga soils occur on very gently sloping to moderately steep terrain. They are moderately to well drained. This association has a clayey subsoil that is overlain by a loamy surface layer that is 20–60 inches deep.

Townley silt loam is typically found on slopes ranging between 2 and 25 percent. The clayey subsoil occurs 20–40 inches below surface.

Cunningham silt loam is typically situated on ridges and slopes of 6–10 percent. This soil is deep and well drained. Subsoil is described as clayey and occurs deeper than 30 inches.

Conasauga silt loam is typically situated on nearly level to sloping (1–10 percent) upland ridges. This soil is 20–40 inches deep and is formed over weathered shale.

Townley-Tidings

Townley-Tidings soils are so intermingled that the two soil types cannot be discussed individually at a non-technical level. They are situated on strongly sloping to steep (2–45 percent) ridges and side slopes. These well-drained soils have a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil, or they are gravelly and loamy throughout. They are 20–60 inches deep over shale bedrock. The soils in this association are well drained.

B2.6.2.2.1 Flora and Fauna

VTS Catoosa is covered primarily by Oak-Hickory and Oak-Pine forest. Species typically associated with these forests are pine, sweet gum, hickory, yellow poplar, elm, and maple.

Fauna currently inhabiting the region include deer, squirrel, groundhog, reptiles, and a variety of avian species, such as wild turkey, waterfowl, and various songbirds. The creeks and rivers in the area supported a variety of fish and shellfish in the past, but only a few species of fish inhabit these waters today. Two endangered species are currently being managed at VTS Catoosa, the large flowered skullcap (Scutellaria montana) and the gray bat (Myotis grisescens).

B2.6.3 PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC CONTEXTS

B2.6.3.1 PRE-HISTORIC CONTEXT

The prehistory of northern Georgia begins sometime before 9000 BCE and ends with the De Soto entrada of CE 1540. The following prehistoric overview summarizes the technological, economic, social, and political changes that have occurred since humans have inhabited the region.

B2.6.3.1.1 Paleoindian Period (ca. 12,000–8000 BCE)

The Paleoindian period marks the beginning of human occupation in the New World. Exactly when the first human populations permanently settled the western hemisphere is uncertain; most American archaeologists believe it was sometime between 20,000 and 14,000 years ago, during the last stages of the Pleistocene glaciation. The earliest securely dated Paleoindian site is in Monte Verde, Chile, where dates as early as ca. 11,800 BCE have been obtained. The end of the Paleoindian period coincides with the Pleistocene/Holocene transition and in most areas of the Southeast is estimated to be ca. 8000 BCE.

By 8000 BCE environmental conditions were approaching those that exist today. North of 33° N, “patchy” enclaves of xeric boreal forest/parkland vegetational communities were gradually replaced by widespread stands of mesic oak-hickory forests. This forest type lasted until large -scale Afro/Euroamerican agriculture and construction severely modified the landscape. South of that parallel, the oak-hickory canopy was present much earlier. VTS Catoosa lies just north of the postulated vegetational interface (33°40’ N) and, given the coarse-grained nature of this reconstruction, it is not possible from the available data to determine whether the oak-hickory regime was present in the area during most or all of the Paleoindian period, or whether there was a change from the boreal forest/parkland regime to oak-hickory during that time.

The Paleoindian lithic tool kit was based on a highly refined flake and blade technology. Examples of Paleoindian lithic tool types include unspecialized flake tools, formal side and end scrapers, gravers, denticulates, specialized hafted unifacial knives, large bifacial knives, and specialized lanceolate projectile points, which were sometimes “fluted.” The best known of these is the Clovis point; the earliest recognized projectile point type in the western hemisphere (dating 9800–9000 BCE). Clovis variants have been found from Canada to the southern tip of South America.

Formal variation in projectile point morphology began to emerge in regions of the Southeast by about 9000 BCE, probably due to restricted movement and the formation of loosely defined social networks and habitual use areas. These new forms include the Cumberland, Suwannee, Simpson, Beaver Lake, and Quad types.

A significant wood, bone, and antler technology was present as well. These organic items do not preserve well in the acidic soils that cover much of the Southeast, and they are rarely found in such contexts. However, at sites where they have been preserved, primarily in Florida, it is clear that organic media such as wood, bone, and antler were very important. These materials were manufactured into projectile points, foreshafts, leisters, awls, and needles, to name just a few tool categories.

Original views of the Paleoindian subsistence economy were based on observations from a series of sites in the western United States where Paleoindian artifacts, particularly large, lanceolate, “fluted” points, were recovered in direct association with the remains of several species of now extinct Pleistocene megafauna. Initial interpretations of Paleoindian subsistence suggested that these early inhabitants focused primarily on hunting such large mammals as mammoth, mastodon, bison, ground sloth, giant armadillo, tapir, horse, wild pig, and caribou. Resources such as arboreal seed and nut crops as well as small mammals, birds, and fish were, until recently, assumed to have been minor dietary constituents.

Because of the striking similarity in Paleoindian technological organization that pervaded most regions of the western hemisphere until ca. 8500 BCE, the large game–oriented subsistence

model devised from the western United States evidence was initially assumed to have applied to all Paleoindian economic systems, including those associated with groups in Georgia. However, archaeologists working in Georgia have yet to document a clear association between Paleoindian tools and the remains of displaced and extinct animal species known to have been present in the state as late as 9,000–8,200 BCE— mastodon, bison, giant ground sloth, and giant armadillo, for example.

Over the past 15 years there has been a reevaluation of Paleoindian subsistence, particularly for eastern North America, based upon data from sites such as the Meadowcroft Rockshelter in southwestern Pennsylvania. Cushman's analysis of the Paleoindian occupation at Meadowcroft Rockshelter suggests that the occupants were geared toward the type of "broad spectrum" resource utilization traditionally associated with the subsequent Archaic period. Her examination of the botanical remains indicates that a variety of leafy plants, seeds, nuts, and berries were important dietary components.

Broad-based Paleoindian subsistence is also indicated by evidence from Florida. At Little Salt Spring, an important underwater site in Sarasota County, Florida, a variety of smaller mammals, fish, plants, and reptiles (including a now extinct form of giant land tortoise) have been shown to be constituents of the Paleoindian diet in that region.

There is very little evidence of resource exploitation in the littoral by Paleoindian peoples living in the Southeast. This very likely is because of site obfuscation and destruction caused by coastal submergence during the Holocene, and not because the resources these ecozones contained were not utilized.

In summary, new perspectives on Paleoindian subsistence economy emphasize the utilization of a broader spectrum of ecozones and resources and de-emphasize the degree to which Paleoindians relied on large-game hunting for sustenance.

In the Eastern Woodlands, the majority of Paleoindian sites consists largely of diffuse lithic scatters at open locations, with more intensive occupations in rock shelter or cave settings. No conclusive evidence of permanent structures or long-term encampments has been located for this time period in the Southeast. The majority of the Paleoindian data recovered in Georgia to date is derived from surface scatters of projectile points and a small assortment of chipped stone implements collected from settings in which the depositional integrity has been compromised. However, a limited amount of data has been recovered from intact contexts.

Several models of early Paleoindian settlement patterning have been advanced in the past quarter-century. Some are concerned with Paleoindians in general, and others with regional trends. Most are mechanistic models that portray specific economic strategies as primary reasons for how Paleoindians settled upon and utilized the landscape. Each is slightly different in its focus, with primacy placed on one of three major influences: (1) the need to maintain access to prominent, high-quality raw material sources; (2) a preference for exploiting specific habitual use zones and staging areas; or (3) a nomadic or semi nomadic existence dictated to a large degree by the movements and availability of large game.

An attempt to review and assess each model is impractical in this context; however, there is a general consensus among archaeologists involved in Paleoindian research regarding Paleoindian settlement. Groups were probably each comprised of four or five extended families and counted 25–50 individuals. Marriage was almost certainly exogamous and residence was likely extra local. This would have assured that primary social groups remained

small enough to remain economically sustainable but linked with a larger, interactive social network that provided information, cooperation, and mates of suitable kin distance.

Primary social groups very likely met at predetermined locations with other groups at specific times of the year to cooperate in large-scale food acquisition (nut harvesting, fishing, shellfish gathering, etc.) and/or lithic resource extraction, as well as to exchange information, renew or create alliances, fulfill social obligations, find mates, and perform rituals. For most of the year, however, primary groups appear to have dispersed into loosely defined habitual use areas. They probably exploited a wide variety of economic resources, moving often to take advantage of seasonal resources. It is also possible that they periodically established logistical base camps and used them as staging areas for special activity forays.

The end of the Paleoindian period (ca. 8000 BCE) is associated with the end of the Wisconsin Ice Age and the onslaught of new environmental conditions, which influenced how humans organized their society and coped with the environmental and social pressures that came about during the climatic transition. New settlement and subsistence patterns were established and regional technological innovations were developed. These trends are associated with the subsequent Archaic culture period.

B2.6.3.1.2 Archaic Period (ca. 8000–1000 BCE)

The transition from Paleoindian to Archaic is loosely defined; in the Southeast the chronological interface ranges from ca. 8000 to 6500 BCE. In Georgia, the transition has been arbitrarily designated as 8000 BCE In addition to rapid changes in environmental conditions that were nearing completion by 8000 BCE, and the changes in utilitarian technology that were developed to cope with those changes, population demography and diversity in social organization distinguish the Archaic experience. A tripartite scheme dividing the Archaic period into Early, Middle, and Late sub periods is traditionally used to demarcate some of the important developments of this time. It should be emphasized, however, that these subdivisions are heuristic devices; changes were more gradual and non-uniform across the Southeast than a discussion with these limitations intimates.

Early Archaic (ca. 8000–6000 BCE) Tool assemblages associated with the Early Archaic period are similar to those of the preceding Paleoindian period, although a variety of groundstone tools first appear at this time. Notched and/or stemmed hafted bifaces replace lanceolate forms by 8000 BCE in the Southeast. Big Sandy, Palmer-Kirk series, Kirk Corner Notched, Kirk Stemmed, and several bifurcate styles are the Early Archaic types known in the area. Wear patterns suggest that these tools were used for activities such as killing, butchering, and skinning game, as well as woodworking.

The Early Archaic lifeway is represented by social, settlement, and subsistence strategies designed to take advantage of the biotic diversity of the early Holocene environment, and also to cope with movement restrictions placed upon some Early Archaic populations because of increased population. Environmental conditions were approaching those that the first Europeans encountered in the sixteenth century. Hardwood primary forests and extensive palustrine swamps provided large and small game as well as a variety of plants for medicine, subsistence, clothing, and shelter. Rivers were used as travel corridors and provided fresh water, fish, and shellfish. The only areas of low productivity would have been the pine stands that began to emerge in the uplands by about 6000 BCE.

As population apparently increased dramatically, the social landscape became more complex. Several models of Early Archaic social organization have been proposed for the region; again, this is not the proper context to explore and assess the merits of each. In general, it is hypothesized that Early Archaic societies in Georgia and the Carolinas were organized into band-sized communities (population 25–50) whose main territory surrounded a segment of a major river (the Ocmulgee, for example). These bands are postulated to have been organized into larger "macrobands" that gathered on special occasions for community food harvesting, rituals, and the exchange of mates and information. These activities probably took place at or near the heads of rivers close to the Fall Line, or at the mouth of the rivers on the coast. The similarity in certain tool forms throughout and across drainages— projectile points, for example—and the apparent movement of raw materials over long distances support this argument.

Early Archaic settlement patterns are not well understood, but two types of settlements have been especially noted: small, short-term "camps" and large, densely occupied areas that appear to have been base camps or congregation sites (see above). As before, high-quality cherts were accessible and were the raw material of choice for stone tools. Also, specific point types, such as Palmer-Kirk series and bifurcate styles, were widely distributed across the Southeast and the Eastern Woodlands. This suggests that territories were large and/or that the exchange of information, ideas, and material culture took place frequently and over large distances.

Middle Archaic (ca. 6000–3000 BCE). As in the final stages of the Early Archaic, climax hardwood forests were established in the lowlands, and upland pine stands became mature and fairly widespread.

Diagnostic bifaces dated to this period include the Stanly and Morrow Mountain types, as well as Benton and Guilford-like forms that have not been formally typed. These latter types are provisionally referred to as "MALA" points, which simply refer to their chronological position at the Middle Archaic/Late Archaic interface. Unremarkable quartz ovate hafted bifaces are common as well. Although all of these are known to occur in Georgia, the Morrow Mountain styles are the most frequently encountered diagnostic hafted bifaces in north and north-central Georgia.

The Middle Archaic period tool kit was, for the most part, expedient and manufactured from locally available raw materials. Quartz, which is ubiquitous in northern Georgia, was the preferred source of lithic raw material in the region during this period. Chert tools or debitage are rarely encountered in Middle Archaic contexts in northern Georgia. Compared to chert, quartz is difficult to work, yields a dull edge, and requires frequent re-sharpening. Chert was probably not used to any great extent because of limited access to or knowledge of source areas.

The earliest components at shell midden sites along the coast and larger inland rivers are Middle Archaic. This suggests an increased reliance on coastal and riverine resources during this time. However, coastal submergence and rising sea level may have inundated earlier sites, obfuscating the importance of littoral and palustrine resources in earlier periods (see above).

Upland Middle Archaic sites have been described as small, randomly distributed occupations exhibiting very little intersite technological variability. As noted above, local raw materials were used almost exclusively, and the vast majority of tools were technologically expedient.

In terms of social organization, small hunting and gathering bands of 25–50 people probably still formed the primary social and economic units. Residences were moved frequently, subsistence was generalized, and social groups were small, mobile, and likely co-residential. Long-term investments and social obligations were probably kept to a minimum, insuring that there were very few restrictions on group movement or fissioning.

Late Archaic (ca. 2800–1000 BCE). The hafted biface most commonly associated with the Late Archaic period in Georgia is the Savannah River point. These point types are often very large (12+ cm in length is not uncommon) and exhibit a straight stem, straight base, and triangular blade.

Other Late Archaic varieties are known by various names, such as Appalachian Stemmed, Elora, Kiokee Creek, Ledbetter, Limestone, Otarre, and Paris Island. Except for the Ledbetter hafted biface, which appears to have had a specialized function—it exhibits a heavily reworked, asymmetrical blade—these latter type names are more a product of parochial terminology than actual morphological differences; they all are characterized by triangular blades, straight or slightly contracting stems, and straight bases.

The most intensively occupied Late Archaic site yet discovered in Georgia is on Stallings Island, located in the Savannah River in Columbia County. One type of bone tool found at Stallings Island is the bone “pin.” These objects are intricately decorated and highly prized by artifact collectors. Unfortunately, they were “mined” at the site until recent measures were taken to prevent unauthorized access to the site. The mining has devastated the site; large “potholes” and mining trenches have destroyed much of its integrity.

This unfortunate circumstance notwithstanding, a great deal has been learned from professional excavations at Stallings Island. Large quantities of projectile points, drills, grooved axes, perforated soapstone slabs, and other formal lithic, bone, and antler tools have been discovered. Plain and punctuated fiber-tempered ceramics, which bear the type name Stallings Island, have also been recovered.

The earliest Late Archaic levels at Stallings Island have been dated to between 2700 and 2450 BCE. These basal levels lacked ceramics but, among many other tool types, contained “classic” Savannah River projectile points. Subsequent excavations elsewhere in the region have shown that these large “classic “Savannah River points are associated with the incipient use of fiber-tempered ceramics. Large Savannah River bifaces were often manufactured from metavolcanic rock; some assemblages—from the Mill Branch, Toliver, and Chase sites, for example—are dominated by points of this material.

This particular form of Late Archaic technology is associated with a suite of traits that are spatially and chronologically specific (ca. 2200–1600 BCE). In the Savannah River region, it was manifest between ca. 2200 and 1850 BCE, and is referred to as the Mill Branch phase. As the Stallings influence took hold in the Savannah River drainage by 1850 BCE, Mill Branch people moved out of the area and permanently settled into the surrounding region. Mill Branch culture persisted until ca. 1500 BCE in those places. In order to accentuate the geographical and chronological separation between the two “episodes” of the Mill Branch phase, a recent proposal has suggested that the latter expression be designated the Black Shoals phase.

Though ceramics have been dated as early as 2500 BCE in the Southeast, they do not appear at Stallings Island until about 1730 BCE Projectile point styles associated with the ceramic levels at Stallings Island are smaller than Savannah River point types and tend to have slightly

contracting, rather than straight, stems. Beginning about this time, the use of ceramics intensified in the region. Elliott refers to this technological expression of the Late Archaic period as the Lovers Lane phase and frames it between approximately 1800 and 1350 BCE.

Curiously, soapstone vessels, a hallmark of the Late Archaic in the interior of Georgia, are almost absent in the archeological record at Stallings Island specifically (n = 1) and in the central Savannah River valley in general. This is despite the existence of several nearby sources of soapstone that were used to obtain raw material for perforated slabs, gorgets, and bannerstones.

Most Late Archaic groups surrounding the central Savannah River valley, on the other hand, preferred soapstone for bowls and other containers. Steatite bowl fragments are common at Late Archaic sites in these areas, and fiber-tempered ceramics are uncommon.

The discrepancy between sites that contain ceramics and those that contain soapstone vessels may not reflect an absence of technological knowledge concerning ceramics, but actions that are politically, economically, and socially motivated instead. New radiocarbon data obtained from soot adhering to soapstone sherds found in the region supports this contention; no dates precede the known or suspected date for the local adoption of pottery.

The Late Archaic period witnessed several significant changes that anticipated the cultural developments of the following Woodland period. Information gathered from hundreds of Late Archaic period sites in northern and central Georgia presents a fairly clear picture of demography and settlement. Seasonal single-household occupations and special activity camps related to those occupations dotted the uplands throughout north-central and northeast Georgia, as well as the western Carolinas, while large and intensively occupied special-purpose aggregation and multi-seasonal village sites are associated with the central Savannah River basin.

Late Archaic architecture is not well understood, for only a few examples have been investigated in northern Georgia. Excavations at 9WR4, in Warren County, Georgia, discovered a Late Archaic pit house measuring approximately 4 x 5 m. It was sub rectangular in plan and approximately 35 cm deep. Large corner posts and few wall posts defined the perimeter. A large hearth area was discovered in the eastern portion of the structure. It is interpreted as a hearth and earth oven that may have been partitioned; three “caches” of debitage surrounded the hearth area.

Six structures associated with the Late Archaic occupation of the Lovers Lane site have been documented. All were sub rectangular or oval in plan; only one structure (Structure 6) was determined to be a pit house similar to the one at 9WR4. The smallest structure measured 5 x 8 m and the two largest 8 x 8 m. None of the structures contained discernible hearths. Pit features used as storage or discard pits for quartz debitage were found in the vicinity of Structure 4, but the association is suspect.

In terms of subsistence, a wide variety of large and small mammals, reptiles (including sea turtle), birds, and amphibians have been recovered in Late Archaic contexts. Shellfish were very important to Late Archaic populations that inhabited and/or exploited the coast and major drainage systems, as evidenced by the large shell middens at Stallings Island, Bilbo, St. Simons Island, and elsewhere. The bone fishhooks and foreshafts recovered at these and other sites indicate that fishing was also important.

A broad spectrum of plant materials is assumed to have been used for sustenance, medicine, fabric, and construction. There is no conclusive evidence of horticulture in Late Archaic societies in the Southeast. It is possible that the growth of certain useful opportunistic plants, such as weeds containing starchy seeds (e.g., Chenopodium sp.), and possibly cucurbits (Cucurbita sp.), was encouraged by clearing overstory and not disturbing established communities of these plant types.

The end of the Archaic period and advent of the Woodland era is an arbitrary demarcation created by archaeologists. It is a consensus that recognizes the widespread adoption of an improved ceramic technology by 1000 BCE.

B2.6.3.1.3 Woodland Period (ca. 1000 BCE– CE 1000)

The improvement in ceramic technology that became widely available by 1000 BCE in the Southeast greatly altered food storage and preparation capabilities, though it did not have an immediate effect on subsistence. Throughout most of the Woodland period, subsistence strategies were a continuation of earlier hunter-fisher-gatherer ways; cultigens did not begin to play an important role until approximately CE 900.

In Georgia, the nature of Woodland peoples' ideological and no subsistence-related economic systems are more accessible to modern researchers than those of earlier peoples because they involved activities, architecture, and artifacts that are more visible in the archaeological record. For example, large mounds associated with the mortuary, ceremonial, and status-related domestic domains first appear by about CE 1. Also, large quantities of magico, religious and prestige goods manufactured from such durable media as stone and unsmelted metal were deposited in and around these mounds beginning at approximately this time. The Woodland period also witnessed intensified participation in long-distance trade and exchange in exotic materials such as copper, mica, obsidian, and marine shell.

The introduction of very small triangular projectile points (<1–3 cm in length) around CE 600 suggests that bow and arrow technology was adopted in the southeastern United States at about this time. Ceramics became more refined, and regional differentiation of wares, particularly with respect to temper, paste, and surface decoration, became manifest during the period. Woodland cultures in the interior of northern Georgia are often discussed and categorized by reference to established ceramic typologies and related developments. Woodland ceramic types frequently recovered in the vicinity of VTS Catoosa include Dunlap Fabric Impressed; Cartersville Simple Stamped; Cartersville Check Stamped; Swift Creek Complicated Stamped; Swift Creek Plain; Napier Complicated Stamped; Woodstock Plain; Woodstock Incised, Woodstock Complicated Stamped; Vining Plain; and Vining Simple Stamped.

Diagnostic projectile point styles attributable to Woodland developments north of the Fall Line in Georgia include small-stemmed specimens, large and small triangular types, and miscellaneous notched specimens.

The Woodland period, like the preceding Archaic, is divided into three sub periods— Early, Middle, and Late—based upon major demarcations in general social patterns. As with the Archaic period, it should be emphasized that changes were more gradual and non-uniform across the Southeast than the discussion intimates.

Early Woodland (ca. 1000–300 BCE). Early Woodland occupations are thought to reflect a more or less unchanged continuation of Late Archaic lifeways, except for the widespread adoption of a much-improved ceramic technology. Dunlap Fabric Impressed pottery, which is associated most closely with the Early Woodland, is tempered with sand or crushed quartz, and the vessel exteriors usually are decorated entirely with impressions of fabric or basketry. The most common vessel form is a large, conoidal-based jar. Toward the end of the Early Woodland period, another ceramic type, Cartersville Check Stamped, was manufactured and used along with the earlier Dunlap Fabric Impressed wares. Cartersville Check Stamped, as the name implies, is characterized by a checked design stamped on the exterior of the vessels. Vessel types include large jars and, for the first time, smaller bowls. These vessels often had small pedal supports on their bases that are termed tetrapods. Cartersville Simple Stamped ceramics began to be produced at about the same time as check stamped vessels, though in the Early Woodland they were a minority ware. Vessel morphology and technology are identical to those decorated with check stamping.

A diagnostic tool that first appeared in the Early Woodland is the triangular hafted biface. This tool form was popular throughout the Southeast until the Contact period. Early Woodland specimens are generally large and sometimes have incurvate bases or small “ears.” These latter two types are known as Yadkin and Eared Yadkin, respectively. Small, stemmed hafted bifaces were also produced during this era. Although various names have been given to these types, such as Coosa, New Market, and Otarre, the terms are basically parochial in nature and do not reflect significant technological differences.

Soapstone, a popular raw material in the Late Archaic period, was reduced to a very minor constituent of the overall Early Woodland artifact assemblage. It was used to make utilitarian items such as line weights and gorgets and as a medium for decorative or ritualistic art.

Villages were built primarily in the floodplains of large to medium-sized rivers. Archaeologically, they occur as isolated entities or in concentrations along river stretches. Hunting, fishing, seasonal foraging (especially in the fall), and lithic reduction were conducted in the uplands, on levees, and at river. Burial mounds, a hallmark of Middle and Late Woodland mortuary practices, appear to be lacking in the Early Woodland.

A variety of nut crops, especially acorns, were a major subsistence preference in the Early Woodland. Nut processing and roasting pits are much more common at Early Woodland sites than at any other type of site. The remainder of the subsistence base encompassed a broad spectrum of species acquired by hunting, fishing, and gathering.

Middle Woodland (ca. 300 BCE– CE 500). Two Middle Woodland technological traditions are currently recognized in northern Georgia, the Cartersville phase and the Swift Creek phase. According to data recently acquired from the Miners Creek site in southern DeKalb County, and from 9HY98 in Henry County, a third tradition may also have been manifest in some portions of the Georgia piedmont. It has been designated the Panola phase.

Horticulture is thought to have assumed an increasing role in the Middle Woodland subsistence economy; marsh elder and may grass cultivation apparently began during this time. Maize and squash may have been added to the diet of some Middle Woodland peoples as well. Wood (1981) reports the recovery of maize and squash at the Cane Island site, although the association of maize with the Middle Woodland occupation is suspect. Whenever it was first introduced, maize did not assume importance until the Late Woodland and

Mississippian periods. Despite these nascent horticulture practices, subsistence almost certainly still depended largely on broad-spectrum hunting, fishing, and gathering.

Radiocarbon dates from the Mandeville and Tunacunnhee sites indicate that the Hopewell Interaction Sphere extended into extreme western Georgia between approximately CE 200 and CE 450. Hopewell was a pan–Eastern Woodland phenomenon that included trade in such exotic raw materials as marine shells, shark teeth, copper, mica, and galena, as well as artifacts manufactured from these and other materials. Those artifacts probably functioned as prestige items belonging to individuals of status and included necklaces, earspools, panpipes, platform pipes, prismatic blades, and projectile points. Earthen and stone-mantled mounds incorporating human burials that contain these prestige goods are common at Hopewell centers. This form of preferential treatment in the mortuary process is a reliable indicator of status, which, though probably achieved rather than ascribed in Hopewellian societies, indicates that local leaders were able to manipulate the control of exotic goods to further their own political agendas. This suggests that extra-regional trade and social interaction may have been directed by only few individuals in a specific locality or territory, anticipating the more complex political developments that matured during the Late Woodland and culminated in the complex political developments of the Mississippian period.

Only two Hopewell mound centers are known in Georgia: Tunacunnhee in extreme northwestern Georgia, and Mandeville in southwestern Georgia along the lower Chattahoochee River. Both sites contain burial mounds and an associated village or habitation area. The habitation areas at both sites contain ceramics associated with local Middle Woodland traditions: Cartersville, Connestee, and Candy Creek ceramics were discovered at Tunacunnhee, and Mandeville had both Cartersville and Swift Creek wares. This evidence suggests (1) that the Hopewellian influence did not spread into modern-day Georgia much beyond the extreme western part of the state; and (2) where it was present, it entered the political and ideological domain as an expression of status within the local community but did not significantly affect local techno-economic traditions in ceramic styles, settlement patterns, and subsistence preferences.

There is no clear typology for Middle Woodland projectile points in northern Georgia. Large triangular, “wasted” triangular, and stemmed varieties co-occur in Middle Woodland artifact assemblages, and all are found in both Cartersville and Swift Creek components. Copena points are the most recognized and discussed type. They are most often associated with Hopewell burials in the Tennessee Valley and are rare in northern Georgia. Other projectile point types such as Coosa and Bakers Creek are more common in the vicinity of the training center.

The relationship between Cartersville and Swift Creek ceramics is unclear. Both ceramic types are very widespread, and their geographical and chronological distributions overlap considerably. Until recently, the distinctive differences in surface design preferences, especially in terms of style, meaning, and message content, suggested that the people producing these wares were affiliated with interaction spheres that operated independently within the same temporal-spatial environment.

Cartersville, the earlier of the two cultural expressions, is identified by ceramic assemblages dominated by plain, simple-stamped, and check-stamped vessels. The numerous radiocarbon dates obtained from Cartersville components have commonly been dated to between ca. 300 BCE and CE 500. They are the most frequently encountered type of Middle Woodland site in the region.

If the information reported from excavations at the Six Flags site (9FU14), located on the Chattahoochee River approximately 15 km west of Atlanta, is reliable, it appears that some Cartersville villages were quite large. More than 20 structures thought to be associated with the Cartersville component at 9FU14 were discovered in 1969 and 1970. Assuming that all or most of the architectural remains are con-temporaneous, the 9FU14 evidence indicates that people were beginning to congregate along major river systems in larger numbers for a relatively long period of time. A radiocarbon date of CE 214 from the site suggests that this trend was underway in the Georgia piedmont by at least the second century. Post patterns suggest that structures at 9FU14 were either oval or circular in plan. Most measured 3.7–6.7 m in diameter, and at least three others were considerably larger. The former are thought to represent domestic structures, and the latter are interpreted as communal and/or ceremonial in nature.

Further evidence of large-scale, permanent or semi-permanent Cartersville settlements was obtained from data recovery investigations at the Hickory Log site (9CK9) in Cherokee County, Georgia. Several large Cartersville structures and an associated cemetery of the same period, which consisted of 19 graves, have been identified at that site. It is estimated that at least 30 people were interred in the cemetery. Many of the graves contained multiple interments, and as many as four individuals were buried in one of them.

Middle Woodland structures have been identified at several sites. Fourteen Cartersville structures were discerned at Hickory Log; all are round and exhibit single-post architecture. No internal features have been found inside these constructions, which are approximately 5–8 m in diameter.

At the Two Run Creek site in Bartow County, Georgia, a 6-m-diameter circular structure of probable Middle Woodland age was reported by Wauchope. Although he attributes it to the Early Woodland, the large quantities of simple stamped and check stamped wares—especially compared to fabric marked sherds—suggest a Middle Woodland attribution.

Two oval structures of Middle Woodland age, which measure approximately 5 x 7 m, are also reported from the Cane Island site on the Oconee River in Putnam County. They too were originally assigned to the Early Woodland because of an association with fabric marked sherds, although check stamped wares were more numerous. The cultural affiliation of these structures has been reassessed by Wood, based primarily on radiocarbon dates from the site and a reconsideration of the chronological placement of fabric marked ceramics over the last decade.

Radiocarbon dates from two posts—one from each structure—and a pit feature associated with one of the structures returned assays of CE 245, CE 115, and CE 80, respectively, clearly placing both structures in the early to middle portion of the Middle Woodland period. Further, it has recently become apparent that the Early Woodland/Middle Woodland interface is not marked by the disappearance, or even drastic decline, of fabric marked wares—termed “Dunlap Fabric Impressed” in the area— in ceramic assemblages. Rather, check stamped and simple stamped surface treatments gradually become more popular and eventually replace the fabric marked design over time, beginning by approximately 500 BCE. Therefore, designating a cultural affiliation to undated ceramic assemblages containing fabric marked, check stamped, and simple stamped wares now focuses on relative frequencies and not the presence or absence of fabric marked sherds.

The Leake Mounds are situated along the Etowah River in Bartow County, Georgia. There is no indication that this mound complex was associated with Hopewell, although dates obtained from the mound indicate it is contemporaneous with Tunacunnhee. Most of the focus on the Leake habitation area has been on the Late Mississippian component, but a date of CE 90±48 obtained from a hearth indicates that Middle Woodland people lived near the mounds about the time they were in use. Not enough data are available at this time to determine the extent or nature of that occupation.

Little was known about non-mound Middle Woodland burials in the Georgia Piedmont until the recent work at Hickory Log. The large Cartersville cemetery at that site contained single and multiple interments. Burials were both flexed and extended, and both primary and secondary interments appear to have occurred. Some burials contained significant amounts of grave goods; others contained none. Grave goods include cut mica, greenstone gorgets, and stemmed hafted bifaces manufactured from Ridge & Valley chert and quartz. Most of the hafted bifaces were small, but some were quite large and appear to be ceremonial rather than utilitarian. The cut mica notwithstanding, there does not appear to be significant Hopewellian influence on the burial practices at Hickory Log.

Swift Creek ceramics were first manufactured about CE 1 and continued to be made until approximately CE 700. Intricate complicated stamped surface designs are the hallmark of Swift Creek pottery. Early Swift Creek wares exhibit notched and scalloped rims and tetrapods. By about CE 300 these traits were no longer popular; rims were folded and podal elements were no longer used.

Only a few reported sites in northern Georgia contain positively identified Middle Woodland Swift Creek ceramics. These sites include: the Cold Springs Mound in Greene County, the Little River Mound complex in Morgan County, Miners Creek in DeKalb County, the Chase site (9RO53) in Rockdale County, and site 9HY98 in Henry County.

A calibrated intercept radiocarbon date of CE 410 was obtained from a Swift Creek pit feature at the Chase site, and a conventional date of CE 445±55 was obtained on a sample from the Cold Spring Mound above a Swift Creek house floor. A conventional date of CE 110±130 from the Little River site has been obtained from Mound B, a probable Swift Creek burial mound. Two features at 9HY98 contained Swift Creek wares. They returned calibrated intercept dates of CE 245 and CE 415. While no date has been obtained for the Swift Creek ceramics at Miners Creek, the notched rims and small tetrapods suggest a Middle Woodland, pre–CE 300 affiliation.

The Cold Springs site was excavated as part of the Lake Oconee project. Only minimal reporting and analysis have occurred, but the site has provided information on some aspects of Swift Creek behavior in the Georgia Piedmont. The Cold Springs site contained midden from several Woodland and Mississippian components. The final construction stages of the two mounds at the site were dated to CE 400 and CE 445. Two possible pit houses were excavated. Elliott subsequently published the results from the analysis of two “large basins of such size that they could have represented semi-subterranean pit houses or clay borrow pits.” One of the basins was associated with the Etowah component, but the other (Feature 50/Structure 2) was Swift Creek in origin. Feature 50 yielded over 8,000 sherds; the collection was dominated by curvilinear complicated stamped (63.6 percent of decorated sherds), simple stamped (8.5 percent), and rectilinear complicated stamped. Elliott was unsure if the simple stamped type represented contamination from an earlier component or a Swift Creek–related minority type. Elliott does not provide a drawing or measurements of Feature 50/Structure 2,

but examination of the site plan prepared by Fish and Jefferies suggests that the feature measured 3 × 5 m at the base of the plow zone.

While a few classic Swift Creek sherds have been recovered from Miners Creek (see above), many simple stamped vessel fragments found at that site exhibit Swift Creek– type notched rims. Simple stamping is a common Cartersville trait, but it is not associated with Swift Creek surface treatments. Conversely, notched rims are not a Cartersville trait. The same phenomenon is recognized in the ceramic assemblage from 9HY98. The blending of these technological traits on single ceramic vessels suggests that the groups inhabiting Miners Creek and 9HY98 intended to convey a message, or represent an idea, that could be interpreted by people affiliated with both ceramic traditions.

In addition to ceramics with this unique combination of technological traits, a type of check stamped pottery is recognized at both Miners Creek and 9HY98 that does not resemble the design associated with the Cartersville phase. It consists of broad, diamond-shaped checks that often exhibit a raised dot in the middle of the check. The only references Chase could find to this type of design are associated with Hopewellian-era sites in Indiana and southern Tennessee.

Hopewellian artifacts were discovered at both Miners Creek and 9HY98; items common to both include ceramic figurines, cut mica, and quartz crystals. Galena was recovered from Miners Creek, and prismatic blades were discovered at 9HY98. The Panola phase phenomenon exhibits a strong Hopewellian influence, in terms of cultural material. In addition, radiocarbon dates obtained from the Miners Creek site range from CE 230 (Beta-41699; CE 280±90) to CE 330 (Beta-41700; CE 380±60), well within the span of Hopewellian influence in northern Georgia (see below). Most of the radiocarbon dates obtained from Middle Woodland contexts at 9HY98 also fall into the Hopewellian time range. At this stage of research, it is not clear whether the Panola phase represents a distinct technological phenomenon that corresponds to a group of people socially separate from Cartersville and Swift Creek groups, or if it is an idiosyncratic expression of the Hopewell phenomenon by one or both of those groups.

The Little River site contained at least three platform mounds, one of which was a Swift Creek burial mound dating to CE 110±130. It was associated with a dense occupational midden, some of which may have been used as fill to construct two Lamar period, Dyar phase mounds. The Swift Creek ceramic assemblage from both the mound and habitation area consists primarily of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped (n = 493), simple stamped (n = 106), check stamped (n = 66), and cord marked (n = 3) types. Swift Creek rim types include five folded examples, one rolled specimen, and two sherds with notched lips. Pods were noted on six sherds. Williams and Shapiro argue:

> It must be emphasized that the ceramics here are clear Early Swift Creek forms as recognized in central and southern Georgia years ago. In this light, Date 3 from Mound B, the probable Swift Creek period burial mound, is reasonable at CE 110±130. I believe that this is a good date and that Little River is one of the earliest important Swift Creek period mound centers in the central Piedmont.

The Fortson Mound in Wilkes County, Georgia, is another Swift Creek mound site. A single mound and associated village are ascribed to Early Swift Creek. The pottery was dominated by plain, but Swift Creek Complicated Stamped (32.6 percent) and a simple stamped type (13.4 percent) were well represented. Check stamped and cord marked sherds were rare. Of

the 37 Swift creek rims excavated, three were notched and one had a narrow fold. Williams suggests that the site may have been located to extract and process limonite for the Hopewellian exchange system.

Late Woodland (ca. CE 500–1000). Many aspects of the Late Woodland period in the Southeast are enigmatic, especially in terms of social organization. Several general themes pertaining to the cultural processes are evident, however.

The decline in importance of the Hopewellian mound centers throughout the Midwest and Southeast and the apparent fragmentation of long-distance, large-scale trade networks into more localized spheres of interaction by CE 500 signify the beginning of the Late Woodland period in the Southeast. Nassaney and Cobb have described the situation as follows:

> The emerging view of the Late Woodland in the Southeast is that there was considerable variation in social relations, accompanied by similar diversity in ideology, subsistence, technology, and other realms. They point out that while some regions saw a movement toward localized, autonomous subsistence, other areas participated in regional interaction spheres.

These views reflect the changing perception of the Late Woodland period in the archaeological community. It is now thought of as a period of social and economic diversity rather than a period of social “decline.”

Late Woodland subsistence practices continued to focus on broad-spectrum hunting, fishing, and gathering. Botanical foodstuffs and a variety of terrestrial, palustrine, riverine, and lacustrine fauna—white-tailed deer, turkey, fish, and shellfish, for example—were important to the subsistence base. The significance of incipient maize, bean, squash, and starchy seed plant horticulture varied throughout the Midwest and Southeast, but the technology was probably available to most inhabitants of these regions throughout the Late Woodland period. However, not until late in the period (ca. CE. 700–900) did maize horticulture begin to play a significant role in sociopolitical developments in the region. In northern Georgia, maize does not appear to have been economically important until sometime after CE 1000.

Settlement patterns varied among Late Woodland groups according to environmental setting, socioeconomic organization, locational preference, and other factors. Broadly speaking, however, there was a time-transgressive trend from a seasonal settlement pattern focused on exploiting small to medium-sized tributaries and their associated upland environments, to one of more permanent settlements on the floodplains and bottomlands associated with large rivers and drainages.

Small mound complexes and fortification architecture suggest a relatively complex political landscape. In north-central Georgia, a Napier mound center was excavated on Annewakee Creek in Douglas County. Excavations uncovered a rectangular structure on top of a small, earthen, platform mound. Along with substantial numbers of Napier wares, pottery associated with Florida and Alabama ceramic sequences was found in association with the structure. A ditch, palisade, and several structures associated with Woodstock ceramics were excavated at the Woodstock Fort site, located in northwestern Georgia in Cherokee County.

Caldwell was also able to show a Woodstock association with the wall trench on the summit of the Summerour Mound in north-central Georgia, and a cobble-lined ditch— which may be a fortification—associated with a Woodstock village or hamlet was recently excavated near

Rome, Georgia. From the architectural evidence, it is clear that populations were becoming more centralized and that there was a threat, either real or perceived, of political aggression during the later stages of the Late Woodland period.

Diagnostic lithics of the Late Woodland period are primarily small triangular hafted bifaces often called Hamilton points. These types were manufactured until historic times and are only diagnostic when recovered in context.

Ceramics are generally used for identifying Late Woodland components in the region. Late Swift Creek and Napier ceramics have been the traditional markers of the Late Woodland in northwest Georgia. Late Swift Creek ceramics are identified by curvilinear complicated stamping, often in combination with the rectilinear designs associated with Napier and Woodstock ceramics. Napier surface designs consist of plain, fine-lined rectilinear, and, occasionally, curvilinear complicated stamping.

Mean calibrated dates of CE 670 and Ce 710 have been obtained from Swift Creek features at the Chase site, and a mean calibrated date of CE 682 has been obtained from a Swift Creek pit feature at 9NE85, which is located just across the Yellow River from the Chase site. Dates of CE 610±60 and CE 700±50 (uncorrected) were obtained for Napier ceramics at Simpson's Field in Anderson County, South Carolina.

Napier and Late Swift Creek wares co-occur at some sites. Rudolph has suggested that Late Swift Creek and Napier tend to differ in geographical distribution. This would indicate that although these two wares are more or less contemporaneous, they possibly represent diverging stylistic preferences. Data obtained at Catoosa and elsewhere, however, suggest that the same group may have produced both designs.

A growing body of data indicates that Woodstock ceramics are a Late Woodland technological manifestation as well. Surfaces of Woodstock pottery exhibit plain, incised, and bold-lined rectilinear complicated stamping. Radiocarbon assays from the Whitehead Farm 1 site, a Woodstock phase village in Floyd County, Georgia, date Woodstock ceramics to CE 772, and possibly earlier. Earlier researchers originally assigned Woodstock to the Mississippian period based on the association of Woodstock ceramics with fortification architecture at the Woodstock Fort and Summerour Mound sites and the use of maize. More recent research, however, shows that Woodstock has little in common with Mississippian culture. Despite the fortified villages and mounds, the economic, political, and demographic systems associated with Woodstock constitute a continuation of earlier themes.

A fourth ceramic tradition known as Vining may have been established in the region by Late Woodland. Vining ceramics are tempered with fine grit and exhibit plain or simple stamped surfaces. Simple stamping is parallel or overstamped; chevron patterns are sometimes present. Lands and grooves are generally fine, but bold stamping does occur. Incisions occasionally occur on the collar of the vessel, forming a border between the simple stamped body and plain rim.

Jars with straight or slightly flared rims are the most common vessel form. The lips are sometimes notched, and pedal supports are absent.

Vining technology appears to have been developed very late in the Late Woodland period, and persisted until the early portion of the Early Mississippian in some areas. The suggested date range was initially estimated to be approximately CE 800–1200. Radiocarbon dates recently

obtained from the Tarver site support that earlier estimation. One Vining feature at Tarver yielded a conventional radiocarbon age of CE 1040±60 (Beta-93677) and a two sigma calibrated range of CE 985–1220. A conventional radiocarbon age of CE 980±60 (Beta-95072) with a two sigma calibrated range of CE 985–1170 was obtained from a second Vining feature at that site.

Based on the evidence discussed above, the following ceramic chronology for the Late Woodland in northern Georgia is proposed. Late Swift Creek and Napier appeared sometime after CE 500 and continued to be manufactured until approximately CE 750. Woodstock ceramics appeared in ceramic assemblages by this time and lasted until about CE 900–1000. Vining technology was developed at the conclusion of the period, and the producers of these wares continued this tradition well into the early Mississippian period (Etowah phase).

B2.6.3.1.4 Mississippian Period (ca. CE 1000–1540)

The Mississippian period marks the appearance of chiefdom-level societies in the southeastern United States. The cultural traits characteristic of Mississippian society include (1) earthen platform mounds arranged around central plazas; (2) continued population increase centered in more stable settlements; (3) dependence upon cultivated plants such as maize and beans; (4) increased territoriality and warfare; and (5) socially stratified, chiefdom-level sociopolitical units.

Three subdivisions, Early, Middle, and Late, are recognized for the Mississippian period in northern Georgia. Very little is known about the Mississippian period in the vicinity of Catoosa Training Center, as few sites with these components have been reported. Therefore, the discussion is derived from evidence pertaining to the Etowah and Oconee drainages. A great deal of information on the Mississippian period is available from these regions, which lie northwest and east of the training center, respectively.

Early Mississippian (ca. CE 1000–1200). In northern Georgia, the Early Mississippian period is characterized by the advent of sustained maize horticulture, permanent settlement of floodplains along large river drainages, and centralized political control administered by an elite class from large mound centers. In north-central Georgia, archaeologists term this era the Etowah culture, named after the mound complex of the same name near Cartersville, Georgia. At least six phases within Etowah culture (Etowah I–IV, Stillhouse, and Jarrett) have been proposed. They are based primarily on differences in ceramic surface designs that appear to some as chronologically and geographically distinct. There is no consensus on the specifics of these demarcations, but general trends are apparent.

At the beginning of Etowah culture (ca. CE 1000–1050), the geographical distribution of early Etowah ceramic assemblages was concentrated around the eastern Etowah and Chattahoochee River drainage systems, which span five counties in north-central Georgia. Through time, the sphere of Etowah influence appears to have shifted eastward, coalescing around the central Etowah and Oostanaula river drainage systems by about CE 1150. By ca. CE 1200, Etowah culture was concentrated around an approximately 50 km stretch of the Etowah River in Bartow, Cherokee, and Floyd counties. By this time a polity had formed, known in archaeological terms as the Wilbanks phase of the subsequent Savannah culture, and centralized political control over the region was administered from at least four mound sites: Etowah, Two Run Creek, Free Bridge, and Raccoon Creek. Three mounds, one 18 m in height, and a large assortment of Southeastern Ceremonial Complex grave items suggest that, of the four mound sites, Etowah was the dominant political center.

Early Etowah is represented archaeologically by ceramics exhibiting bold-lined rectilinear surface decorations, the most common of which consists of line block and nested diamonds bisected by two or more horizontal lines. The latter design is known as the “ladder-based diamond” motif. By about CE 1100 this design type became less popular, while “barred diamonds” were more popular. Barred-diamond designs are similar to ladder-based motifs except that the vertical lines blot out the nested diamonds in the area spanned by the vertical lines. The addition of a wide array of surface treatments and an increase in the use of shell as a tempering agent accompany this change in complicated stamped design. New design types include Etowah Red Filmed, Etowah Polished Plain, Etowah Polished Black, and Sixes Plain. The latest portion of Etowah culture is characterized by the addition of Savannah Complicated Stamped designs, fylfot cross, and herringbone to the ceramic inventory.

Etowah domestic architecture consisted of both wall-trenched, rectilinear structures with a central hearth, and wattle and daub structures with a single post construction and central clay hearths. Platform mounds began to be constructed at political centers, such as the Etowah mound complex in Cartersville, by at least CE 1150. Buildings were constructed on the mound summits and were probably used for ritual purposes as well as for residences of the elite.

Middle Mississippian (ca. CE 1200–1350). In Georgia, the Middle Mississippian period is called the Savannah culture. During this time, the area was probably most heavily influenced by the Wilbanks phase of the Savannah culture, a polity focused around a political center at the Etowah River mound complex (see above).

Excavations at Etowah suggest that Wilbanks phase society was stratified and ruled by an elite class that inherited their social position. Evidence for this includes buildings atop platform mounds (possibly associated with ritual activities and/or residences of the elite) and burials that indicate differential mortuary treatment. Although many individuals were buried with few or no grave goods, some burials associated with the Wilbanks phase at Etowah contained elaborate grave furniture associated with the “Southern Cult,” or Southeastern Ceremonial Complex. Such items include bilobed arrows, ceremonial chert blades, groundstone axes, batons/maces, embossed copper plates, copper gorgets, large stone statues, and various items of shell. They are interpreted as prestigious ceremonial accoutrements owned by members of the elite class and used by them to perform important rituals.

Ceramic surface designs consist of Etowah Complicated Stamped (fylfot, barred diamonds, and herringbone), Savannah Complicated Stamped (concentric circle, two-bar circle, and two-bar cross circle), and Savannah Check Stamped. A Savannah Plain ware is also recognized. Shell tempering and handled jars occur in ceramic assemblages from northwest Georgia (e.g., Bell Field Mound in Murray County), but these features are rare elsewhere in the state, including those associated with the Wilbanks phase.

Other than a reliance on intensive maize agriculture, little is known about the Wilbanks phase subsistence economy. However, evidence from the Beaverdam Creek mound site, which is associated with a contemporaneous polity (Beaverdam phase) on the northern Savannah River drainage, indicates that Wilbanks subsistence very likely included hunting and gathering a wide variety of resources. Nuts and maize appear to have been primary sources of plant foods, while deer supplied the majority of the animal protein. Other plants and animals exploited for food probably included small mammals, reptiles, turkey, fish, and maypops, if the evidence from Beaverdam Creek can be applied to Wilbanks.

Mound construction peaked in the Wilbanks phase, and earthlodges began to be constructed as well. Earthlodges were probably used for important meetings and secret rituals. Domestic architecture appears to be similar to that of the preceding Etowah culture.

Late Mississippian (ca. CE 1350–1540). The Late Mississippian period is known as Lamar culture, named after the Lamar site, near Macon, Georgia. Excavated by James A. Ford and, later, A. R. Kelly in 1933 and 1934, the Lamar site investigation was the first modern excavation of a site dating to this time period.

Early Lamar ceramic surface designs continued to exhibit complicated stamped decorations like those of the Savannah culture. Rims, however, are thickened and decorated with punctuations, pinches, or appliqué. By about CE 1450, incising became a popular surface design motif. Incising becomes finer, and the number of lines that constitute the design increases through time. Tempering is also chronologically sensitive in that it becomes coarser through time. Diagnostic features of later Lamar ceramics include bowls with sharply incurving rims (cazuela bowls), cane-punctuated rims, and rim effigy adornos.

Lithics are rare at some late Lamar sites, especially the small occupations in the hinterlands, even though small (Hamilton-like) and large triangular projectile points were being mass-produced at locations such as the King site.

Many large villages and small hamlets attributable to Lamar occupations in Georgia have been excavated, and more is known about Lamar culture than any other culture phase or period. Some villages were large; perhaps several hundred people lived at the largest ones. The King site in Floyd County and Ruckers Bottom in Elbert County are two such sites, though neither is associated with a mound. Mounds continued to be built, however, and mound centers continued to be where the administrations of the elite were conducted.

Though political control was still centralized, widely scattered hamlets of one to five homesteads each were ubiquitous across the north Georgia landscape. Many of these small hamlets are very far from political centers, and it is unclear how much control the ruling class could exercise over everyday activity in the hinterlands. It is possible that some tribute, mostly in the form of food and goods but perhaps in community or military service as well, was paid to indicate and reinforce allegiance to those in control.

The subsistence economy was heavily focused on maize, bean, and squash horticulture, though wild plants and nuts were consumed as well. The most important animal resource was the white-tailed deer. A wide variety of other animals, including small mammals, turkey, reptiles, fish, and shellfish, were also exploited on a seasonal basis.

Domestic architecture in Lamar times has been detailed from evidence at several sites. Structures were usually square, with slightly depressed floors and wall trench entrances. Walls were constructed from vertically set posts and were covered with clay, thatch, and possibly bark. They were likely occupied throughout the year, though evidence suggests that some domestic activities were conducted in open-air structures, probably in the summer months.

At the King site, a large Contact period site mentioned earlier, domestic structures were grouped around small open spaces and may represent groupings of small nuclear families. The existence of central plazas at Lamar sites is well documented at the King, Dyar, and Little Egypt sites. Ritual activities are assumed to have taken place in these areas, which were surrounded by domestic and public buildings.

B2.6.3.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

B2.6.3.2.1 The Contact Period

The earliest European contact with what is now Catoosa County was the De Soto expedition of 1540, which probably passed to the east of Catoosa County through the Conasauga River valley. The towns that the expedition visited reflected Mississippian culture, and although the expedition merely passed through the area, its impact appears to have been great. During the century that followed the De Soto expedition and other Spanish explorations, European goods were incorporated into American Indian trade. At the same time, disease and power struggles disrupted the old order. By the time English explorers began arriving in the Tennessee River valley, the Cherokee tribe had emerged as the dominant culture and had established control of a large area that included eastern Tennessee, western North Carolina, and northern Georgia. One group of this tribe, known as the Overhill Cherokee, had their center of settlement along the Little Tennessee, Tellico, and Hiwassee rivers to the northeast of the training center. At this time, the area around modern-day Chattanooga and northwest Georgia was essentially uninhabited, although a number of important Indian trails passed through what would become Chattanooga.

The desire of the French and British to expand their empires led to increasing pressures on the Chattanooga country, and both sides courted the favor of the Cherokee in order to gain the advantage on their rival. Around 1769, American settlers began to push over the Blue Ridge into the Cherokee territory, angering many members of the tribe. During the American Revolution the Cherokee sided with the British, who had promised to respect their land rights. With the American victory in the Revolution, many settlers began to arrive in the Tennessee country, assuming that with the British defeat the Cherokee had forfeited their land rights. As conflicts with settlers increased and actions against militant members of the tribe resulted in destroyed villages in the Overhill area, many of the Cherokee were driven to the southern portion of their claimed territory, in what is now northwest Georgia.

During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the Cherokee adopted many Western ways. Some Cherokees accumulated a great deal of wealth, managed large plantations, and owned slaves. John and Lewis Ross established a ferry service and trading post on the Tennessee River, Ross's Landing, which was the future site of Chattanooga. Other Cherokees established farms, operated stores and taverns, and practiced trades, such as milling and blacksmithing. They settled in loosely structured towns in the fertile river valleys, where they practiced European-style farming, growing corn, tobacco, and other cash crops. One of the chiefs of the Cherokee, Captain Richard Taylor, lived near Ringgold at the northern end of the ridge that bears his name. An 1847 map of Georgia shows the settlement of Dogwood at the present site of Ringgold, and Taylor's Gap immediately to the southeast.

Despite these concessions to European culture, the Cherokee's right to their native homeland was never accepted by the American public, who continued to clamor for further concession by the Cherokee. By 1820, treaties both legitimate and questionable had reduced the Cherokee territory to the northwest corner of Georgia north of the Chattahoochee River. Determined not to make any further concessions, the Cherokee organized the Cherokee Nation, a sovereign nation with a constitution modeled on that of the United States. A tribal newspaper was published from the capital at New Echota. However, the constitutional government of the Cherokee Nation threatened the sovereignty of the United States over American Indians, and the discovery of gold in northern Georgia further whetted the appetite of United States citizens for American Indian lands.

In 1835 a treaty was obtained from a small group of Cherokees, none of whom were officials in their government, agreeing to remove to lands west of the Mississippi. John Ross, then chief of the Cherokee, refused to recognize the treaty and resisted compliance, appealing to the U.S. Supreme Court for support. Although the Supreme Court supported the Cherokees who refused to recognize the bogus treaty, President Andrew Jackson, who was generally unsympathetic to American Indian causes, refused to enforce the court's decision. Despite passive resistance from the Cherokees, by 1838 federal troops had rounded up most of the remaining tribe members and forced them onto the Trail of Tears to Oklahoma.

B2.6.3.2.2 Afro/Euroamerican Settlement

Permanent European settlement in Catoosa County probably began sometime after 1805, when construction was authorized for a Federal Road through the area to connect the southeast coast with the settlements of the upper Mississippi Valley. The road followed Georgia Highway 2 and U.S. 41 in Catoosa County, passing within two miles of the training center. The road was used by settlers in Tennessee to drive their stock to markets in Georgia and South Carolina, and to transport market crops and products such as wheat, cotton, and whiskey.

In 1831, even before the State of Georgia had secured the treaty from the Cherokee for their northwest Georgia land, Cherokee County was created to facilitate administrative procedures, and in 1832 the territory was surveyed, divided into land lots, and distributed by lottery. Cherokee County was quickly divided into more manageable units. The area that is now Catoosa County was part of Murray County, created in 1832, and then was part of Walker County, created in 1833. It remained a part of Walker County until 1851, when a portion of the east side was cut off to form Whitfield County. In 1853, Catoosa County was created from Walker and Whitfield counties.

During the 1830s the valleys in the area began to fill with pioneer farmers. The importance of the newly acquired territory in linking the settlements of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio with the Eastern Seaboard was immediately recognized, and the State of Georgia, which enthusiastically supported the nascent railroad industry, sought to build a line linking Chattanooga with lines already built to Decatur and Marietta. Thus was born the state-financed Western & Atlantic Railroad, which began construction in 1838. Service from Atlanta to Dalton was begun in 1847. Perhaps in anticipation of the line's arrival, the town of Ringgold was incorporated in December 1847. In 1850 the line was opened from Atlanta to Chattanooga, boosting the area's economy.

One of the area's early attractions was its mineral springs, of which Catoosa Springs were said to be among the finest. Other springs included Cherokee, Yates, and Crayfish Springs. According to one source, Catoosa Springs was used by the Indians prior to the arrival of European settlers. Following the construction of the Western & Atlantic, these springs were easily accessible. An 1854 map of the state shows a stop on the line just southeast of Ringgold and southwest of the training center called Catoosa Platform.

By 1860 the population of the county stood at 5,082, with wheat emerging as the chief economic product. Ringgold, located on the railroad, became a bustling trade town. Visiting Union officers during the Civil War described it as a neat little town of 2,000– 3,000 residents, some of whom in their styles and manners "show some considerable degree of taste and refinement". The cooler climate of the region did not support cotton well, so the plantation system that characterized south and central Georgia in the antebellum period did not develop

in Catoosa County. There were 710 slaves in the county in 1860, comprising approximately 14 percent of the population. Like many of the residents of north Georgia and eastern Tennessee, Catoosa residents were reluctant in their support of slavery. At the convention to decide on secession, the Catoosa County delegates split their votes. Nevertheless, two companies of volunteers from the county were organized once it was decided to secede.

B2.6.3.2.3 The Civil War in Catoosa County

Catoosa County's first experience of war came in September 1863. General Rosecrans had maneuvered his Federal army around Chattanooga in such a way as to lead the Confederate commander, Braxton Bragg, to believe he would be flanked. Rather than risk being surrounded and trapped in Chattanooga, Bragg retreated on September 8 to Lafayette, Georgia. On September 9, 1863, Colonel John T. Wilder's brigade of mounted cavalry started south toward Ringgold from Chickamauga Depot. This well-equipped cavalry was considered the best in the Federal army. They camped the first night about three miles east of Graysville on the Pleasant Valley Road (Parker's Gap). Meanwhile, two divisions of Crittenden's Corps were approaching on the Old Federal Road from Rossville. The Confederates under cavalry commander Nathan Bedford Forrest were badly outnumbered and, after a brief defense on September 11, retreated from Ringgold, burning the first four bridges south of town as they went.

Wilder followed Forrest through the gap. About a mile south of the Stone Church, the Confederates made another stand, engaging the Union contingent in an artillery fight that lasted about an hour, and then the Rebels retreated again. At Tunnel Hill, they were reinforced by Dibrell's brigade and with the increased firepower were able to stop the Union advance about four miles north of Dalton. Wilder was ordered to return to Ringgold, which he did, pursued now by the Confederate cavalry under Scott. When he arrived at Ringgold, Wilder expected to find the remainder of Crittenden's force, but it had been dispatched west to Lee and Gordon's Mills. Wilder's orders were to proceed to Lafayette by way of Peavine Church.

Unaware that Bragg's army of 45,000 was camped along the approach to Lafayette, and out of contact with Crittenden's Corps at Lee and Gordon's Mills, Wilder was very nearly trapped at Leet's Tanyard (Beaumont Springs). After making a difficult skirmish along a ridge south of the springs, he escaped that night by bushwhacking back to the northwest to join Crittenden.

With the fall of Knoxville and Chattanooga, Confederate President Jefferson Davis was in great despair and felt that a strong offensive strike was needed to prevent mass desertion in the Confederate ranks. He ordered that two divisions of Longstreet's corps in Virginia be moved to northern Georgia to assist Bragg in an attempt to drive Rosecrans north to the Ohio River. This would force Grant to abandon Vicksburg and the Mississippi Valley to prevent an invasion of Ohio. With reinforcements on the way, Bragg went on the offensive. He sent false deserters into the Union line with stories of a Confederate Army in retreat. Encouraged by these reports, Rosecrans pushed forward into northern Georgia in an effort to find Bragg.

With Rosecrans' three columns divided in an effort to reconnoiter Bragg's position, Bragg planned to surprise the units and attack them before they could consolidate. Three times between September 10 and 13 Bragg ordered his commanders to attack, but each time his generals balked at a full-scale attack. Sensing his vulnerability, Rosecrans consolidated his army in the valley of West Chickamauga Creek.

On September 18, Rosecrans sent his reserve corps from Chattanooga to reconnoiter the Federal Road to Ringgold. At Ringgold they met Confederate skirmishers. They were in the process of driving the Rebels out of town and setting up for an artillery barrage when the Confederates received support from the south. The Union corps was driven back six miles toward Rossville, where they camped near Peavine Creek. Scott's Confederate cavalry harassed them that evening, and then withdrew to Ringgold.

Having failed to take advantage of Rosecrans' divided army, Bragg formulated a new plan to attack the Union left, getting between Rosecrans and Chattanooga and forcing him south into a dead end valley. The first of Longstreet's two divisions of 12,000 men, shipped by rail from Virginia, arrived at Catoosa Station on September 18. They were ordered to move quickly to the front but were too late to prevent Thomas' large Union corps from reinforcing the Union left during the night. At dawn on September 19, advance skirmishers met each other west of West Chickamauga Creek, beginning the Battle of Chickamauga, involving two massive forces totaling about 120,000 men.

Bragg continued with his plan of trying to turn the Union left, and he ordered a series of division-sized assaults on Thomas' Corps during the day on September 20. Thomas was able to hold, however, with great losses on both sides. That evening, Longstreet arrived with two more brigades. Bragg organized his army into two wings, with Longstreet on the left and Polk on the right, and ordered a right-to-left echelon attack the next morning. Polk's attack came late and he made little progress against the now entrenched Thomas. With no progress being made, Bragg ordered Longstreet to attack in full force on the Union right. This proved a fortuitous move, as Rosecrans, in attempting to maneuver his troops, had created a gap in his line by mistakenly withdrawing a division to fill a nonexistent gap reported by one of his officers. The advancing Longstreet found the gap created by the movement and drove the divided Union troops back in a panic toward Chattanooga. Longstreet requested reinforcements from Bragg but was told that they could not be spared, so he pressed on against Thomas, who managed to form a new line along a ridge, where he held until dark, earning himself the nickname of the "Rock of Chickamauga."

Despite the appeals of Longstreet and Forrest to follow up the Confederate advantage, Bragg felt that his losses were too great. In two days he had lost 20,000 men killed, wounded, or missing, one third of his total forces, plus half of his artillery horses. Instead he opted to besiege Chattanooga, hoping to starve the Union out. Although he nearly succeeded, the beleaguered Rosecrans was reinforced by rail with 20,000 troops from the Army of the Potomac, and new leadership was installed in the form of Ulysses S. Grant, who was put in charge of the newly created Division of the Mississippi, which included the entire theater between the Mississippi and the Appalachians. His first assignment was to extricate the Federal forces at Chattanooga, and within weeks of his arrival he managed to open the river and road west of the city. With the arrival from Vicksburg of 17,000 troops under Sherman, the Union was once again in a position to put the Confederates on the defensive.

Criticism of Bragg's failure to follow up on his victory threatened to disrupt the Confederate army, but because Jefferson Davis could find no suitable replacement Bragg remained in command. On November 24 and 25, Grant launched a three-pronged attack on the Confederate fortifications on Missionary Ridge overlooking Chattanooga. The middle prong of the attack, against the steepest, most heavily fortified part of the line, was intended as a diversion for flanking maneuvers on the left and right. To everyone's surprise, the flanking movements bogged down, while Thomas' Army of the Cumberland, seeking to redeem themselves after their loss at Chickamauga, charged up Missionary Ridge, driving the

Confederates from their seemingly impregnable position. Horribly embarrassed, Bragg felt his troops' poor performance to be a result of the internal strife within his command, and he tendered his resignation.

Before he could step down, however, Bragg had to get his bedraggled army safely back to Dalton. He was being pursued by Sherman's Army of the Cumberland. Throughout the night of November 26, lines of wagons and artillery were making slow progress through the gap at Ringgold. General Patrick Cleburne's division was ordered to take up a strong position in the gap and to defend it at all costs until the trains could get safely out of reach. Cleburne's exhausted men were facing vastly superior numbers but took up the position as ordered. Bragg set up his headquarters at Catoosa Station. Cleburne's plan was to attack with a small cavalry force and then retreat rapidly into the gap. The remainder of his forces, hidden in the gap and along the ridges on either side, would hold their fire until the Union troops were well drawn in. They would try to inflict damage early, hold the gap as long as possible, and then retreat without being destroyed.

The Union forces that arrived at Ringgold on the morning of November 27 were under the command of General Joseph Hooker. Although his artillery had been delayed in crossing Chickamauga Creek the night before, Hooker chose to push into the Confederate lines at Ringgold Gap. This proved to be a costly mistake, and Cleburne's plan worked better than could have been expected. As the Union troops marched into the gap they were hit with a tremendous fire from both artillery and muskets. Several attempts were made to scale White Oak Mountain on the Confederate right flank, but the small but tenacious Confederate forces repulsed them. Hooker found himself in desperate straits as the Confederate artillery and sharpshooters kept up a paralyzing fire, making it difficult for the Union to find cover even within the town. Only the arrival of the artillery at noon saved him from suffering even more embarrassing losses. At the same time the Union artillery arrived, Cleburne received word that the Confederate wagon trains had retreated safely, and the withdrawal from the gap was begun. The Confederate rear guard harassed the Union troops that moved into the gap, and they halted that evening after reaching Stone Church and returned to Ringgold. Hooker had lost over 500 killed and wounded and was criticized for his costly frontal assault without the aid of his artillery, especially since Sherman had taken Parker Gap to the north and could have flanked the Confederates by coming down the Cherokee Valley Road.

Following the battle, Sherman ordered that the railroad be destroyed to about three miles south of Graysville, and that all tanneries, machine shops, mills, dams, and any other facilities that might be converted to hostile use be destroyed. Grant ordered all mills in the community destroyed after the flour and wheat had been appropriated for use by the Union army. Although it was ordered that there be no "wanton" destruction, the definition of such was subject to wide interpretation. The burning of Ringgold was also ordered as a military necessity, despite the lack of any evidence to that effect. The bridges, depot, hotel, mills, stores, and many private residences in town were burned.

The Union established its line from Catoosa Springs through Ringgold to Leet's Tanyard to the southwest, while the Confederates were established along a line from Varnell's Station through Tunnel Hill to Dalton. For the next six months they held these lines while patrolling the space between them and re-supplying and rejuvenating their armies. Supplies for the Union army poured into Chattanooga, and Sherman was put at the command of an expeditionary force whose goal was to take the important railroad connection at Atlanta. In May 1864, the Union forces were amassed along the front centered on Ringgold, and their move toward Dalton began the campaign that would culminate five months later in the fall of Atlanta. From

the fall of 1862 until September 1863, the buildings and grounds at Catoosa Springs were used for a Confederate hospital. It is not clear how many patients were treated during the year or so that it was operational. On September 6, 1863, with the Union Army threatening Chattanooga, the Catoosa Springs hospital was moved to Griffin, Georgia.

B2.6.3.2.4 Reconstruction, Recovery, and the Twentieth Century

The destruction caused by the two armies took a heavy toll on the economy and citizens of Catoosa County. Houses, barns, smokehouses, crops, tools, mills, and every other kind of property had been destroyed, able-bodied young men did not return home to work the fields, and the Confederate money that people held was worthless. Money to rebuild was scarce as well, and as in most parts of the South it took several years for the economy to recover.

Following the war, farmers generally returned to the same type of farming they had practiced before the war, with corn, wheat, and bacon the primary products. During the latter part of the nineteenth century, cotton became an important crop, and with it came soil erosion and decreasing soil productivity. Because of this, dairying and forestry became increasingly important. Acreage devoted to corn, cotton, and wheat began a slow decline in the twentieth century, becoming more rapid beginning in the 1930s. Dairy, poultry, and beef products, and timber generally replaced these crops. Many farms were simply abandoned. The percentage of land in farms in the county fell from 80 percent in 1900 to 47.6 percent in 1960. However, the establishment of the Agricultural Extension Service and the Tennessee Valley Authority in the 1930s helped restore much of the vitality to the county's farm industry by providing education on restoring soil fertility and by providing electricity for more efficient farming. After World War II, poultry farming in particular grew tremendously. From 1939 to 1959 poultry production increased from 7 percent to 65.7 percent of the value of all farm products sold.

The twentieth-century economy of Catoosa County has also benefited from the establishment of military installations. Lying partly in Walker County and partly in Catoosa County, Fort Oglethorpe had its origins in a temporary camp known as Camp George H. Thomas, which was established in 1898 during the Spanish-American War. In 1902 the camp was selected as the site of a permanent post, which was designated Fort Oglethorpe in 1904. A military reservation of the same name near Savannah was discontinued at that time. Fort Oglethorpe served as a U.S. Army cavalry training center, and during World War II members of the Women's Army Corps were trained there. After World War II the base was sold to civilians as a ready-made town and was granted a charter in 1949. The military presence resulted in improvements in the county's road system.

As of 1980, less than two percent of the population was involved directly in farming. The population was split between urban and rural areas, with much of the urbanization a result of the growth of the suburbs of Chattanooga into northern Catoosa County.

B2.6.3.3 HISTORIC CONTEXTS FOR VTS CATOOSA

B2.6.3.3.1 Resort/Recreational Use (ca. 1849–ca. 1920)

Early history of the Catoosa Training Center is closely connected to recreational use of the site's adjacent mineral springs during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The springs, named "Catoosa" for a Cherokee chief who lived in the area, were utilized by American Indians long before the arrival of Euroamerican settlers in the 1830s. It is not clear

when initial improvements were made to the springs, although they were in use as a resort by 1849 when they were described as follows:

> Imagine to yourselves an elevated cove, or basin, in the blue ridge, surrounded almost entirely by towering eminences. From the eastern slope, a bold, clear brook comes tumbling into the valley and passes rapidly westward until it escapes between two abrupt mountain peaks and dashes for half a mile over rocky barriers, into a branch of the Chickamauga. On the borders of this brook, and in the center of this basin, which I shall designate "The Vale of Springs," there is a level spot about two acres in extent, within the limits of which I have counted no less than 52 distinct, bold, and well defined springs. It is not unusual to find these springs possessing entirely different mineral qualities, within a few feet of each other. We have here the red, the white, and the black sulphur, iron, magnesia, and the salts, in all their various combinations. To the seeker after pleasure and of health, they cannot fail to become a favorite resort. The approach from the railroad can be easily made over a level and delightfully shaded road, not more than a mile and three quarters in length.
>
> The location for the buildings is as beautiful and as convenient as the most tasteful or the most fastidious could desire. Immediately in the rear of the springs there are two beautiful mountain peaks from the summits of which visitors might enjoy an extensive prospect of the surrounding country. The Sand Mountain on the north side, distant about a mile and a half is well worth a visit. . . . It rises probably 1800 feet above the valley—is wholly isolated, nearly circular, and is entirely surrounded by Tiger creek or its tributaries, which meander through a broad and very fertile valley. The ascent is on the south side, where a good road could be made. On all other sides, the brow is surrounded by a perpendicular wall of white sandstone, often 100 feet high.
>
> Taking everything into consideration, I know of no spot on the wide earth for which nature has done more than for the beautiful "Vale of Springs." The waters are indeed "waters of life"—life-restoring and life-preserving. . . . They cannot fail, with proper accommodations, to attract annually thousands of visitors.

From the above description, it appears that early improvements were located within the small valley located west of the training center. Local historian William H. H. Clark feels that ponds on the training center property were probably former springs used by the resort. Resort guests also utilized Sand Mountain, which is located within the boundaries of the training center. During the 1950s, the resort was used as a summer camp for cadets attending the Georgia Military Institute in Milledgeville, Georgia.

Substantial improvements appear to have been made to the springs during the 1850s. An 1860 gazetteer for the State of Georgia describes the springs as "one of the most fashionable resorts in the state; the buildings are splendid, beside domiciles for boarders. Thousands visit this spot every season". In 1861, a printed handbill described the springs as the "Saratoga of the Confederate States." This advertisement promoted the resort as providing "for the table, bar, etc., every luxury attainable" including the South's "most experienced cooks . . . an efficient force of attentive servants . . . [and] an excellent brass and string band of superior musicians." The handbill also noted the presence of red, white, and black sulphur springs, in combination with iron and magnesium. The accommodations, apparently enlarged since 1849, included a hotel and several individual cottages. The springs were located 2.25 miles from the Western & Atlantic Railroad. Assuming that this referred to the distance from the Catoosa Station, the facilities were located west of the training center.

Catoosa Springs operated as a resort for many years after the Civil War. An account from the 1870s indicates that the hotel at Catoosa Springs featured two dance floors and two bands to entertain guests. According to Georgia's statewide 1881 business directory, Dr. J. R. Reynolds and Mrs. M. E. Cannon managed the resort at that time. The hotel was destroyed by fire sometime afterward, although the exact date is not known. As late as the 1920s, however, there were "22 named springs, each having a different kind of mineral water," 11 of which remained active. According to deeds, when the U.S. Army purchased additional land in 1910, the spring's property was held by the "Catoosa Springs Company, T. A. Baldwin, manager."

B2.6.3.3.2 Early Military Use (ca. 1850–1863)

The area currently associated with VTS Catoosa was utilized for military activities as early as the 1850s, when the resort at Catoosa Springs was used as a summer camp for cadets attending the Georgia Military Institute in Milledgeville, Georgia. From the fall of 1862 until September 1863, the buildings and grounds at Catoosa Springs were used as a Confederate hospital. Dr. Samuel Stout, the Medical Director of Hospitals for the Army of Tennessee, estimated that the Catoosa Springs hospital would support 500 patients. Plans at that time were to expand this capacity to 800 beds. Three physicians were employed at Catoosa, although it is unclear how many patients were actually treated at the site during its single year of operation as a hospital.

On September 6, 1863, with the Union Army's presence in Chattanooga, the Catoosa Springs Hospital was relocated to Griffin, Georgia. An account by a nurse employed at the hospital in Cherokee Springs (situated in the valley west of Catoosa) indicates that the hospitals were well situated and supplied. She described the Cherokee Springs hospital site as encompassing approximately 30 acres, "abounding in mineral springs and in nice shady nooks." There were a number of small wooden structures that served different functions on the site. The hospital itself featured an area for washing linens, a covered open-air mess hall, a kitchen, a bakery, a linen room, and a reading room. The nurse's account states that although she could not see how the place could have been more perfect, the doctor in charge told her that a better facility was located at Catoosa Springs. Thus, the Catoosa Springs hospital likely had similar facilities.

During the Battle of Ringgold, the Union forces pursued the retreating Confederates only as far as Stone Church before returning to Ringgold. The Union occupied the town throughout the winter of 1863–1864. During the occupation of Ringgold, numerous reconnaissance details patrolled the area between Ringgold and Dalton. Soldiers from both armies likely visited the springs during that period. At least one skirmish was fought near Burke's Mill, which was located east of the training center site.

At the beginning of the Atlanta Campaign, the Fourth Corps of the Army of the Cumberland under General O. O. Howard marched from Cleveland, Tennessee, to Catoosa Springs. There was some fighting to the east of the springs during this march, between Confederate skirmishers and two brigades of McCook's cavalry, which were covering the left flank of the troops. Howard's Corps remained encamped at Catoosa Springs from May 4 until May 7, when they marched on Tunnel Hill.

B2.6.3.3.3 Camp Thomas (April –August 1898)

In 1895, Congress established the Chickamauga National Military Park to preserve the land and honor the men who fought and died during the September 19-20 1863 battle, one that is

viewed by many historians to be the bloodiest two days of the American Civil War. In May 1896, Congress passed legislation that authorized the army to use all military parks in the United States as training grounds for troops. The areas were soon utilized by local army and National Guard units as well, which challenged the servicemen to protect and preserve the historic areas in addition to improving and advancing their military skills.

In 1898, Camp Thomas was established within the Chickamauga Military Park to meet the need for trained troops during the Spanish-American War. Over seven thousand regular army infantry, cavalry, and artillery units were stationed there from April 14 – May 14, and over 58,000 men and ten to fifteen thousand horses from the first, third, and sixth volunteer corps trained at Camp Thomas. The climate and terrain present there was perfect for training purposes as it was similar to conditions the soldiers would have to endure in the Caribbean. The area that would later become VTS Catoosa was already being utilized as a weapons and pistol range by service men stationed at Camp Thomas and this usage continues to this day.

Camp Thomas began closing in August of 1898; however, after the Spanish-American War, the army concluded that a permanent post was necessary if they wanted to utilize the Chickamauga Military Park as a training facility.

B2.6.3.3.4 Ft. Oglethorpe Target Range (1904–1946)

In 1902, 802 acres were secured just north of the military park, and construction began on the north post of the Chickamauga Military Park. Construction included officers' quarters, barracks, stables, parade grounds, a hospital, and support buildings, which were designed in the classic renaissance revival architectural style. The post was dedicated on December 27, 1904 and named Fort Oglethorpe, after James Oglethorpe, the founder of the Georgia colony.

The land that makes up VTS Catoosa is located west of the Catoosa Springs recreational property and north of the Chickamauga Military Park. This site was leased by the U.S. Army in 1904 as a target range for soldiers stationed nearby at Ft. Oglethorpe. In 1906 and 1907, the Army purchased 1,174.5 acres from Fannie Harris, Benjamin Harris, and William Fain. Several more tracts were acquired in 1910 through condemnation proceedings. Although much of the acquired land was uninhabited, some sections were being actively farmed and may have supported several residences. The majority of this area appears to have been held by six families.

VTS Catoosa was known as the "Target Range" or "Rifle Range" during its years of association with Fort Oglethorpe. Soldiers from the post were brought to the facility, sometimes by vehicles, sometimes on foot, to practice on the 1,000-yard rifle range located at the south end of the training center property. A map of the range created prior to the expansion of the property in 1910 illustrates that the rifle range held at least 12 structures. Four of these structures were located near Catoosa Springs Road and eight were situated along Tiger Creek at the base of Sand Mountain.

Records of the Quartermaster General's Office indicate that by the mid-1930s, most of the original buildings constructed at the target range were "worthless, and a menace to occupants" and were replaced as part of a WPA project. A 1933 map of the target range, based on information gathered from surveys conducted in 1909 and 1911, depicts 22 structures in the barracks/target range area. Six buildings along Ringgold-Catoosa Road and six in a line adjacent to the target area appear to have been used as barracks. An L-shaped building on the east side of the entrance road was probably the caretaker's house or the headquarters

building. Several smaller buildings (probably used for support purposes) are associated with the larger L-shaped facility. Additional structures on the west side of the reservation include two buildings on Fain Branch and a schoolhouse adjacent to the property boundary. Two structures were situated within the northwest corner of the property on Broom Branch, and one structure is illustrated on the south summit of Sand Mountain.

Building cards for the structures at the Target Range were kept by the Quartermaster General's Office up to 1936. These cards include a picture of the building, construction details, a description of its utilities and equipment, and a date of completion. The oldest buildings standing in 1936 were a steel water tank (1915), a warehouse later converted to a latrine (1924), a blacksmith's shop (1927), and the targets and ranges, dating to about 1906. The remainder of the buildings, including a caretaker's house, headquarters building, officers' quarters and mess, enlisted barracks, enlisted mess, enlisted latrine, and two reservoirs, were constructed between 1934 and 1936 as part of the WPA project mentioned above. These buildings were apparently constructed on the site of the older buildings.

In 1946, Fort Oglethorpe was deactivated and offered for sale to the public. Documents of the War Assets Administration indicate that the Catoosa Target Range was to be included in this sale and that at least two potential buyers had expressed interest in the property. An inventory of buildings at the property identified 36 structures, most of which were constructed by the WPA in 1934–1936. The rifle range site remained in surplus until 1948, when the U.S. Army recommended that it be placed under jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers for use by the Georgia Army National Guard as a training site for its Ground Force Unit. In 1964, the TNARNG obtained a license to utilize VTS Catoosa for its Ground Force Unit operations, and the property has remained in TNARNG possession to date.

B2.6.4 PREVIOUS CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS AND INVENTORIES

Tables B2.6-1 and B2.6-2 summarize the findings of all the cultural resources surveys conducted at VTS Catoosa in the years 1998, 2005, and 2016. These studies are comprehensive and provides the most recent analysis of archaeological and historical resources at the training site. Prior to the 1997 inventory, the only professional archaeological investigation occurred in 1994 as a reconnaissance-level survey to determine the nature and preservation state of six archaeological sites noted by TNARNG's men CPT Weaver. Three additional archaeological sites were discovered.

In 2005, TRC Garrow Associates conducted a Phase II archaeological study on twelve archaeological sites from the phase I discoveries that needed further evaluation. This resulted in the detection that three sites actually encompass one large site. Two of the sites studied were recommended as eligible for the NRHP, along with one additional site being recommended for preservation measures.

In 2016 MRS Consultants, LLC conducted a phase I cultural resources survey on previously surveyed lands and recorded seven new archaeological sites, with two of these sites being recommended for further evaluation to determine possible NRHP eligibility.

No professional architectural inventories had been completed at Catoosa prior to 1997. The findings of the 1997 inventories are discussed in a 1998 document prepared for the Army and Air Force by the U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis. The following provides an overview of existing inventory results, including National Register eligibility recommendations.

B2.6.4.1 Archaeological Resources

The complete archaeological inventory for VTS Catoosa is summarized in Table B2.6-1. Thirteen sites represent prehistoric occupations; two of those are recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D, and eleven are recommended ineligible for the NRHP. The prehistoric sites range from ephemeral encampments associated with lithic reduction to extensive, long-term occupations.

Ten historic archaeological sites are present within the VTS Catoosa boundary. They include one late nineteenth to early twentieth century house site, a collection of brick scatter, an historic spring box, early twentieth century camp incinerator, early to mid-twentieth century trash dump, one house site that dates to the latter half of the nineteenth century, a probable Civil War cemetery, a late-nineteenth-century family (Massengill) cemetery, a mid nineteenth to early twentieth century house site, and a cave visited by members of the Sixth Cavalry stationed at Fort Oglethorpe during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Three historic sites (civil war cemetery, mid nineteenth to early twentieth century house site, historic spring box) are recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D requiring further evaluation while the remaining seven are considered NRHP-ineligible.

Table B2.6-1 Archaeological Site Inventory for VTS-Catoosa

Site	Cultural Component	Probable Function	NRHP Assessment
9CT28	Woodland-Mississippian?	Village/Base Camp?	Eligible
9CT29	Unknown Prehistoric	Unknown	Ineligible
9CT30	Unknown Prehistoric	Logistical Camp	Ineligible
9CT31	Late 19th/early 20th century; Unknown Prehistoric	Historic House Site; prehistoric Logistical Camp	Ineligible
9CT32	Unknown Prehistoric	Lithic Reduction	Ineligible
9CT33	Unknown Prehistoric	Base or Logistical Camp	Ineligible
9CT34	Middle to Late 19th Century	House Site or Small Lodge	Ineligible
9CT35	Late 19th/20th Century	Cave with Historic Inscriptions	Ineligible
9CT36	Late 19th Century	Massengill Family Cemetery	Ineligible
9CT66	Early Woodland	Lithic Reduction and Tool Manufacturing	Eligible
9CT67	Unknown Prehistoric	Lithic Reduction	Ineligible
9CT68	Unknown Prehistoric	Lithic Reduction	Ineligible
9CT69	Early Woodland	Base or Logistical Camp	Ineligible
9CT70*	Unknown Prehistoric	Lithic Reduction and Tool Manufacturing	Ineligible
9CT71	Early Woodland	Lithic Reduction or Tool Manufacturing	Ineligible
9CT73	Unknown Prehistoric	Lithic Reduction or Tool Manufacturing	Ineligible
9CT74	Civil War?	Civil War Cemetery associated with hospital at Catoosa Springs	Undetermined Eligibility
9CT76	Late 19th/ early 20th Century	House Site	Ineligible
9CT91	Unknown Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Ineligible

Site	Cultural Component	Probable Function	NRHP Assessment
9CT134	Historic Brick Scatter	Unknown	Ineligible
9CT135	Lithic Scatter, Minor Historic Presence	Lithic Reduction and Tool Manufacturing	Ineligible
9CT136	Lithic Scatter	Lithic Reduction and Tool Manufacturing	Ineligible
9CT137	Historic Spring Box	Springhouse/ Catchment Basin	Undetermined Eligibility
9CT138	Early 20th Century	Camp Incinerator?	Ineligible
9CT139	Early-Mid 20th Century	Trash Dump	Ineligible
9CT140	Mid 19th/Early 20th Century	Historic House Site	Undetermined Eligibility

*Sites 9CT72 and 9CT75 were determined to be in fact one continuous site with 9CT70 in the 2005 Phase II investigations. The GA-SHPO concurred with the eligibility recommendations noted above.

Two archaeological sites (9CT31, and 9CT135) contain both prehistoric and historic components. 9CT31's historic component is associated with a late-nineteenth/early-twentieth-century house site with the age and cultural association of the prehistoric component unknown. 9CT135's historic component is very minor while the site designation wholly refers to the lithic scatter description. These sites are recommended as ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

B2.6.4.2 Archaeological Resources and Human Land Use Practices

The fairly rugged terrain of VTS Catoosa is dissected by two creeks that confluence near the east-central border of the facility. Although they do not appear to have been navigable any time in the past, they were very likely a source of fresh water for visitors and inhabitants until perhaps as late as the early twentieth century.

The prehistoric sites are primarily concentrated in the southern portion of the base, where a fairly large floodplain has developed between two steep ridges. Extensive archeological remains associated with chipped stone tool manufacture and maintenance occurs on that floodplain. The area has been designated 9CT66, and it was occupied sometime around 500 B.C. The flat, narrow ridge tops that surround the floodplain also contain the remnants of prehistoric occupations associated with lithic reduction.

With the exception of site 9CT28, which may have been a base camp, small village, or some other type of long-term occupation, all of the surrounding sites appear to be related to lithic reduction and stone tool manufacture. It is possible that chert cobbles in Tiger Creek were being gathered as a source of lithic raw material and transported to those locations, where they were fashioned into preforms and/or formal tools.

Based on that evidence, it appears that very little domestic activity occurred at the lithic reduction sites. Therefore, they were either short-term stopovers by people traveling through the area, or specialized activity loci that were associated with a more permanent occupation site, 9CT28, for example.

As expected, the historic sites are situated on high ground, away from the floodplain and protected from flooding. Site 9CT74, which is very likely a Civil War cemetery, is located on a high rise that overlooks the Catoosa Springs floodplain and the former location of Catoosa Springs hospital. The Massengill (9CT36) cemetery is placed on a flat ridge nose near an old road overlooking Broom Creek near the probable Massengill house site (9CT140).

Remnants of a structure that was occupied during the middle to late portion of the nineteenth century are present on Sand Mountain near its crest. This site, designated 9CT34, was a residence or small lodge. Site 9CT31 is a residence that was built on a hilltop at the confluence of Tiger and Broom Creeks. Sites 9CT134 and 9CT135 are small remnants of historic uses on ridge tops and terraces with evidence of brick scatter and ceramic white wares. Close to these two sites is 9CT137, an historic spring box down close to an unnamed tributary off of Broom Creek.

Another late-nineteenth- and/or early-twentieth-century house site (9CT76) was established on the edge of a hilltop that overlooks a steep valley. The residences were likely occupied by families that farmed the floodplains, ridge noses, and in some cases, ridge tops that occur in the surrounding area.

Sites 9CT138 and 9CT139 are early to mid-twentieth century modern occupation remnants with the first site associated as a possible camp incinerator on top of Fox Ridge and the other as a trash dump at the base of Fox Ridge in a ravine.

Finally, the cave (9CT35) that bears inscriptions by members of the Sixth Cavalry is part of a system that occurs throughout the northwest portion of the base, on the slope of Sand Mountain. It is possible that other caves in that system were visited in the past, but the openings are too small to be explored safely.

In 2005 a Phase II testing was conducted on twelve sites; to identify the integrity of the archaeological deposits at 9CT28, 29, 34, 35, 66, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, and 75. Work at site 9CT74, a historic period cemetery, consisted of identifying the number and extent of burials in order to facilitate future preservation efforts. Results of the 2005 survey are reflected in Table B2.6-1.

B2.6.4.3 Architectural Resources

The 1997 historical/architectural inventory used pedestrian survey to identify all resources in the boundary of the Catoosa Training Center that appeared to be 50-years old or older. The survey identified 17 historic architectural resources. Of those, three were recommended eligible for the NRHP; the rest were recommended ineligible due to loss of integrity. Based on the findings of the inventory, the GA-SHPO determined that VTS Catoosa does not feature an NRHP-eligible district because of significant modern alterations to a majority of the historic resources, non-historic infill construction, and modified use.

The three resources recommended as eligible in 1997 include: a 1934 concrete dam (with its associated pond) (HS-14) [TR-23]; a ca. 1907 target range (HS-15) [TR-27]; and a ca. 1940 concrete bridge (HS-17). Properties HS-14 and HS-17 appeared eligible under NRHP Criterion C due to their intact state and their engineering significance. Property HS-15 was recommended as eligible under NRHP Criterion A for its role in the military history of the local area, state, and region and under Criterion C as an intact site that continues to display its historic appearance and use. In recent light, through the discovery of unknown documents,

consultation with GA-SHPO on April 6, 2016 has yielded the bridge (HS-17), previously denoted as NRHP-eligible, not meeting qualifications any longer for NRHP-eligibility due to its lack of age. The GA-SHPO concurred with the eligibility recommendations noted below.

Table B2.6-2 Architectural Resources Inventory for VTS Catoosa

Building	Resource Type/Description	NRHP Assessment
HS-1	Front Gabled Bungalow	Ineligible
HS-2	Side Gabled Frame Office Building	Ineligible
HS-3	Side Gabled Frame Office Building	Ineligible
HS-4	Front Gabled Frame Barracks	Ineligible
HS-5	Front Gabled Frame Barracks	Ineligible
HS-6	Front Gabled Frame Barracks	Ineligible
HS-7	Front Gabled Frame Barracks	Ineligible
HS-8	Front Gabled Frame Barracks	Ineligible
HS-9	Front Gabled Frame Barracks	Ineligible
HS-10	Front Gabled Frame Barracks	Ineligible
HS-11	Side Gabled Frame Office Building	Ineligible
HS-12	Side Gabled Frame Maintenance Building	Ineligible
HS-13	Formed Concrete Reservoir	Ineligible
HS-14	Formed Concrete Dam with Pond	Eligible
HS-15	600 Yard Target Range	Eligible
HS-16	Side Gabled Target House	Ineligible
HS-17	Formed Concrete Bridge	Ineligible
TR-30	Range/Target House	Eligible

The GA-SHPO concurred with the eligibility recommendations noted above. Figure B-7 gives an illustration of the above ground properties.

B2.6.4.4 Other Types of Cultural Resources

Traditional Cultural Properties. No known traditional cultural properties (TCPs) have been previously identified at VTS Catoosa. Only tribal representatives, through consultation, can identify these sites. The site may be determined ineligible for the NRHP, but may still be considered a TCP or sacred site to a tribe or group of tribes. Chapter 5.1 (Tribal Consultation Program) of this document provides additional information on what actions need to be taken to identify potential TCPs at the training center.

Cemeteries. Two historic cemeteries have been identified at VTS Catoosa; both have been designated archaeological sites and assigned official state numbers (9CT36 and 9CT74). These resources are discussed above, in the subsection devoted to archaeological sites.

Landscapes. Landscapes that are deemed historically significant under the criteria provided in National Register Bulletins 18 and 30 can be included in the NRHP. No historic landscapes have been identified at VTS Catoosa.

Artifacts and Objects. Although military artifacts and other objects are housed at VTS Catoosa, none of the items appear to meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP.

B2.6.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES TESTING AND MITIGATION STUDIES SUMMARY

The entire 1,600+ acre property associated with VTS Catoosa has been inventoried, resulting in the identification of all known NRHP-eligible resources. Therefore, an archaeological sensitivity assessment and predictive modeling study are not required. Three archaeology sites are NRHP-eligible undetermined and are pending further testing to fully determine their eligibility. Because training center activities have not disturbed or threatened the integrity of NRHP-eligible properties, no architectural mitigation study has been conducted nor has HABS/HAER documentation (Levels I–III) been prepared for any building or structure. No historic buildings have been relocated onto the site.

- A predictive archaeological model for VTS Catoosa has not been completed
- There are 1633 acres at this training installation (1548.2 acres are considered accessible), of which 1548.2 acres have been surveyed for archaeological resources.
- Twenty-six archaeological sites has/have been located, of which 2 are eligible with GA-SHPO concurrence in 1998, and 3 need further evaluation to make a determination of eligibility for listing in the NRHP (Table B2.6-1).
- Of the 39 buildings and structures at this training installation, 17 are currently 50 years old or older.
- Seventeen buildings and structures have been evaluated. Two have been determined to be eligible with GA-SHPO concurrence in 1998. Zero buildings need further evaluation to make determination of eligibility for listing in the NRHP (Table B2.6-2).
- One building/structure will turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- This training installation has been surveyed to determine whether it includes a historic district or landscape. This training installation does not include a historic district or landscape.
- Tribes have been consulted regarding the existence of sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that might be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known resources of traditional, religious, or cultural significance that might be part of a larger cultural landscape.
- This training installation contains two cemeteries.

B2.6.6 LITERATURE REVIEW

VTS Catoosa is located in the Ridge and Valley physiographic province of northwest Georgia. Only one regional study is dedicated to that area specifically which is a comprehensive overview of Mississippian period archaeology for that area, and is one of several in the Georgia Archaeology Research Design series sponsored by the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources. Each manuscript in the series is dedicated to a specific culture period within a particular geographical area. Four of the documents include the Ridge and Valley province within its geographical scope.

The general history of Catoosa County has been discussed in the following published works:

Clark, William Henry Harrison 1972 *History in Catoosa County*. Copyright by the author. Copy on file, Georgia Room, Hargrett Library, University of Georgia, Athens.

McDaniel, Susie Blaylock 1991 *Official History of Catoosa County, Georgia, 1853–1953*. Reprinted. W.H. Wolfe Associates, Inc., Roswell, Georgia. Originally published in 1953, Gregory Printing and Office Supply, Dalton, Georgia.

White, George 1849 *Statistics of the State of Georgia*. W. Thorne Williams, Savannah, Georgia.

Works Progress Administration [1937] *Historical Sketch of Catoosa County*. [Federal Writers Project], Washington, D.C.

References that include specific information on the Catoosa Training Center include McDaniel (1991) and White (1849).

Historical maps of VTS Catoosa may be found in the following resources:

Bonner, William G. 1847 *Map of the State of Georgia* Compiled under the Direction of His Excellency George W. Crawford. W. G. Bonner, Milledgeville, Georgia.

1854 *Map of the State of Georgia* Compiled under the Direction of the General Assembly. W. G. Bonner, Milledgeville, Georgia.

Ruger, Edward (compiler). 1983 *The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War.* Reprinted. Fairfax Press, New York. Originally published in 1895 as atlas to accompany the official records of the Union and Confederate armies, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Unpublished works that include specific information on VTS-Catoosa available at the Tennessee Army National Guard, Sidco Drive, Nashville include:

Stanyard, William F., Chancellor, Mark, Holland, Jeffrey L. (TRC), 1998 *“Cultural Resource Survey of the Catoosa Training Center, Catoosa County, Georgia.”*

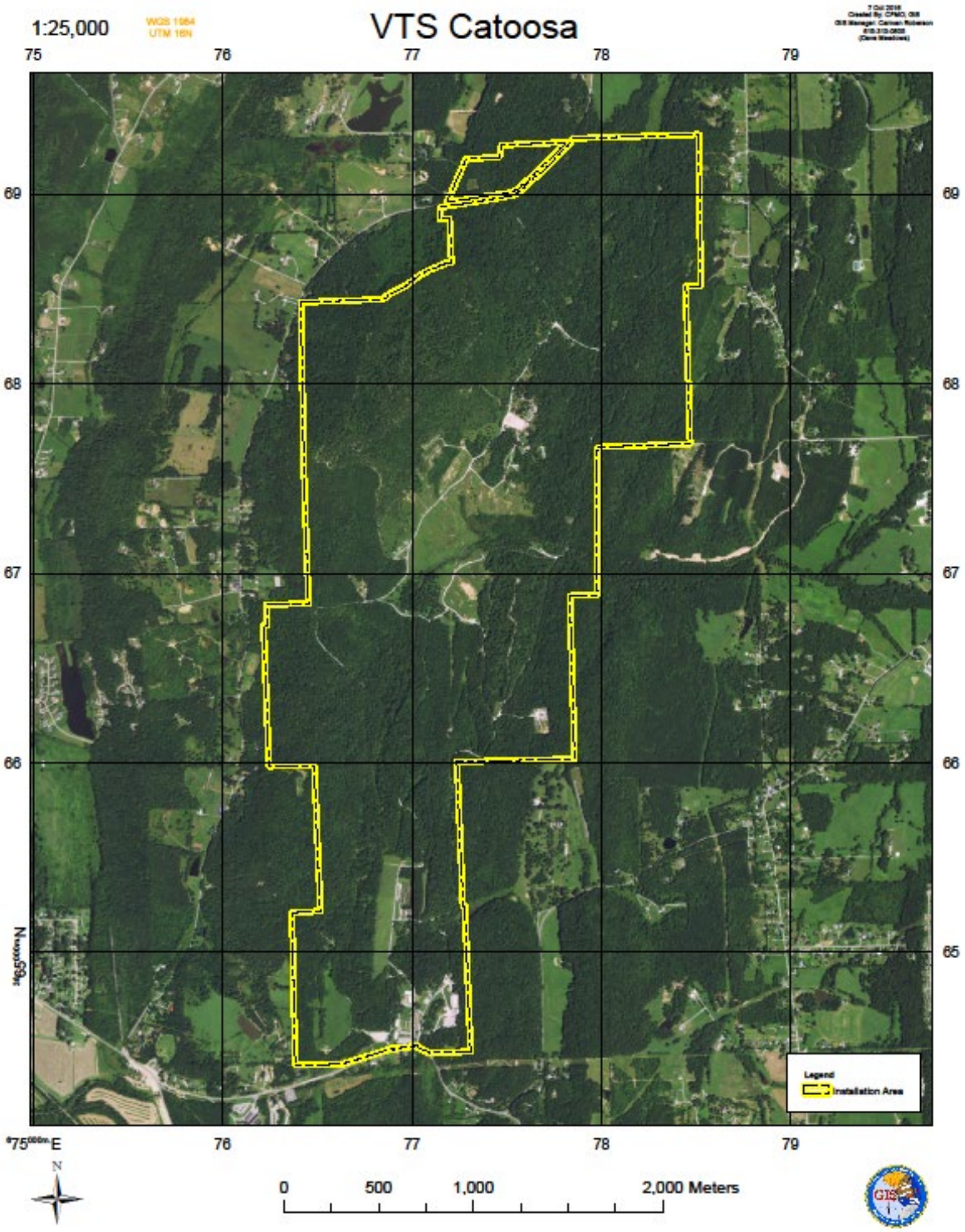
Cleveland, Todd (TRC) 2001 “*Historic Building Inventory: Catoosa Training Center, Catoosa County, Georgia; Milan Training Center, Carroll and Gibson Counties, Tennessee; Volunteer Training Site-Smyrna, Rutherford County, Tennessee.”*

Deter-Wolf, Aaron (TRC) 2005, *“Phase II Testing and Additional Archaeological Investigations at the Tennessee Army National Guard Catoosa Training Center, Catoosa County, Georgia”*

Day, Stephanie (TNARNG contractor) 2012 *“Final Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Revision for Site and Training Installations of the Tennessee Army National Guard Fiscal Years 2013-2017”.*

Meyer, Catherine C..; Ryba, Beth A. 2016. MRS Consultants Inc. Tuscaloosa, Alabama, “*A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of 167 acres at the Volunteer Training Site-Catoosa, Catoosa County, Georgia.”*

Figure B-7; Aerial view of VTS Catoosa



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APPENDIX C

AGREEMENT DOCUMENTS

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Memorandum of Agreement

For

Section 106 Compliance

Knoxville-Sutherland Readiness Center Renovation

SBC No. 361/047-01-2016

Knoxville, Tennessee

TENNESSEE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Houston Barracks
Nashville, TN 37204-4505

September 2017

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU,
THE TENNESSEE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
AND
THE TENNESSEE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
FOR THE
KNOXVILLE-SUTHERLAND READINESS CENTER RENOVATION
KNOXVILLE, KNOX COUNTY, TENNESSEE
2017

WHEREAS, the National Guard Bureau (NGB), is a joint activity of the Department of Defense, and as a Federal agency, is required to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act (54 U.S.C. § 100101 et esq., NHPA), specifically Section 106 and its implementing regulations found at 36 CFR §800, and the NGB provides Federal funding and guidance to state Guard organizations[1]; and

WHEREAS, the Tennessee Army National Guard (TNARNG) owns and operates the Knoxville-Sutherland Readiness Center (RC), a 58 year old building located at 3330 Sutherland Ave., Knoxville, Knox County, Tennessee, which is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A as part of the Post-WWII nationwide armory build-up program; and

WHEREAS, the TNARNG intends to replace the historic windows, modify the storefront main entrance doors for compliance with the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), to replace the contemporary guttering and downspout system, and to fill-in the rear façade entry doors to the original elevations, along with all the exterior HVAC wall entries with matching brick and mortar at the Knoxville-Sutherland RC. As the project will be completed using a combination of State and Federal Funds; TNARNG and NGB have determined that this project constitutes a Federal undertaking as defined by 36 CFR §800.16(y); and

WHEREAS, TNARNG has defined the Undertaking's Area of Potential Effect (APE) for direct effects to be the footprint of Knoxville-Sutherland RC and the APE for indirect effects (view-shed) to be a ¼ mile radius around said building (Attachment A); and

WHEREAS, the TNARNG has determined that the Undertaking will have an adverse effect on the Knoxville-Sutherland RC and has consulted with the Tennessee State Historic Preservation Officer (TN-SHPO) pursuant to 36 CFR §800; and

WHEREAS, the TNARNG, in consultation with the TN-SHPO, has defined the adverse effect as specifically the loss of historic integrity due to the proposed designs of the replacement windows; and

WHEREAS, the TNARNG has afforded the public an opportunity to comment on the Undertaking and mitigation plan through the Tennessee Army National Guard Website: http://tn.gov/military/topic/environmental-office-military, as well as a notice in the *Knoxville News Sentinel* newspaper in hard print or online identifying the local libraries where the public can

[1] The Army National Guard Directorate (D, ARNG) is a component of the NGB.

review this draft MOA from August 17, 2017 to September 17, 2017 with no comments received; and

WHEREAS, the TNARNG has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) of its adverse effect determination in accordance with 36 CFR §800.6(a)(1) and invited them to participate in this consultation March 3, 2017, and the ACHP has chosen not to participate in the consultation (Attachment B); and

NOW, THEREFORE, the TNARNG, the NGB, and the TN-SHPO agree that the Undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effect of the Undertaking on historic properties.

STIPULATIONS

TNARNG shall ensure that the following **Mitigation Measures** are carried out:

A. Replacement of the historic windows on the front/main street-facing facades with the accurate number, location, size, muntin configuration, design, and materials as the original. Existing exterior storm windows will be removed.

B. Replacement of the drill hall windows with the accurate number, location, size, muntin configuration, design, and materials as the original. The replacement windows will utilize solar tinting technologies, instead of being covered with paint like the original windows, to limit the amount of sunshine entering the drill hall.

C. Removal of all non-original A/C vents protruding through exterior wall openings and replacing/repointing with brick and mortar to match the original color scheme, pattern, and chemical composition.

D. The front/main street-facing façade's front entry doors will mimic the existing storefront design with only the materials changing to conform to Anti-Terrorism Force Protection (AT/FP) guidance requiring blast-resistant ballistic doors. The TNARNG will submit storefront design plans to the TN-SHPO for approval prior to construction.

E. The front/main street facing facade's front entry doors will be made ADA compliant; requiring door size to increase, the restructuring of the mullions in between door units, and the decrease of the size of the window panes surrounding the entry way. Ramps and handrails will be installed as necessary. The TNARNG will submit the ADA design plans to the TN-SHPO for approval prior to construction.

F. The rear façade's non-original double-doors will be removed and filled in with the matching brick and mortar to match the original color scheme, pattern, and chemical composition.

G. The TNARNG will replace the modern guttering and downspouts systems with materials to match the existing copper original portions that remain.

II. PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION STANDARDS

A. The TNARNG Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) shall serve as the primary point of contact for this MOA and shall be responsible for all internal review and coordination as well as coordination with the TN-SHPO and other consulting parties under this MOA.

B. The TNARNG CRM shall have access to Qualified Staff. For the purposes of this MOA, "Qualified Staff" is defined as an individual who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (36 CFR Part 61). Qualified Staff shall have professional qualifications, training, and experience relevant to the technical requirements of a given undertaking. For example: Architectural Historians or Historical Architects will be utilized to survey historic buildings, while Archaeologists or Anthropologists will be utilized to perform archaeological investigations.

III. ANTI-DEFICIENCY ACT COMPLIANCE

All requirements set forth in this MOA requiring expenditure of Army funds are expressly subject to the availability of appropriations and the requirements of the Anti-Deficiency Act (31 U.S.C. Section 1341). No obligation undertaken by the Army under the terms of this MOA shall require or be interpreted to require a commitment to expend funds not appropriated for a particular purpose.

IV. SIGNATORIES

For the purposes of this MOA, the term "Signatories" means the NGB, the TNARNG and the TN-SHPO, each of which has authority under 36 CFR §800.6(c)(8) to terminate the MOA if accord cannot be reached regarding an amendment.

V. DURATION

This MOA will expire if its terms are not carried out within three (3) years from the date of its execution. Prior to such time, TNARNG may consult with the other signatories to reconsider the terms of the MOA and amend it in accordance with Stipulation IX below.

VI. POST-REVIEW DISCOVERIES

In the event that one or more historic properties are discovered or that unanticipated effects on historic properties are found, the TNARNG shall comply with 36 CFR 800.13(b)(3) by stopping work in the immediate area and informing the TN-SHPO, the ACHP, and applicable tribes based upon the nature of the discovery. Any further investigative work will be conducted according to all appropriate federal and state guidelines, statues, rules, and regulations.

A. Inadvertent Discoveries of Human Remains
Should human remains be encountered, work will immediately stop in the vicinity of the discovery, the area will be secured, and the project manager on site will immediately contact the TNARNG CRM. The TNARNG CRM will notify the Knox County Sheriff's office, Knox County Coroner's office and the TN-SHPO, in accordance with Tennessee Code TCA 11-6-107: Discovery of Sites, Artifacts, or Human Remains. If the human remains are determined to be Native American, the TNARNG will be responsible for compliance with the provisions of TCA 11-6-116: Excavation of Areas Containing Native American Indian Human Remains, as the undertaking will occur on state-owned lands.

VII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

Every three months, with a letter report, following the execution of this MOA until it expires or is terminated, TNARNG shall provide all parties to this MOA a summary report detailing work undertaken pursuant to its terms. Such report shall include any scheduling changes proposed, any problems encountered, and any disputes and objections received in TNARNG's efforts to carry out the terms of this MOA.

VIII. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Should any signatory to this MOA object at any time to any actions proposed or the manner in which the terms of this MOA are implemented, the TNARNG shall consult with such party to resolve the objection. If the TNARNG determines that such objection cannot be resolved, the TNARNG will:

A. Forward all documentation relevant to the dispute, including the TNARNG's proposed resolution, to the ACHP. The ACHP shall provide the TNARNG with its advice on the resolution of the objection within thirty (30) days of receiving adequate documentation. Prior to reaching a final decision on the dispute, the TNARNG shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely advice or comments regarding the dispute from the ACHP, signatories and concurring parties, and provide them with a copy of this written response. The TNARNG will then proceed according to its final decision.

B. If the ACHP does not provide its advice regarding the dispute within the thirty (30) day time period, the TNARNG, in consultation with NGB, may make a final decision on the dispute and proceed accordingly. Prior to reaching such a final decision, the TNARNG shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely comments regarding the dispute from the signatories and concurring parties to the MOA, and provide them and the ACHP with a copy of such written response.

C. The TNARNG's responsibility to carry out all other actions subject to the terms of this MOA that are not the subject of the dispute remain unchanged.

D. Should any member of the public raise a timely and substantive objection pertaining to the manner in which the terms of this MOA are carried out, at any time during its implementation, the TNARNG shall take the objection into account by consulting with the objector to resolve the objection. When the TNARNG responds to an objection, it shall notify the consulting parties of the objection and the manner in which it was resolved. The TNARNG may request the assistance of a consulting party to resolve an objection. The TNARNG retains final decision approval over any disagreements with the public over terms of this MOA.

IX. AMENDMENTS

This MOA may be amended when such an amendment is agreed to in writing by all signatories. The amendment will be effective on the date a copy signed by all of the signatories is filed with the ACHP.

X. TERMINATION

If any signatory to this MOA determines that its terms will not or cannot be carried out, that party shall immediately consult with the other parties to attempt to develop an amendment per Stipulation IX, above. If within thirty (30) days (or another time period agreed to by all signatories) an amendment cannot be reached, any signatory may terminate the MOA upon written notification to the other signatories.

Once the MOA is terminated, and prior to work continuing on the undertaking, the TNARNG must either (a) execute an MOA pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6 or (b) request, take into account, and respond to the comments of the ACHP under 36 CFR § 800.7. The TNARNG shall notify the signatories as to the course of action it will pursue.

Execution of this MOA by the TNARNG and TN-SHPO and implementation of its terms evidence that TNARNG has taken into account the effects of this undertaking on historic properties and afforded the ACHP an opportunity to comment, therefore fulfilling the TNARNG's Section 106 responsibilities regarding this undertaking.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU,
THE TENNESSEE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
AND
THE TENNESSEE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
FOR THE
KNOXVILLE-SUTHERLAND READINESS CENTER RENOVATION
KNOXVILLE, KNOX COUNTY, TENNESSEE
2017

Signature Page

National Guard Bureau

By: _____ Date: 28 Sep 2017
Erik T. Gordon
Colonel, US Army
Chief, Installations and Environment

Tennessee Army National Guard

By: _____ Date: 17 Oct 2017
Terry M. "Max" Haston, Major General
Adjutant General
Tennessee Army National Guard

Tennessee State Historic Preservation Officer

By: E. Patrick McIntyre Date: October 26, 2017
E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr.
State Historic Preservation Officer
Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office

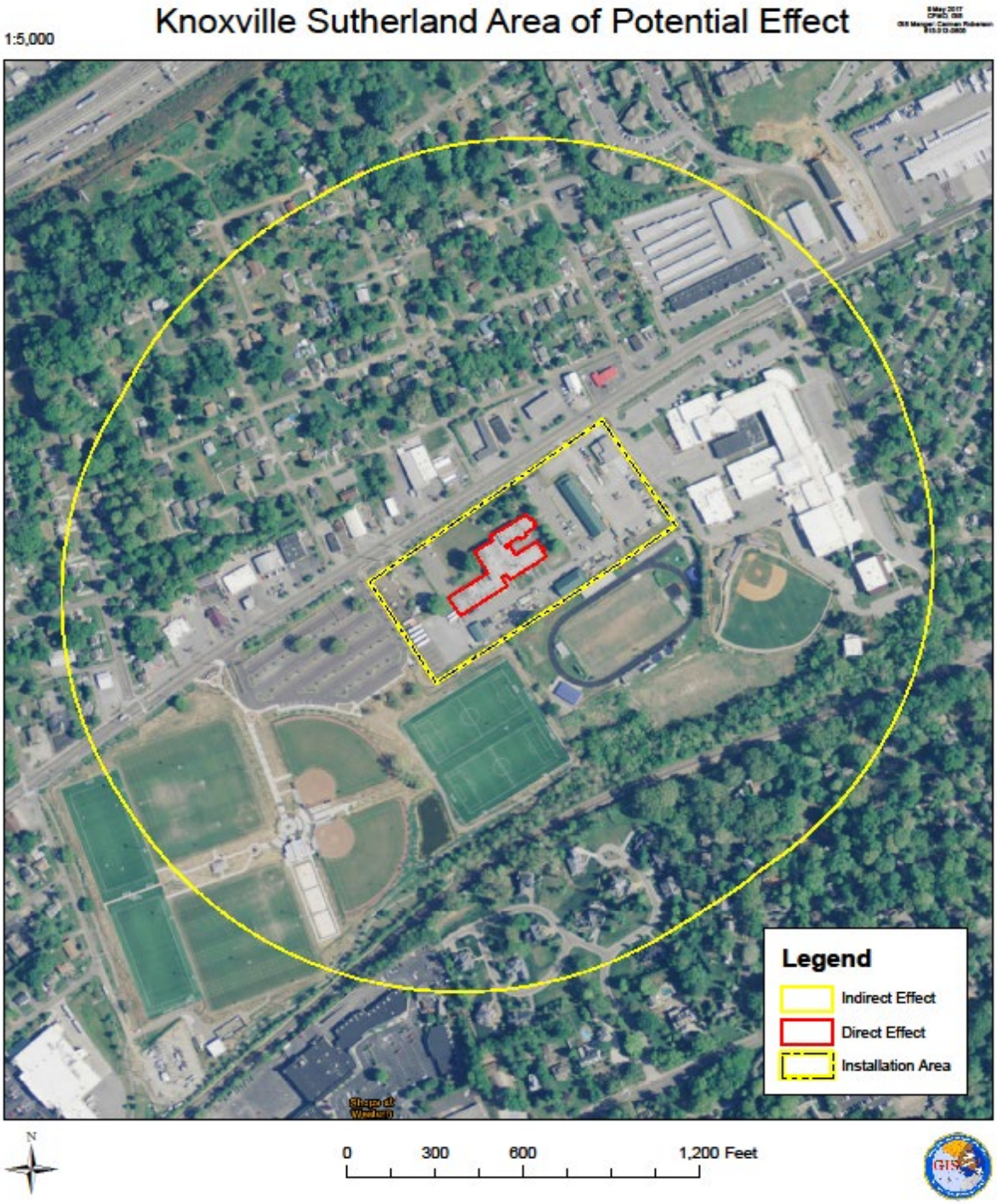
Attachments:

A- Maps of Location
1- Site Location
2- Area of Potential Effect (APE)

B- ACHP Correspondence

Attachment A-1

Attachment A-2



Attachment B

Preserving America's Heritage

March 29, 2017

Mr. Jonathan Guilford
Cultural Resources Manager
Tennessee Army National Guard
3041 Sidco Drive
Nashville, TN 37204-4505

Ref: *Proposed Knoxville Sutherland Armory Restoration Project by the Tennessee Army National Guard*
Knox County, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Guilford:

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) has received your notification and supporting documentation regarding the adverse effects of the referenced undertaking on a property or properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Based upon the information provided, we have concluded that Appendix A, *Criteria for Council Involvement in Reviewing Individual Section 106 Cases*, of our regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR Part 800), does not apply to this undertaking. Accordingly, we do not believe that our participation in the consultation to resolve adverse effects is needed. However, if we receive a request for participation from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), affected Indian tribe, a consulting party, or other party, we may reconsider this decision. Additionally, should circumstances change, and it is determined that our participation is needed to conclude the consultation process, please notify us.

Pursuant to 36 CFR §800.6(b)(1)(iv), you will need to file the final Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), developed in consultation with the Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and any other consulting parties, and related documentation with the ACHP at the conclusion of the consultation process. The filing of the MOA, and supporting documentation with the ACHP is required in order to complete the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Thank you for providing us with the notification of adverse effect. If you have any questions or require further assistance, please contact Ms. Katharine Kerr at 202-517-0216 or via e-mail at kkerr@achp.gov.

Sincerely,

Artisha Thompson
Historic Preservation Technician
Office of Federal Agency Programs

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
401 F Street NW, Suite 308 • Washington, DC 20001-2637
Phone: 202-517-0200 • Fax: 202-517-6381 • achp@achp.gov • www.achp.gov

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APPENDIX D

CULTURAL RESOURCES FEDERAL COLLECTIONS SUMMARY, NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION SUMMARY, TRIBAL POC'S AND TRIBAL TN COUNTIES OF INTEREST

D1.0 Native American Consultations

Initiation and continuation of Native American consultations (NAC) as required by federal regulations such as the NHPA (e.g. section 106), NAGPRA, EO 13175, and AR 200-1. was considered a general priority in its formative years for the TNARNG. The first formal consultation was held on July 23-24, 2003 to set the ground rules for consultations to follow, with all parties determining goals and objectives. One of the primary goals of this first consultation, as with all consultations to follow, was the review and discussion of the ICRMPs, which were being developed at the time and would cover the years 2004-2008 for the installations in the state of Tennessee and 2005-2009 for the Catoosa, GA installation. The possibility of creating an MOU was discussed, as well as current projects in cultural resources.

Two other NAC meetings had followed in the ensuing years (2004, 2005), with both sides (Tribes and TNARNG) not attaining a goal towards settling a way of creating an MOU that the Tribes desired the benefit of, and the then-current TAG was reluctant to sign. Formal consultation ceased when an MOU could not be negotiated between the two parties (As of the completion of this 2019-2023 ICRMP, no MOU's, MOA's, PA's exist between the TNARNG and any of the TN affiliated tribes).

Informal consultation was conducted through phone calls, email, regular mail, and the Tennessee Military Website. Through the use of these technologies, the CRM could disperse information quickly to all of the tribes, ensuring timely notification for Section 106 obligations, ICRMP/INRMP comments, and any other matters that are of potential interest to them.

Beginning in 2011, The TNARNG was invited to a multi-state consultation including the Alabama ARNG and the Mississippi ARNG at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. In 2012, TNARNG was unable to attend the yearly NAC in Linden, Louisiana hosted by the Louisiana ARNG. By 2013, the joint collaboration that took place at Fort McClellan, AL. had grown to include other southeastern states including Louisiana, Georgia, and Florida ARNG's along with Alabama, Mississippi and the TNARNG once again rejoining the event. State agencies began to attend as well such as NRCS, state SHPO's, the NPS, and NGB representatives that gave insight into what the National Guard Bureau does along with areas that they have looked into with helping government to government interactions become as rewarding as possible. In 2015, the TNARNG hosted its inaugural NAC at VTS Smyrna with great success with the opening ceremony consisting of a traditional meal.

In 2018, Tennessee marked its sixth consecutive year in attending the NAC with an ever growing number of participants along with other states such as South Carolina putting their desires in joining the collaboration. With the conclusion of the August 20-24, 2018 NAC at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, the TNARNG has been given multiple comments/feedback from the Tribes present on their concerns with our curation collections housed at UA Moundville. Reasons include the treatment of their ancestral remains and funerary objects without prior consultations, differing NAGPRA definitions, and differing repatriation ideas. The TNARNG is investigating other alternatives to Moundville and has opened up formal consultation efforts with all of the TN-affiliated Tribes. The TNARNG will create a plan of action within the life of this ICRMP.

The joint NAC meetings have opened up an opportunity for multiple states to collaborate amongst themselves hands-on along with bringing together up to a dozen or more Tribes in a formal consultation setting to discuss and come up with techniques to continue an ever evolving relationship for the benefits of both parties. For all of these groups, the consolidation

into one meeting helps minimize travel time and decreases the overall cost to do business. The future NAC consultations look optimistic in the ongoing efforts to strengthen relationships between the TNARNG and the Tennessee affiliated Tribes.

D1.1 The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)

NAGPRA requirements can be found at 25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq. 104 Stat. 3048. It is a United States federal law enacted on 16 November 1990 requiring all federal agencies and institutions that receive federal funding to return Native American “cultural items” to lineal descendants and culturally affiliated Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian Organizations. The topic is further discussed in the 2013 *ARNG Cultural Resources Handbook* and Appendices.

The TNARNG in past communications have consulted with the Tennessee affiliated Tribes over the potential of containing any cultural items relating to human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. However, our collections have not been analyzed by a trained specialist to comply with Section 6 of NAGPRA, yet the TNARNG is in the consultation process to invite Tribal review and comment.

D1.2 Native American Tribal Areas of Interest

Figure D-1 Tennessee Affiliated Tribes and their TN counties of interest

	Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	Alabama Coushatta Tribe of Texas	Alabama-Quassarte Tribe	Cherokee Nation *	Chickasaw Nation	Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana	Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	Jena Band of Choctaw Indians
Anderson		X						X	X	
Bedford					X			X	X	X
Benton					X				X	X
Bledsoe								X	X	X
Blount		X		X				X	X	X
Bradley		X						X	X	X
Campbell				X				X	X	
Cannon	X				X			X	X	X
Carroll	X			X	X		X			X
Carter				X				X	X	
Cheatham	X				X			X	X	
Chester					X				X	X
Claiborne								X	X	
Clay								X	X	
Cocke		X		X				X	X	
Coffee					X			X	X	X
Crockett					X				X	X
Cumberland	X							X	X	X
Davidson	X	X		X				X	X	
Decatur					X				X	X
DeKalb	X							X	X	X
Dickson	X				X			X	X	X
Dyer					X				X	X
Fayette					X	X			X	X
Fentress	X							X	X	
Franklin		X			X			X	X	X
Gibson	X			X	X		X			X
Giles		X			X			X	X	X
Grainger								X	X	
Greene				X				X	X	
Grundy					X			X	X	X
Hamblen		X						X	X	
Hamilton		X			X			X	X	X
Hancock								X	X	
Hardeman					X				X	X
Hardin					X			X	X	X
Hawkins								X	X	
Haywood					X				X	X
Henderson					X				X	X
Henry					X				X	X
Hickman	X				X			X	X	X

	Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	Alabama Coushatta Tribe of Texas	Alabama-Quassarte Tribe	Cherokee Nation *	Chickasaw Nation	Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana	Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	Jena Band of Choctaw Indians
Houston	X				X			X	X	X
Humphreys	X				X			X	X	X
Jackson	X							X	X	
Jefferson		X						X	X	
Johnson				X				X	X	
Knox		X		X				X	X	
Lake	X				X				X	X
Lauderdale					X				X	X
Lawrence		X			X			X	X	X
Lewis					X			X	X	X
Lincoln		X			X			X	X	X
Loudon		X						X	X	X
Macon	X							X	X	
Madison					X				X	X
Marion		X			X			X	X	X
Marshall			X		X			X	X	X
Maury	X	X			X			X	X	X
McMinn		X		X	X			X	X	X
McNairy					X				X	X
Meigs	X	X						X	X	X
Monroe		X			X			X	X	X
Montgomery	X				X			X	X	
Moore					X			X	X	X
Morgan								X	X	
Obion					X				X	X
Overton	X							X	X	
Perry					X			X	X	X
Pickett					X			X	X	
Polk		X						X	X	X
Putnam	X							X	X	
Rhea		X						X	X	X
Roane		X						X	X	X
Robertson	X				X			X	X	
Rutherford							X	X	X	X
Scott								X	X	
Sequatchie								X	X	X
Sevier		X		X				X	X	X
Shelby				X	X	X			X	X
Smith	X							X	X	
Stewart	X				X			X	X	X
Sullivan				X				X	X	
Sumner	X							X	X	
Tipton					X	X			X	X
Trousdale	X							X	X	
Unicoi								X	X	
Union		X						X	X	
Van Buren								X	X	X
Warren					X			X	X	X
Washington								X	X	
Wayne					X			X	X	X
Weakley					X				X	X
White	X							X	X	X
Williamson	X	X			X			X	X	X
Wilson	X							X	X	
Catoosa, GA				X				X		X

	Kialegee Tribal Town	Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians	Muscogee (Creek) Nation	Poarch Band of Creek Indians	Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma	Seminole Nation of Oklahoma	Seminole Tribe of Florida **	Thopthlocco Tribal Town	Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana	United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians
Anderson								X		X
Bedford	X		X	X				X		X
Benton								X		X
Bledsoe	X		X					X		X
Blount								X		X
Bradley	X		X					X		X
Campbell								X		X
Cannon	X		X					X		X
Carroll										X
Carter								X		X
Cheatham	X		X	X				X		X
Chester	X		X					X		X
Claiborne								X		X
Clay								X		X
Cocke								X		X
Coffee	X		X					X		X
Crockett	X		X					X		X
Cumberlan	X		X					X		X
Davidson	X		X	X				X		X
Decatur	X		X					X		X
DeKalb	X		X					X		X
Dickson	X		X	X				X		X
Dyer					X			X		X
Fayette	X		X					X	X	X
Fentress								X		X
Franklin	X		X	X				X		X
Gibson										X
Giles	X		X					X		X
Grainger								X		X
Greene								X		X
Grundy	X		X					X		X
Hamblen								X		X
Hamilton	X		X					X		X
Hancock								X		X
Hardeman	X		X					X		X
Hardin	X		X					X		X
Hawkins								X		X
Haywood	X		X					X		X
Henderson	X		X					X		X
Henry								X		X
Hickman	X		X					X		X
Houston	X		X	X				X		X
Humphrey	X		X					X		X
Jackson								X		X
Jefferson								X		X
Johnson								X		X
Knox								X		X
Lake					X			X		X
Lauderdale		X		X	X			X		X
Lawrence	X		X					X		X
Lewis	X		X					X		X
Lincoln	X		X					X		X
Loudon	X		X					X		X
Macon								X		X
Madison			X					X		X

	Kialegee Tribal Town	Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians	Muscogee (Creek) Nation	Poarch Band of Creek Indians	Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma	Seminole Nation of Oklahoma	Seminole Tribe of Florida **	Thopthlocco Tribal Town	Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana	United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians
Marion	X		X					X		X
Marshall	X		X					X		X
Maury	X		X					X		X
McMinn	X		X					X		X
McNairy	X		X					X		X
Meigs	X		X					X		X
Monroe	X		X					X		X
Montgomery				X				X		X
Moore	X		X	X				X		X
Morgan	X		X					X		X
Obion					X			X		X
Overton								X		X
Perry	X		X					X		X
Pickett								X		X
Polk	X		X					X		X
Putnam								X		X
Rhea	X		X					X		X
Roane	X		X					X		X
Robertson				X				X		X
Rutherford	X		X	X				X		X
Scott								X		X
Sequatchie	X		X					X		X
Sevier								X		X
Shelby	X		X		X			X	X	X
Smith								X		X
Stewart				X				X		X
Sullivan								X		X
Sumner				X				X		X
Tipton	X		X		X			X	X	X
Trousdale								X		X
Unicoi								X		X
Union								X		X
Van Buren	X		X					X		X
Warren	X		X					X		X
Washington								X		X
Wayne	X		X					X		X
Weakley								X		X
White	X		X					X		X
Williamson	X		X	X				X		X
Wilson	X		X	X				X		X
Catoosa, GA								X		X

* Cherokee Nation is also interested in the same areas as ECBI

** Seminole Tribe of Florida is only focusing on FL projects for Section 106 consultation as of Sept 15, 2015

Info from Tribes

Info from 3rd party

No/minimal info available

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D2.0 Federal Collections Summary

1

Archaeological Collections Register
Office of Archaeological Research
University of Alabama Museums

4/17/2018

Collections Sourced to Tennessee Army National Guard, as of April 17, 2018

ACCESSION	SOURCE	DATE OBTAINED	HOW OBTAINED	LOTS	FOLDERS	NEGATIVES	SLIDES	DIGITAL IMAGES	COMMENTS
2012.086	Tennessee Army National Guard		Fee Curation	912	34	86	129	176	Existing Project Collections
2016.059	Tennessee Army National Guard	10/20/2016	Fee Curation	31	3	0	0	229	Phase I survey at Volunteer Training Site Catoosa, by MRS Consultants, Catoosa County, Georgia
2017.059	Tennessee Army National Guard	11/15/2017	Fee Curation	0	2	0	0	104	GPR survey of Adams Cemetery, Site 40CL73, at Milan Volunteer Training Facility, by MRS Consultants, Carroll County Tennessee
			TOTALS	943	39	86	129	509	

APPENDIX E

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1
for
Maintenance, Repair, Renovation, and new Construction Activities

Contact: Jonathan R. Guilford- Cultural Resources Manager
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Scope: This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the steps to be taken prior to the maintenance and repair activities on TNARNG properties. It is intended for all personnel other than the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM). Examples of applicable personnel are:

- Leadership
- Construction, Facilities, Maintenance Office (CFMO), Directorate of Public Works
- US Property and Fiscal Officer (USPFO)
- Master and strategic planning
- Reservation maintenance
- Facility managers and armorers
- Range control
- Environmental Quality Control Committee (EQCC)
- Personnel assigned to historic facilities.

All personnel above are referred to as “manager.”

These procedures are intended to ensure that no disturbance or destruction of significant architectural resources (or their character-defining features) and archaeological resources take place.

Affected Site(s) or Training Installation(s): This SOP applies to all installations with buildings or structures 45 years or older in age.

Statutory Reference(s) and Guidance:

- Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800)
- *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings*
- *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*
- *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation and Illustrated Guidelines on Sustainability for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*
- National Park Service Preservation Briefs
- DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings (Unified Facilities Code [UFC] 04-010-01)
- Program Comment: Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (1946-1974), 2007

- Program Comment: World War II and Cold War Era (1939-1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities, 2007
- Program Comment: World War II and Cold War Era (1939-1974) Army Ammunition Production Facilities and Plants, 2007
- Executive Order 13123 – *Greening the Government Through Efficient Energy Management*, 3 June 1999
- Executive Order 13287 – *Preserve America*, 3 March 2003
- Executive Order 13693 – *Planning for Federal Sustainability in the Next Decade*, 29 March 2015
- AR Engineering Technical Letter 1110-3-491 – *Sustainable Design for Military Facilities (2001)*
- Americans With Disabilities Act *Standards for Accessible Design*, 15 September 2010

Applicability:

Typical actions that may trigger these requirements:

- building maintenance and repair,
- new construction and/or additions to existing facilities
- landscape and grounds replacement;
- clearing and grubbing;
- road clearing and repair;
- trail clearing.

Analysis typically commences with completion and review of Military Construction Project Data Form 1391, Project Request form 420, or a work order.

Specific events that may trigger these requirements:

- window, roof, and siding repair or replacement;
- interior modifications and/or renovations;
- exterior modifications and/or renovations;
- clearing and vegetation replacement; and
- road, trail, and curb repair or replacement.

Coordination (see Flowchart):

- Check the Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) or consult with the CRM to determine if the building, structure, or landscape element affected by proposed maintenance activity or use is a historic property.

- If building, structure, or landscape element is not listed as a historic structure, determine its age. If it is 50 years old or older, or if the building has the potential for Cold War historical significance (1946–1991), contact the CRM for technical assistance. It is the CRM's responsibility to activate the NHPA Section 110/106 process.

- Coordinate with the CRM for issues and technical assistance related to all matters relating to the NRHP or eligible properties. The CRM is responsible for coordination with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for significant historic property issues.

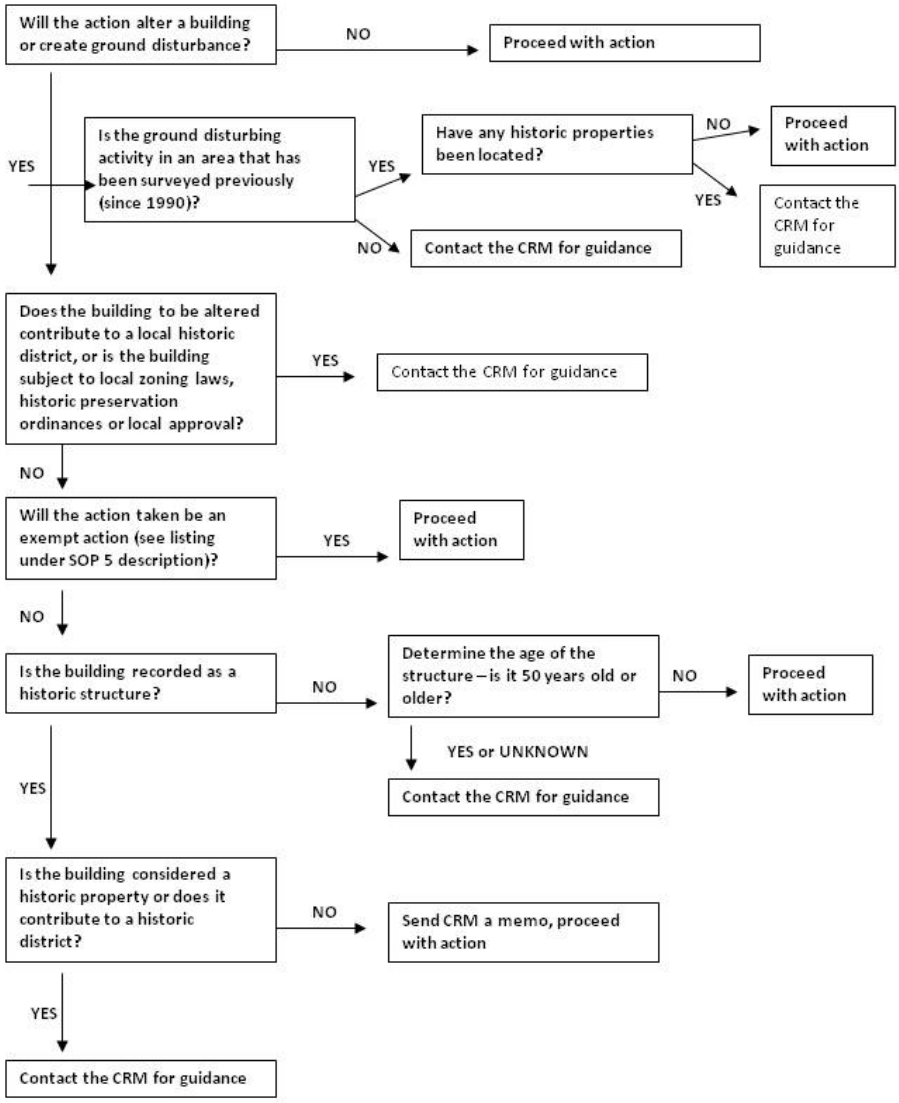
- The CRM will advise the Manager of any project modifications of treatment plans or appropriate treatments that have been defined in consultation with the SHPO.

When the proposed activity involves ground-disturbing activities, proponents must:

- Check with the CRM to determine if the activity location has been previously surveyed for archeological resources.

- The CRM will advise on clearances or needed surveys. No ground-disturbing activity may occur until authorized by the CRM.
- Refer to SOP 5 for inadvertent discoveries during ground-disturbing activities.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1
MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR ACTIVITIES



Flow Chart for Maintenance and Care of Historic Buildings and Structures

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 2
for
Disposal or Demolition of Excess Property

Contact: Jonathan R. Guilford- Cultural Resources Manager
TN Army National Guard
3041 Sidco Drive, Nashville TN, 37204-4505
(615) 313-0768
Fax: (615) 313-0766
Email: state: Jonathan.guilford@tn.gov, federal: jonathan.r.guilford.nfg@mail.mil

Scope: This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the steps to be taken prior to excessing property that is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) or needs further evaluation to determine eligibility. The SOP is intended for all personnel other than the Cultural Resources Management (CRM). Examples of applicable personnel are:

- Leadership
- Construction, Facilities, Maintenance Office (CFMO), Directorate of Public Works
- US Property and Fiscal Officer (USPFO)
- Master and strategic planning
- Reservation maintenance
- Facility managers and armorers
- Range control
- Environmental Quality Control Committee (EQCC)
- Personnel assigned to historic facilities.

All personnel above are referred to as “manager.”

Affected Site(s) or Training Installation(s): This SOP applies to all installations with buildings or structures 45 years or older in age.

Statutory Reference(s) and Guidance:

- Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800), Section 110 of the NHPA
- Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement for the demolition of World War II Temporary Buildings, 07 June 1986
- Program Comment: DoD World War II- and Cold War-Era (1939-1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities, 2007.
- Program Comment: DoD Cold War-Era (1946-1974) Unaccompanied Personnel Housing, 2007
- *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings*

Typical situations: Building or structure disposal/demolition and/or replacement; building transfer or excessing

Typical triggering event: Mission requirement change causing the removal and/or replacement of buildings or structures (see Flowchart).

Procedures: If mission requirements cause the disposal or demolition and replacement of buildings or structures onsite, the replacement design should be compatible with other buildings in the same area. Changes to the landscape should convey the historic pattern of land use, topography, transportation patterns, and spatial relationships. Retain the character-defining materials and features, design and workmanship of buildings, structures, and landscape through maintenance and preservation activities.

When rehabilitation costs exceed 70% of a building's replacement cost, replacement construction may be used. Consult the CRM for guidance. The CRM will also need to initiate compliance with federal regulations.

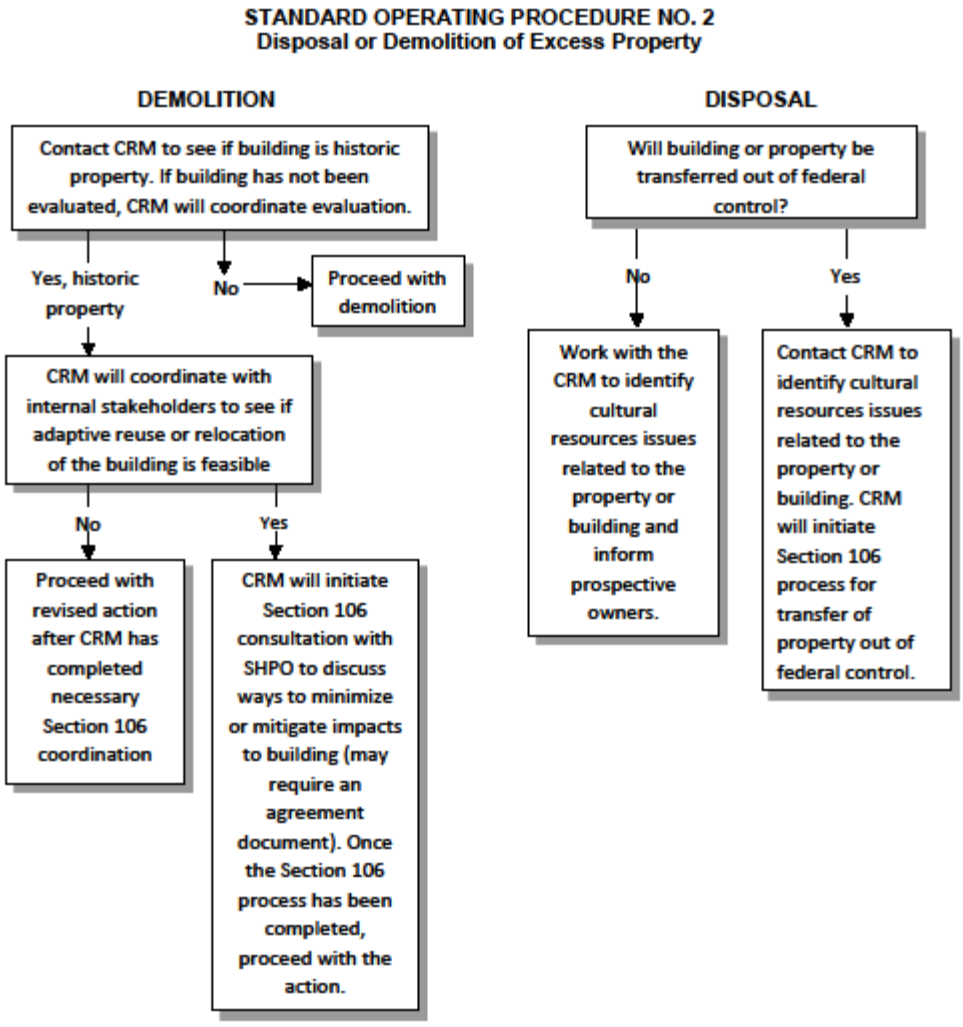
- Contact the CRM to determine if the building, structure, or landscape element affected by the proposed disposal or demolition and/or replacement activity is a historic property or significant component of a historic district.

- If the building, structure, or landscape element is not listed as a historic structure, determine its age. If it is 50 years old or older, contact the CRM for technical assistance. It is the CRM's responsibility to activate the NHPA Section 106 process.

- Coordinate with the CRM for issues and technical assistance related to all matters relating to historic properties. The CRM is responsible for coordination with the SHPO for compliance issues.

- Coordinate with the CRM on the design of a replacement building if it is within a historic district.

Compliance procedures will require a minimum of 4 to 6 months to complete.



Flow Chart for Disposal or Demolition of Excess Property

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 3
for
Mission Training of Military and Tenant Personnel

Contact: Jonathan R. Guilford- Cultural Resources Manager
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Scope: This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the steps to be taken prior to conducting mission training exercises on TNARNG and non-TNARNG property. It is intended for all personnel other than the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM). Examples of applicable personnel are:

- Plans, Operations, and Training Officer (POTO)
- Reservation maintenance
- Environmental program manager
- Range control
- Unit commander and environmental liaison
- Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM)
- Environmental unit command officer
- Public affairs
- Joint forces
- Unit / activity personnel

Non-military units or tenants using TNARNG installations will also be instructed on responding to inadvertent discovery situations (see SOP No. 5).

Statutory Reference(s):

- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and its implementing regulations (43 CFR 10) on federally owned or controlled lands
- TCA 11-6-107, TCA 11-6-116 on state lands
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) on federal lands
- Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800) on federal lands or for federally supported actions on nonfederal public lands and private lands
- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) on federal and tribal lands

Applicability:

Typical actions that may trigger these requirements:

- outside field training exercises on ARNG and non-ARNG property

Specific events that may trigger these requirements:

- planning and scheduling field training exercises
- expansions of training areas

- major changes in types and locations of training exercises

Affected Site(s) or Training Installation(s):

- TNARNG Volunteer Training Sites at Catoosa, VTS Milan, VTS Smyrna, VTS Tullahoma, and VTS John Sevier

- TN ARNG Virtual Installation including all Readiness Centers (RC's)

Actions: This section describes specific actions to be taken before and during training to protect cultural resources (see Flowchart):

Planning Operations and Training Office (POTO), Reservation Maintenance, Unit Commanders and Environmental Liaison, Environmental Unit Command Officer – planning and scheduling of training

- When planning field training, particularly for expansions at training areas or major changes in types and locations of training exercises, contact the CRM, at least four months in advance for archaeological clearances.

- Check with CRM to determine archaeological sensitivity of training areas. If possible, avoid areas of high sensitivity.

- Coordinate with CRM for archaeological clearances for mission essential areas.

At the initiation of and during training of an TNARNG training site

- Ensure units using the site(s) or training installation(s) have been provided with proper information on protection of cultural resources including SOP 4 on inadvertent discovery and maps illustrating closed areas prior to conducting mission training

- Monitor compliance with SOPs and closures by units training at the site(s) or training installation(s)

- Report violations of closures and SOPs to the CRM

- Provide feedback to CRM on effectiveness of orientation materials

Unit Commander

- Ensure field troops understand applicable cultural resource policies and SOPs.

- Direct questions clarifying cultural resource policies and procedures to the CRM.

- Ensure training does not occur in areas that are closed and training restrictions are observed.

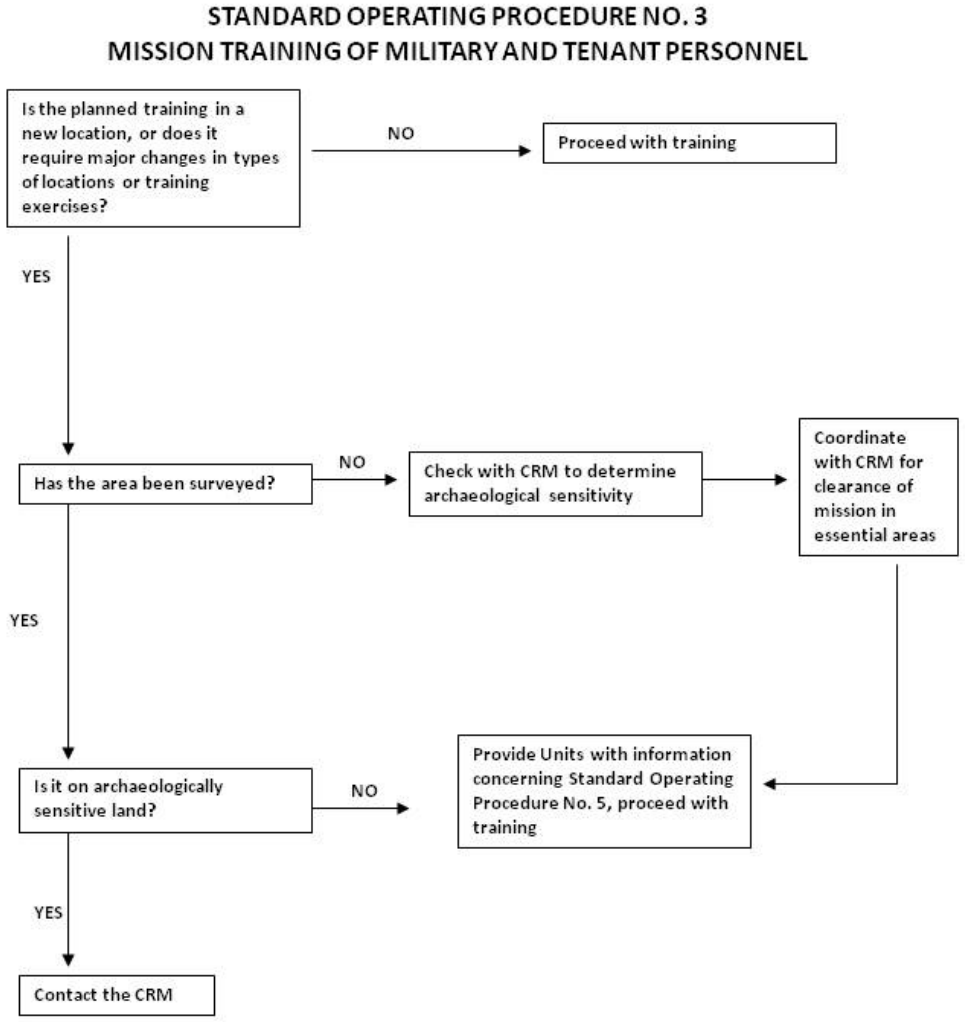
- Report violations of policies, SOPs, and closures to facility manager.

Field Troops/Tenants

- Review cultural resource information regarding the proposed training area prior to conducting training exercises
- Follow applicable SOPs for the training area

- Comply with all closures of locations within training areas and any restrictions on training activities in locations of resource sensitivity

- Report any discoveries to unit commander



Flow Chart for Mission Training of Military and Tenant Personnel

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 4
For
Emergency Operations and Homeland Security Activities

Contact: Jonathan R. Guilford- Cultural Resources Manager
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Scope: This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the steps to be taken prior to conducting emergency operations or Homeland Security activities on TNARNG and non-TNARNG property. It is intended for all personnel other than the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM). Examples of applicable personnel are:

- Plans, Operations, and Training Officer (POTO)
- Reservation maintenance
- Environmental program manager
- Range control
- Unit commander and environmental liaison
- Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM)
- Environmental unit command officer
- Public affairs
- Joint forces
- Unit / activity personnel

Non-military units or tenants using TNARNG installations will also be instructed on responding to inadvertent discovery situations (see SOP No. 5).

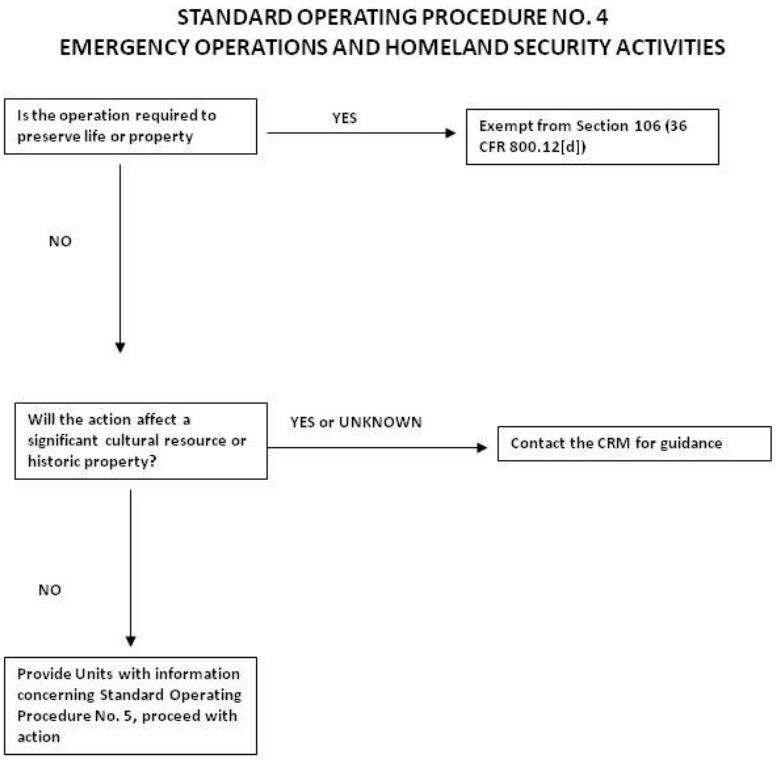
Policy: Responses to emergencies and all planning for emergency response and Homeland Security at TNARNG site(s) and training installation(s) will be carried out in accordance with the statutory applications contained in:

- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and its implementing regulations (43 CFR 10) on federally owned or controlled lands
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) on federal lands
- TCA 11-6-107, TCA 11-6-116 on state lands
- Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800) on federal lands or for federally supported actions on nonfederal public lands and private lands
- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for federally supported actions that require it

It should be noted that immediate rescue and salvage operations conducted to preserve life or property are exempt from the provisions of Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800.12[d]).

Procedure (see Flowchart): All reasonable efforts are made to avoid or minimize disturbance of significant cultural resources during emergency operations and Homeland Security activities and will communicate with applicable CRM regarding potential effects to significant cultural resources that may occur in association with such activities.

Upon notification of a proposed emergency operation or Homeland Security activity, the CRM will notify and consult with the appropriate agencies and parties, regarding the known or likely presence of cultural resources in the area of the proposed operation. The agencies and parties are expected to reply in 7 days or less. Notification may be verbal, followed by written communication. This applies only to undertakings that will be implemented within 30 days after the need for disaster, emergency, or Homeland Security action has been formally declared by the appropriate authority. An agency may request an extension of the period of applicability prior to expiration of the 30 days. The CRM will ensure that all TNARNG personnel and units involved in the project are briefed regarding the protocol to be followed in the case of the inadvertent discovery of cultural resources during emergency operations (SOP No. 5).



Flow Chart for Emergency Operations and Homeland Security Activities

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 5
for
Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Materials

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Scope: This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the steps to be taken upon inadvertent discovery of cultural resources. It is intended for all personnel other than the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM). Examples of applicable personnel are:

- Plans, Operations, and Training Officer (POTO)
- Reservation maintenance
- Environmental program manager
- Range control
- Unit commander and environmental liaison
- Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM)
- Environmental unit command officer
- Public affairs
- Joint forces
- Unit / activity personnel

Statutory Reference(s):

- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA and its implementing regulations (43 CFR 10) on federally owned or controlled lands
- TCA 11-6-107, TCA 11-6-116 on state lands
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) on federal lands
- Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800) on federal lands or for federally supported actions on nonfederal public lands and private lands

Other Reference(s):

- Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians (EBCI)'s *EBCI Guidelines for Human Remains and Funerary Objects (Guidelines for Survey, Excavation, Laboratory/Analysis, and Curation)*; page E-22

Applicability:

Typical actions that may trigger these requirements:

- field training exercises
- construction and maintenance
- activities such as digging, bulldozing, clearing or grubbing
- off-road traffic
- general observations (i.e., eroded areas, gullies, trails, etc.)

Discovery of the following will trigger these requirements:

- discovery of known or likely human remains
- unmarked graves
- Indian or historical artifacts
- archaeological features
- paleontological remains

Actions: This section describes specific actions to be taken for inadvertent discovery. The flow chart, which is intended to be used by unit/activity level personnel, unit commanders, and similar personnel, as a decision-making guide when inadvertent discoveries are made as described under the applicability section of this SOP (see Flowchart).

Unit personnel, contractor, field crews, other tenants:

- Cease ground-disturbing activity when possible historical artifacts and features, human remains, or burials are observed or encountered.

- Report any observations or discoveries of historical artifacts and features, human remains, burials, or features immediately to the unit commander or facility manager.

- Secure the discovery location(s).

Unit Commander:

- Immediately notify the range control.

- Await further instructions from the range control officer.

- Examine the location of the discovery to ensure that it has been properly secured. Take appropriate measures to further secure location if needed.

- Coordinate with range control officer on where activities can resume.

- Give direction to the field troops, construction crew, or non-TNARNG user regarding locations where training exercises or activity may continue.

Range Control Officer:

- Examine the location of the discovery to ensure that it has been properly secured. Take appropriate measures to further secure location (from vandalism and weather) if needed.

- Give direction to the unit commander, construction crew, or non-TNARNG user regarding locations where training exercises or activity may continue.

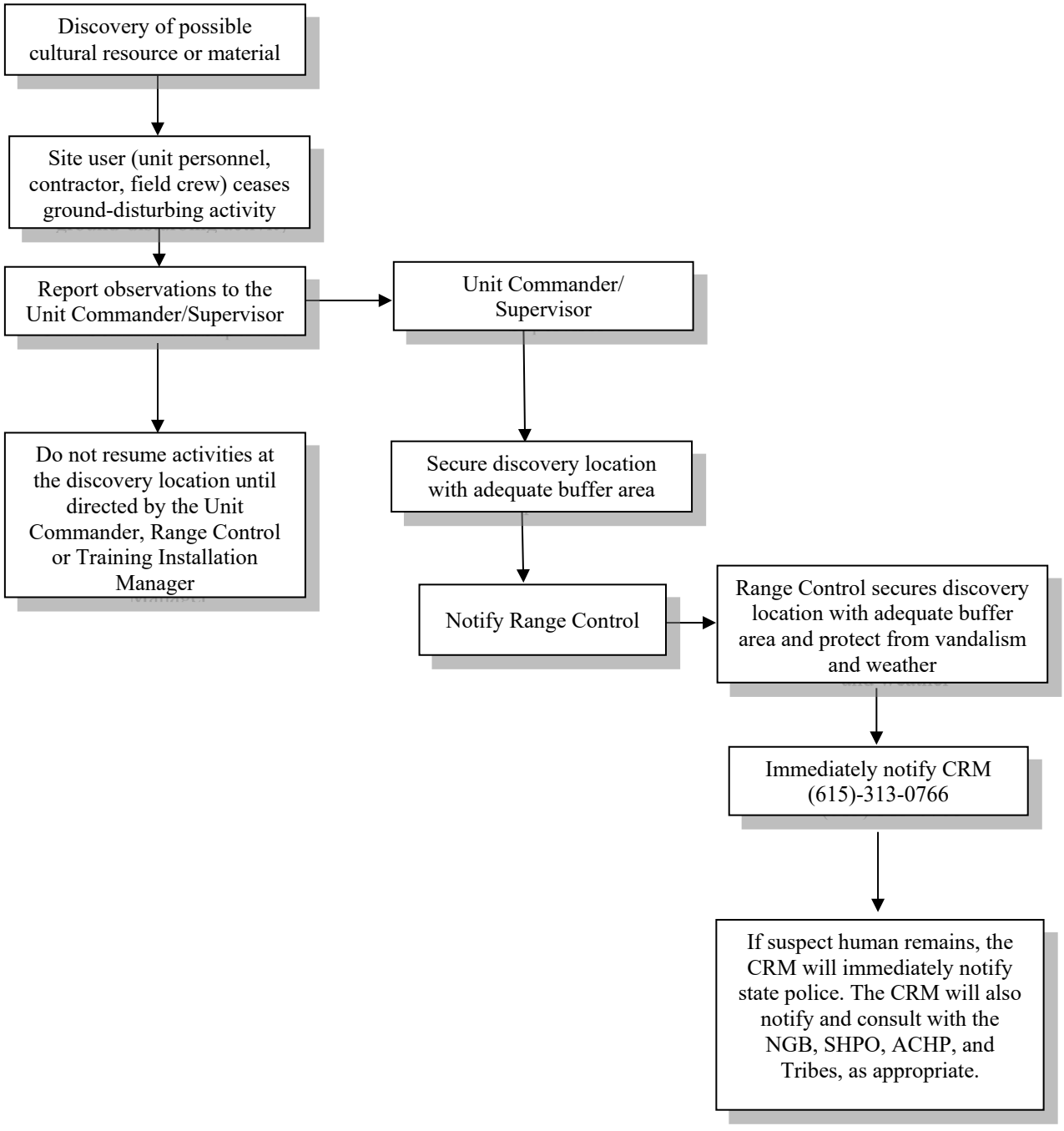
- Immediately notify the CRM.

- If human remains are known or suspected to be present, also promptly notify the state police.

Activity may not resume in area of discovery until cleared by the CRM. Anticipate 30 days.

Need to include law enforcement and FBI for federal lands; it is a crime scene until determined otherwise. Then follow through with CRM determination. You have to have the law report for file on inadvertent discoveries.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE 5
Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Materials



Flow Chart for the Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Materials

EBCI Treatment Guidelines for Human Remains and Funerary Objects (Survey, Excavation, Laboratory/Analysis, and Curation Guidelines)

It is the wish of the EBCI that whenever possible, human interments be left in situ, unstudied, and protected from current and future disturbance. However, when these parameters cannot be met, the following guidance shall apply:

Archeological Surveys: The EBCI requests that in the event human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are encountered, no photographs of such items be taken. Detailed drawings are permissible, however.

Excavations: The EBCI requests that in the event human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are encountered, no photographs of such items be taken. Detailed drawings are permissible, however. Also, if after consultation with the SHPO and culturally affiliated, federally recognized tribes, the lead agency determines that the excavation of these items is required, the EBCI requests that only the lead archaeologist and a physical anthropologist participate in the removal of these items. The EBCI also requests that, in the case of full excavation of human remains, the entire burial matrix be removed and curated for future reburial. Lastly, EBCI requests to be sent the proposals and research designs that will be provided to the SHPO and State Archaeologist for review and approval prior to the initiation of any excavation activities.

Laboratory Treatment/Analysis: The EBCI requests that any human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and/or objects of cultural patrimony not be unnecessarily washed or cleaned, and that only dry brushing be consistently used. Again, we request that no photographs be taken of such objects for documentation or curation purposes, however detailed drawings are acceptable. Furthermore, in terms of human remains, we require that no destructive analyses be permitted, and we would like to have discussions and agreements about the kind of analyses, if any, that will be permitted.

Curation: The EBCI requests that in all cases where it is remotely feasible, that human remains, associated funerary objects, and the burial matrix be stored together. Furthermore, we ask that these type of objects, as well as sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony, be removed from public viewing or public handling and that researchers not automatically be granted access to such items. Research requests should be submitted to the EBCI Cultural Resources office in the event someone wishes to study such items.

Avoidance/Preservation in Place/Excavation/Reburial: Remember, our preference is always avoidance/preservation in place. Unless there are very good reasons as to why this is not possible, we will not immediately enter into discussions of excavation, removal, study, reburial, etc. That being said, if remains must be moved, it is always our preference that they be out of the ground for only as long as it takes to move them to their new resting place, which should be as close to the original resting place as possible (within line of sight). Sometimes, we do allow minimal study of the remains, especially if it can be done with the remains in situ. If longer study is needed, we prefer a field lab to sending them off some distance to be studied in a lab. The bottom line is that the less time they are exposed to the air, the better it is for the people involved and the Tribe. If reburial is the only option, the most efficient/time sensitive reburial process is preferred. Also, capping of the burials is not typically problematic, especially if there is ample fill dirt between the individual and the foreign capping material.

Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians Guidelines for Human Remains and Funerary Objects

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APPENDIX F

INSTALLATION-SPECIFIC CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECTS, 2019-2023

F1.0 Goals and Objectives for the 2019-2023 ICRMP Update

The CRM must develop projects and plans for the identification and protection of cultural resources and compliance actions needed when resources could be affected. Cultural resources compliance actions can include Section 110 archaeological or historic building surveys, consultation with the SHPO, impacts mitigation, arranging for and agreements with curation facilities, initiation of Tribal consultations related to a specific project, or development of agreement documents for a specific project. These projects might be necessary due to mission changes or master planning initiatives, or might be a part of ITAM projects; natural resource management plans; major maintenance programs; changes in equipment, assets, mission, or training; and consolidating or relocating units. The following table presents projects that the 2013-2017 TNARNG ICRMP initiated and planned for.

Table F-1 Cultural Resources Management Projects for FY 2013-2017

Site/Installation	Project #	Project Description	Proposed Fiscal Year of Completion
TNARNG	TN0NG120001	Curation of Existing Archaeological Collection	2012
TNARNG	TBD	Statewide Historic Collection Survey	Recurring-annually
TNARNG	TN000060043	Statewide American Indian Consultation	Recurring-annually
TNARNG	TNC70060002	Evaluate Buildings that reach the 50yr benchmark for NRHP eligibility	Recurring-annually
TNARNG	TBD	Update the ICRMP	2015
TNARNG	TBD	Develop and initiate a historic resources monitoring program	2012
TNARNG	TN000080011	NHPA Maintenance & treatment Plans	TBD
VTS Milan	TBD	Cemetery Maintenance and Headstone Repair	TBD
VTS Catoosa	TBD	Design and Install Interpretation Panels	2013
VTS Catoosa	TBD	Ethnographic Study for site NRHP-eligibility determination	2012
VTS Tullahoma	TBD	Design and Install Interpretation Panels	2014
VTS Milan	TBD	Design and Install Interpretation Panels	2015
VTS Smyrna	TBD	Design and Install Interpretation Panels	2016

Much of the successes in these proposed STEP projects include arriving to the point that all buildings that have reached the age of 50 years old have been assessed for NRHP-eligibility with eligible or non-eligible designations. The artifacts collection has been successfully curated

at the University of Alabama-Moundville. There continues to be success in the monitoring of all historic resources along with statewide collections that can be found at varying RC's across the state.

The proposed projects that did not come to fruition were the ones that did not hit the high priority list when it comes to funding such as the NHPA Maintenance & Treatment Plans, or the ones that are not funded by the Environmental Programs budget like with the Cemetery Maintenance & Headstone Repair. The Design and Installation of Interpretation Panels projects has a future, however the TNARNG has chosen to drive the CRM program towards more archaeological projects in the next five years.

Based on the analysis of successes and challenges associated with the implementation of the previous ICRMP (2013-2017, see Table F-1 for STEP projects), the TNARNG has prepared the following updated list of installation-wide management actions to be completed over the next 5 years:

- Continue the formal consultation process with federally recognized Native American Tribes that continue to grow stronger with each passing year

- Develop GIS data layers to include information pertaining to Native Americans, such as historical areas of interest, location of sacred sites, etc. and other cultural resources (historic buildings, archaeological sites, etc.)

- Develop a statewide archaeological predictive model to best determine where to conduct archaeological resource surveys on readiness center sites

- Develop maintenance and treatment plans for the NRHP-eligible 11-building district at Chattanooga RC

- Protect identified cultural resources

- Inventory TNARNG installation buildings that reach the 50 year benchmark for NRHP eligibility

- Research and design interpretive panels explaining the cultural resources on all four training site locations

- Develop and execute curation MOU for TNARNG archaeological collections with the University of Alabama-Moundville Office of Archaeological Research

Implementation of these objectives will ensure compliance with all applicable Army directives and federal laws. Additionally, these objectives provide the following benefits to the TNARNG cultural resources program.

1. Greater institutional organization and knowledge to help establish clear program directives and priorities

2. Increased sustainability of the TNARNG military mission, which can provide cost savings and reduce pressure to cultural resources.

3. Increased cultural resources awareness amongst troops, which can translate to reduced damage to architectural and archaeological resources.
4. Promotion and preservation of TNARNG cultural and historical heritage for the greater community.

5. Maintenance of good relationships between the TNARNG and the SHPOs, Tribes, and other stakeholders.

To aid in implementing these management actions, the TNARNG has programmed a number of site and training installation-specific projects between 2019-2023. New projects identified as part of the development of this ICRMP Update are shown in Table F-2.

Table F-2 Cultural Resources Management Projects for 2019-2023

Site/Installation	Project #	Project Description	Proposed Fiscal Year of Completion
TNARNG	TN0NG110004	5-year ICRMP Update/Revision	Every 5 Years
TNARNG	TBD	Annual Update for the ICRMP	Recurring-annually
TNARNG	TNC70060002	Annual Historic Building Survey	Recurring-annually
TNARNG	TN0NG130003	Native American Consultation	Recurring-annually
TNARNG	TBD	Statewide Historic Collections Survey	Recurring-annually
TNARNG	TBD	NRHP-eligible Building/Structure Monitoring Program	Recurring-annually
TNARNG	TBD	NRHP-eligible Archaeological Site Monitoring Program	Recurring-annually
TNARNG	TN0NG170003	Annual Curation Facility Inspection	Recurring-annually
Memphis	TNC45170001	Memphis RC Archaeology Survey	FY 2019
VTS Catoosa	TN255170001	VTS Catoosa Phase II Archaeology Survey	FY 2019
VTS Milan	TN545180001	VTS Milan Cantonment Non-Invasive Survey	FY 2019
Columbia	TNA75170001	Columbia RC Archaeology & NRHP-eligibility Survey	FY 2019
VTS Milan	TN545190001	VTS Milan Non-Invasive Survey	FY 2019
TNARNG	TBD	Federal/State Curation Agreements (MOU'S)	FY2020
VTS Catoosa	TBD	VTS Catoosa Non-Invasive Survey	FY 2020
Jefferson City	TBD	Jefferson City RC Archaeology Survey	FY2021
TNARNG	TBD	NHPA TN Cold War RC Context	FY 2022

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APPENDIX G

RECORD OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATION

10042018 NASCFMOREC

10-23-18
KP

REC

RECORD OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATION

Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan- 5 Year Update

[ICRMP]

PREPARED BY:

TNARNG CFMO ENVIRONMENTAL DIVISION

PREPARAED FOR:

CFMO MANAGEMENT OFFICE

04 October 2018

FILE COPY
SCan 10-18 KP

Enviro Tracking #:	ARNG ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST	State ARNG
ICRMP	Enter information in the yellow shaded areas.	TN

PART A - PROJECT INFORMATION

1. PROJECT NAME:
TNARNG Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) Update

2. PROJECT NUMBER: (MILCON if applicable)	3. DATE PREPARED:
	4 OCT 18

4. DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION OF THE PROJECT/PROPOSED ACTION:
a. Location (Include a detailed map, if applicable):
Statewide plan.

b. Description:
5-year update of the Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) with no significant changes.

c. The proposed action will involve (check all that apply):
- ☐ Training activities/areas
- ☐ Maintenance/repair/rehabilitation
- ☐ Construction
- ☐ Real estate action
- ☐ Natural resource management
- ■ Environmental plan/surveys
- ☐ Innovative readiness training project
- ☐ Other (Explain):

d. Project size (acres) (if applicable) _____ Acres of new surface disturbance (proposed): (if applicable) _____

5. START DATE of PROPOSED ACTION (dd-mmm-yy): _____ Note: This must be a future date.
6. PROGRAMMED FISCAL YEAR (if applicable): _____
7. END DATE (if applicable): _____

PART B - DECISION ANALYSIS GUIDE

To use a categorical exclusion the project must satisfy the following three screening criteria: no segmentation, no exceptional circumstances and a qualifying categorical exclusion that covers the project. The following decision tree will guide the application and documentation of these three screening criteria. The criteria were extracted from 32 CFR Section 651.29 and represent the most common screening conditions experienced in the ARNG. NOTE: Each question in Part B must have an applicable block checked for concurrence with REC.

1. Is this action segmented (the scope of the action must include the consideration of connected, cumulative, and similar actions)? ☐ YES (go to #30) ■ NO (go to #2)

2. Is there reasonable likelihood of significant environmental effects (direct, indirect,and cumulative)? If action meets screening criteria but is assessed in an existing EA or EIS, check NO and proceed to the next question. ☐ YES (go to #30) ■ NO (go to #3)

3. Is there a reasonable likelihood of significant effects on public health, safety or the environment? If action meets screening criteria but is assessed in an existing EA or EIS, check NO and proceed to the next question. ☐ YES (go to #30) ■ NO (go to #4)

4. Is there an imposition of uncertain or unique environmental risks? If action meets screening criteria but is assessed in an existing EA or EIS, check NO and proceed to the next question. ☐ YES (go to #30) ■ NO (go to #5)

5. Is the project of greater scope or size than is normal for the category of action? If action meets screening criteria but is assessed in an existing EA or EIS, check NO and proceed to the next question. ☐ YES (go to #30) ■ NO (go to #6)

6. Does the project introduce or employ unproven technology? If action meets screening criteria but is assessed in an existing EA or EIS, check NO and proceed to the next question. ☐ YES (go to #30) ■ NO (go to #7)

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PART B - DECISION ANALYSIS (continued)

7. Will there be reportable releases of hazardous or toxic substances as specified in 40 CFR Part 302? If action meets screening criteria but is assessed in an existing EA or EIS, check NO and proceed to the next question.
☐ YES (go to #30) ■ NO (go to #8)

8. If proposed action is in a non-attainment or maintenance area, will air emissions exceed de minimus levels or otherwise require a formal Clean Air Act (CAA) conformity determination? If action meets screening criteria but is assessed in an existing EA or EIS, check NO and proceed to the next question. ☐ YES (go to #30) ☐ NO (go to #9) ☑ NA (go to #9)

9. Will the project have effects on the quality of the environment that are likely to be highly controversial? If action meets screening criteria but is assessed in an existing EA or EIS, check NO and proceed to the next question.
☐ YES (go to #30) ■ NO (go to #10)

10. Will the project establish a precedent (or make decisions in principle) for future or subsequent actions that are reasonably likely to have future significant effects? If action meets screening criteria but is assessed in an existing EA or EIS, check NO and proceed to the next question. ☐ YES (go to #30) ■ NO (go to #11)

11. Has federal funding been secured for the Innovative Readiness Training (IRT) project?
■ N/A (go to #14) ☐ YES (go to #13) ☐ NO (go to #12)

12. NOTE: IRT projects not currently funded can secure approved NEPA documentation. However, once funding is secured State ARNG is required to coordinate with ARNG-ILE-T to complete natural and cultural surveys via proponent funding.
☐ CONFIRMED (go to #27)

13. Do you have a species list from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that is less than 90 days old?
■ YES (go to #14) Date of List: 10/10/218 ☐ NO (update species list return to #13)

14. In reviewing the species list, what determination was made by the State ARNG?
☐ No species present (go to #16)
■ No affect (go to #16)
☐ May affect but not likely to adversely affect (go to # Date of USFWS concurrence:
☐ May affect likely to adversely affect (go to #15)

15. Does an existing Biological Opinion cover the action?
☐ YES (go to #16) Date of BO: ☐ NO (go to #30)

16. Have the Endangered Species Act, Section 7 requirements completed?
■ YES (go to #17) Date of Documentation: 10/10/2018 ☐ NO (complete documentation, return to #16)

17. Does the project involve an undertaking to a building or structure that is 50 years of age or older?
☐ YES (go to #18) ■ NO (go to #20)

18. Has the building or structure been surveyed for the National Register of Historic Places?
☐ YES (go to #19) ☐ NO (complete inventory, return to #18)

19. Is the building or structure eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places?
☐ YES (go to #20) ☐ NO (go to #20)

20. Does the action involve ground disturbing activities?
☐ YES (go to #21) ■ NO (go to #22)

21. Has an archaeological inventory or research been completed to determine if there are any archeological resources present?
☐ YES (go to #22) ☐ NO (complete inventory or conduct research, return to #21)

22. In reviewing the undertaking, under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (for both above and below ground resources), what determination was made by the State ARNG?
☐ No APE undertaking; no additional consultation required under NHPA (go to question #27)
☐ No properties affected (go to #24) Date of SHPO Concurrence:
■ No adverse effect (go to #24) Date of SHPO Concurrence: August 24, 2018
☐ Adverse effect (go to #23)

23. Has the State ARNG addressed the adverse effect?
☐ YES (place date of MOA or existing PA and explanation of mitigation in box below, go to #24) ☐ NO (go to #30)

23a.

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PART B - DECISION ANALYSIS (continued)

24. Per DoDI 4710.02 did the state ARNG determine that tribal consultation was necessary for this project?

- [x] YES (go to #25)
- [ ] NO (Provide reason in this block 24a, go to #27)

24a.

25. Did the Tribes express an interest or respond with concerns about the project?

- [ ] YES (go to #26)
- [x] NO (go to #27)

Date of Documentation: October 16, 2018

26. Has the State ARNG addressed the Tribal concerns?

- [ ] YES (place date of MOU or explanation of how State ARNG addressed tribal concerns in box below, go to #27)
- [ ] NO (address concerns, return to #26)

Complete only if additional documentation is required in question #26

26a.

27. Does the project involve an unresolved effect on areas having special designation or recognition such as those listed below? For any yes responses go to #30 otherwise go to #28. If any No response is a result of negotiated and/or previously resolved effects please describe resolution in box 27a below.

TYPE	Unresolved Effects?	TYPE	Unresolved Effects?
a. Prime/Unique Farmland	no	e. Wild/Scenic River	no
b. Wilderness Area/National Park	no	f. Coastal Zones	no
c. Sole-Source Aquifer	no	g. 100-year Floodplains	no
d. Wetlands	no	h. National Wildlife Refuges	no

27a.

28. Is this project addressed in a separate EA or EIS review?

- [x] YES (complete table below; go to Part C, Determination)
- [ ] NO (go to #29)

Document Title:	Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan and Environmental Assessment of the Implementation of the Plan, Tennessee Facilities, TNARNG, 2002-2006
Lead Agency:	TNARNG
Date of Decision Document:	June 2002

29. Does the project meet at least one of the categorical exclusions listed in 32 CFR 651 App B?

- [ ] YES (complete table below; go to Part C, Determination)
- [ ] NO (go to #30)

List primary CAT EX code	
Describe why CAT EX applies	

30. At this time your project has not met all the qualifications for using a categorical exclusion under 32 CFR 651. Unless the scope of the project is changed, it will require an Environmental Assessment or possibly an Environmental Impact Statement. If you feel this is in error, please call your NEPA Regional Manager to discuss. If needed, go to Part C Determination.

Additional Information (if needed):

PART C - DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation, the following is appropriate:

- ☐ IAW 32 CFR 651 Appendix B, the proposed action qualifies for a Categorical Exclusion (CX) that does not require a Record of Environmental Consideration.
- ■ A Record of Environmental Consideration (REC).
- ☐ An Environmental Assessment (EA).
- ☐ A Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

Signature of Proponent (Requester)	Environmental Program Manager
Jonathon Guilford	Turner Gary
Printed Name of Proponent (Requestor)	Printed Name of Env. Program Manager
10/16/18	17 OCT 18
Date Signed	Date Signed

Other concurrence (as needed):

Signature	Signature
Printed Name	Printed Name
Date Signed	Date Signed
Signature	Signature
Printed Name	Printed Name
Date Signed	Date Signed
Signature	Signature
Printed Name	Printed Name
Date Signed	Date Signed

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Enviro Tracking #: ICRMP	**ARNG Record of Environmental Consideration** Enter information in the yellow shaded areas.	**State ARNG** TN

1. PROJECT NAME: TNARNG Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) Update

2. PROJECT NUMBER: (MILCON if applicable)

3. DATE PREPARED: 4 OCT 18

4. START DATE of PROPOSED ACTION (dd-mmm-yy): — Note: This must be a future date

5. PROGRAMMED FISCAL YEAR:

6. END DATE (if applicable):

7. DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION:

a. Location (Include a detailed map, if applicable)

Statewide.

b. Description:

5-year update of the Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) with no significant changes.

8. CHOOSE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

- [x] An existing environmental assessment* adequately covers the scope of this project. Attach FNSI if EA was completed by another federal agency (non-ARNG).
  EA Date (dd-mmm-yy): 08-2002 Lead Agency: TNARNG
- [ ] An existing environmental impact statement* adequately covers the scope of this project.
  EIS Date (dd-mmm-yy): Lead Agency
- [ ] After reviewing the screening criteria and completing the ARNG environmental checklist, this project qualifies for a
  Categorical Exclusion Code:
  See 32 CFR 651 App. B
  Categorical Exclusion Code:
  See 32 CFR 651 App. B
  Categorical Exclusion Code:
  See 32 CFR 651 App. B
- [ ] This project is exempt from NEPA requirements under the provisions of:
  Cite superseding law:

*Copies of the referenced EA or EIS can be found in the ARNG Environmental Office within each state.

9. REMARKS:

[illegible signature]
Signature of Proponent (Requester)

Jonathan Guilford
Printed Name of Proponent (Requester)

10/16/18
Date Signed

[illegible signature]
Environmental Program Manager

[illegible]
Printed Name of Env. Program Manager

17 OCT 18
Date Signed

Proponent Information:

10. Proponent: Tennessee Army National Guard

11. Address: 3041 Sidco Drive, Nashville, TN 37204

12. POC: Gregory M. Turner

13. Comm. Voice: [illegible]

14. Proponent POC e-mail: [illegible]

ARNG REC Form FEB 12 — *Previous Editions Are Obsolete After DEC 12*

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APPENDIX H

ICRMP ANNUAL UPDATES

ICRMP ANNUAL REPORT TEMPLATE

To: NGB Cultural Resource Program Manager

From: Jonathan Guilford
Cultural Resources Manager
Tennessee ARNG
(615) 313-0768
Email: jonathan.r.guilford.nfg@mail.mil

Subject: TNARNG Annual Report on Implementation Status of the TNARNG ICRMP and Cultural Resource Management Program.

Date:

Reporting Period:

Program Overview:

Projects and Their Status for Reporting Period:

Project Number	Project Description	Status

Projects Proposed for Next Reporting Period:

Project Number	Project Description	Status

Updated State Historic Preservation Office Contact Information:

TN SHPO
Mr. Patrick McIntyre, Jr., Executive Director, SHPO
Tennessee Historical Commission
2941 Lebanon Road
Nashville, TN 37243-0442
Phone: 615-532-1550
Fax: 615-532-1549
E-mail: patrick.mcintyre@state.tn.us

GA SHPO
Dr. David Crass
Deputy SHPO
254 Washington Street, SW
Atlanta GA 30334
Phone: 404-651-5061
Fax: 404-657-1046
Email: david.crass@dnr.state.ga.us

Updated Native American Contact Information:

Tribal Consultation Program:

Number and Location of Newly Identified NRHP-eligible Resources Identified During Reporting Period:

Number of NRHP-Eligible or Listed Historic Districts:

Number of Previously NRHP-Eligible or Listed Resources That Were Delisted/Determined Ineligible during Reporting Period:

Listing of NHPA Agreement Documents (MOAs and PAs) Currently Active Within State:

Number of NHPA Agreement Documents in Development During Reporting Period.

% of historic (NRHP eligible buildings/structures) that are vacant or underutilized in the state ARNG inventory

% of acres within the state ARNG inventory that have been surveyed for archeological resources (both total % of acres AND acres surveyed during reporting period)

% of NHLI, NHLC, NRLI, NCRL, NREI, and NREC buildings/structures that have a facility physical quality code of Quality Rating, Level 2 or better

% of NHPA agreement documents that identify off-site or innovative mitigation strategies

When is the ICRMP Review Process Scheduled to Occur?

TNARNG Inventory of NRHP-Eligible buildings and structures as of (FY--)

Site Name	Bldg. #	Name/Current Use	Vacant/underutilized (Yes/No)	Quality Rating Code